FIGHT OR FLIGHT?

The Personal Face of Revisionism

Fredrick Töben

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THE PERSONAL FACE OF REVISIONISM

Fredrick Töben

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Front: Fredrick Töben and Rabbi Yisrael Weiss at The Barnes Review *conference in Washington in 2002.*

Back: Documentation relating to Fredrick Töben's travels in search of truth.

A Comment

*A real taboo is a prohibition causing inhibition. Now, if ever you dare to touch it, it may first suddenly bring about an electrical disconnection of your brain cells. You become unable to keep control of your thoughts and language. The most logical person becomes illogical and adrenalin is in command. Few fears could be compared with the fear of the Jews (*metus Judaeorum; *this genitive being objective and subjective). In our Western societies no taboo is stronger than the Jewish taboo. It really should be called 'the taboo of taboos'.*

Take the examples of professors who, at one point, dared to touch it. Professors are supposed to handle ideas with at least an appearance of logic. But, now, see the example in Lyon of Professor Régis Ladous who supervised Jean Plantin in the preparation of his master's thesis on Paul Rassinier. Along with another professor he awarded Plantin a 'mention très bien', the 'Very Good' mark. Eight years afterwards, the Jews discovered the 'crime'. They launched such a campaign that Ladous began to organize a campaign against Holocaust denial in Lyon! But this was not enough. He had to recant, which he did. At one point he was asked why, with his colleague, he had given Plantin that 'mention très bien', and he answered something like, 'It was a kind of joke because the work was so ludicrous'! And this was not the end of the story. Eleven years after he had awarded this highest mark, Ladous was ordered to organise with a colleague once again a 'viva voce' as if Plantin was still at the university. Of course, Plantin did not attend that theatre piece. Ladous and the other professor went into a room, then a few minutes afterwards emerged and a trembling Ladous said that Plantin's thesis was awarded the 'Unacceptable' mark, even though that word does not belong to the official language. Journalists were there and mocked Ladous but they never said that all this was insane and that Plantin was the real victim of that farce.

And that was not the end of the story either for Ladous or for Plantin but it would be too long to tell you the whole story.

The story of JSA Hayward and Professor Vincent Orange of Canterbury University, New Zealand illustrates the same lesson: if ever you touch the Jewish taboo, be ready for the spectacle of a sinister farce in which supposedly logical actors will behave like beheaded persons or, I should perhaps say, like beheaded chicken.

I think I have a possible explanation for the exceptional power of the Jewish taboo and it is precisely because I think I found the very intimate source of that power both in the Jews and in the Gentiles that I was able, when I touched the taboo, to keep some control of my fear, of my thoughts, of my language and of my behaviour.

Dr Robert Faurisson
Vichy, France
29 December 2002

PS: Intercourse with Satan was physically impossible and Hitler's gassings, as described, chemically impossible while the alleged Saddam's WMDs are physically and chemically possible since USA, UK, Israel and few others own such weapons, that they call 'dissuasion' weapons.

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Foreword

* * * * *

Dr Fredrick Töben is a hero for our times. He is a hero because he is one of those rare individuals in the present day for whom principles – and particularly the right of free speech and the uninhibited pursuit of truth – are more important than creature comforts, social ostracism, and even jail. But Dr Töben's heroism is of a special character because he is willing to stand against what is perhaps the most formidable power in the world, and to speak truth to the grand lies which that power supports. That power is what I call the Jewish Establishment – the men and women who command the organisations – and most importantly, the money, power and prestige – of the international nation of Judah.

As a philosopher, I wish now to pause and comment on what I have just said – somewhat after the fashion of Laurence Stearne in his famous pathbreaking seventeenth century novel *Tristram Shandy* This pause is necessary because of the peculiar difficulty of speaking about Jews, and particularly their power and influence, especially when it is spoken of in a negative light. My pause here is for the purpose of saying that it is at this point in my discourse that a great hue and cry typically arises from Jews and their shabby goy factotums, generally consisting of a collection of the most powerful of modern-day anathemas: 'bigot', 'hater' and 'anti-Semite' to name just three. These are what I call 'shut-up words', i.e., words intended to intimidate the speaker and silence his further comment. They are also words to which the madding crowd has been Pavlovianly conditioned to respond by shutting their ears, a conditioning achieved by the constantly-repeated politically-correct mantras of the mass media. But curiously, these anathemas – powerful as they are – are beginning to lose that power, not merely because of severe overuse, but also because the ideas

– or more precisely, the 'truths' – which they attempt to suppress are simply too powerful to suppress for long. There is only so much time that a top can be kept on a pressure cooker, and the modern-day pressure-cooker of politically incorrect ideas is getting close to the point of explosion. When that explosion happens – and there does not now seem to be any way to avoid it – the result is going to be a very nasty – and lethal – mess.

The Jews are a smart and clever people, and in a way it is a tribute to them that they have discovered the power of shut-up words, and have made such effective use of them. But the curious thing about shut-up words is that – like so many other lies to which the Jewish Establishment has given its imprimatur – they are constructed out of hot air. For example, consider bigotry: As Ambrose Bierce in his *Devil's Dictionary* put it, a bigot is 'One who is obstinately and zealously attached to an opinion which you do not entertain'. (Or to put it more bluntly, anybody who vigorously disagrees with someone else is a bigot.) Likewise, what is the objection to hate, provided only that it is directed against hateful things? (Which is to say that hate is wrong only if the hatred happens to be Politically Incorrect.) And as for 'anti-Semitism', this is not – as the Jews and their shabby goy factotums would have it – analytically bad, but is either bad or good depending on whether Jews as a people are bad or good for the nations in which they reside; and this 'Jewish question' is therefore one whose answer depends on objective Jewish behaviour, and not on some ethereal Jewish Platonic Form conjured up by a Talmudic scholar to which the quality 'good' is attached in pincushion fashion. Or, as my author friend L.A. Rollins put it, 'An anti-Semite used to be someone who hated Jews, but is now someone the Jews hate'.

While Dr Töben has never been intimidated by shut-up words, his particular contribution to free speech consists of his efforts over the last decade to examine what I have called the Orthodox Jewish Version (OJV) of the Holocaust, i.e., the allegation that Nazi Germany killed six million Jews, primarily in gas chambers. His work, along with the work of many other courageous men around the world, many of whom have suffered for their efforts in the same way Dr Töben has suffered, has shown beyond a shadow of a reasonable doubt that not only is the OJV false, but in fact is a Big Lie. This in a nutshell is the essence of what has come to be called 'Holocaust revisionism' – a curious name because 'revisionist' was once a smear word used by communists against other communists who would not toe the party line. But whatever you call it, it is of enormous significance for several reasons. For one thing, the state of Israel has in effect been built

upon this lie – the guilt and sympathy expressed by the European and American peoples over the treatment of the Jews by the Nazis has been a continuing source of funds for Israel and for Jews, amounting to some $125 billion from America alone since 1948, and continuing in the form of 'reparations' for which large companies and whole nations are even now being shaken down. The French have a phrase to describe what for them seems to be their most frequent source of trouble, 'cherchez la femme' (look for the woman); but it is apparent from the Holocaust lie that the world might ought to think of re-forming this phrase as 'cherchez l'argent' (look for the money) or, as I have suggested elsewhere, 'cherchez le juif' (look for the Jew). Certainly the Jews themselves are aware of the financial import of the Holocaust, for they have a phrase that is heard everywhere in Israel: 'There's no business like Shoah [Holocaust] business'.

But there is another element of importance to the work of Dr Töben and the other Holocaust revisionists. To put it in the bluntest of terms, it is to show that Hitler was right, or at least that he was very much on the right track, when it came to his attitude about Jews. This is not to say that Dr Töben has become a Hitler apologist; but it is to say that the logical implications of revisionist work cannot be avoided by any fair-minded person. In particular, it refutes the notion – pounded into the public consciousness at the Nuremberg trials and in Hollywood movies ever since – that Hitler was a monster. And if Hitler wasn't a monster, then the next logical question is, Exactly what WAS he? Was he right to identify the Jew as a threat to Germany and the white race? Indeed, with the last 40 years or so filled with Holocaust shakedowns based on a Big Lie for a little country that practices genocide after the supposed Nazi fashion and has brought us to the cusp of World War III as a result, does this in fact prove that Hitler was right, and that the real Nazis are alive and well and living in Israel?

But the work of Dr Töben and the other revisionists have brought to light another fact. While we have all heard *ad infinitum* and *ad nauseam* that Hitler was an advocate of the Big Lie technique, the fact is that, in his book *Mein Kampf*, Hitler discussed the Big Lie as being a practice of the Jews. So what that means is that not only did the Jews turn the Holocaust into the Big Lie of the OJV, but they also told another Big Lie in accusing Hitler of advocating it, in both cases confirming that Hitler was right.

The provenance of my own interest in revisionism is my passion for controversial ideas and free speech. Briefly, I have discovered that many perfectly reasonable and rational ideas are violently opposed by this or that

group, and it has become a natural for me to jump into the fray wherever angels fear to tread, but devils like me do not. When I first began my writing career, I started with philosophy, and having settled all the Big Questions to my satisfaction – if not quite to the satisfaction of everyone else – I investigated many other things, but never found anything like a Third Rail until I touched upon revisionism and the other issues surrounding Judaism. What I discovered was an incredible nexus of extremely complex and difficult problems, with revisionism being the most public, but not by any means the most interesting to me personally. In fact, many now consider revisionism passe, waiting only to be discovered by the masses, while the rest of us wrestle with far more difficult problems, including the more subtle aspects of the Jewish Question. In fact, this is the reason I established a website (www.thebirdman.org) which has now become one of the most popular in the world (we are ranked in the top half percent of more than 20 million websites worldwide by Alexa.com). What we have discovered is that there is a hunger for seeing these questions explored and the Politically Incorrect truth exposed; and while revisionism remains the subject of greatest popular attention, there is a growing consciousness of the far larger scope of questions relating to Jews. But whatever scope the Jewish Question may have, revisionism remains the principal case study, and most of the larger questions are writ small in the annals of revisionist experience, including that of Dr Töben.

With the above remarks, I commend to you a modern hero's book. A man who has been on the front lines fighting for free speech and real history, as Dr Töben has been, knows a lot more than the pundits and philosophers that keep a safe distance in their bunkers and ivory towers. Not only do we need more men of Dr Töben's character and intelligence, but we need to learn from him that we may be prepared to better defend ourselves and Western civilisation against a Jewish Establishment which seems so eager in its every act to put six feet under the traditions of freedom which have cost so many lives and taken so many centuries to develop.

Dr Töben, we salute you!

John 'Birdman' Bryant
Author of 40 books
Webmaster of <www.thebirdman.org>

Preface

* * * * *

When I floated the idea that I would write another book about my work, a friend responded, 'Why another book about revisionism?'. Surprisingly, I had little difficulty in justifying this venture: 'Just for the record. Since I began to detail for myself the issues surrounding 'Holocaust' revisionism, I've travelled about quite extensively, and Adelaide Institute supporters made it all possible. Hence, I owe them!'.

As this current volume is thus heavily autobiographical, I was tempted to give it the subtitle 'The Human Face of Revisionism'. In effect, this is what this volume is all about. It sheds light on why ordinary individuals are not satisfied with official explanations of World War II events that allege Germans committed this extraordinary genocide against European Jews. By questioning this premise, revisionists are subjected to extraordinary treatment – persecution through legal prosecution, for example. We must be doing something right to be attracting so much attention from powerful individuals who use state instruments in an attempt to silence our voices.

It is not easy trying to retain a moral framework in a hostile climate. The urge for creature comforts invites civilised compromise – and to just let the truth slip into a 'strong opinion', and declare that perhaps the Jewish 'Holocaust' was merely exaggerated. No, I cannot do that. I follow Professor Arthur Butz, Dr Robert Faurisson et al., and I exclaim: The Jewish 'Holocaust' is a lie! Professor Butz clearly elucidated the problem faced by the 'Holocaust' industry when he drew a striking analogy: 'We don't need eyewitnesses to prove that the American Civil War happened'.[1] The perpetrators of the 'Holocaust' fraud know full well that with the rapid ageing and passing of the last few remaining alleged

witnesses to 'homicidal gassings', the whole edifice will crumble. No wonder laws are now needed to criminalise those individuals who refuse to believe in the 'Holocaust' myth.[2]

Another example of an historical event needing no eyewitness evidence to prove its physical factuality is the dropping of the bomb on Hiroshima. This physical fact can empirically be verified by taking a trip to Japan. However, the claim that Auschwitz Concentration Camp had a homicidal gas chambers' complex cannot be proven. It is still possible to travel to Auschwitz and to verify or falsify the gassing allegations – simply by going there. To date no-one has proven that the gassing claim is a physical fact. The 'Holocaust' myth rests mainly on a couple of unreliable eyewitness reports – and oppressive laws that criminalise anyone from publicly subjecting the alleged murder weapon to rigorous scientific examination. It is also not 'fair', even dishonest, to disconnect the 'Holocaust' from rational debate via some dubious 'racist' or 'hate' laws, as is done in various European countries. To date no-one has as yet satisfied Faurisson's challenge – 'Show me or draw me that Auschwitz homicidal gas chamber!'.[3]

Revisionists simply will not accept any dogma that claims to be resting on a physical fact – without doing basic research. My own interest in this 'Holocaust' matter started during the late 1950s at school where, as was usual for someone with a German background, I was subjected to the allegation that Germans did terrible things to Jews, though there was then no talk of any gassings having occurred. It was not until 1994 that I committed myself full-time to the topic, among others of course.

Let me reminisce briefly for this preface and go back to my student days.

In 1974 I attended the Summer School at Oxford University. I had by then formulated the focus of my thesis to be a comparison of C.S. Peirce's fallibilism principle and K.R. Popper's theory falsification principle. As philosopher Karl (later Sir Karl) Popper lived close to Oxford, I rang him and was invited to visit him on 19 July.

Over a decade later, in 1987, Popper's first research assistant, Dr George Zollschan employed me as a sociology tutor at the Warrnambool Institute, now Deakin University in Victoria. Zollschan had by then fallen out with Popper, mainly owing to Jewish Orthodox Zollschan's zealous and blind Zionist faith, something Popper did not share.

During the late 1990s the speculations of the international financier George Sorros failed to destroy the nationalist Malaysian financial system. Malaysia simply refused what the IMF and the World Bank wished it to do – open its financial market to the world. Of interest here is that Sorros also claimed to be following Popper's 'open society' philosophy and he set up the Open Society Institute. It is one of the few private foundations involved in funding the legal apparatus set up by the United States of America in Den Haag to try former political leaders of Yugoslavia, such as Slobodan Milosevich. I am certain that Sir Karl Popper would not have approved of George Sorros invoking Popper's 'open society' in such an unjust and victors' justice enterprise as this Den Haag court so clearly has become.

Besides autographing copies of his books – annotated with pithy advice remarks as to what I ought to read first – Popper also recounted how on 25 October 1946 he won a battle for morality's sake.

Influential Jewish language philosopher, Ludwig Wittgenstein, had invited Popper to Cambridge to be a guest speaker at one of his seminars. Wittgenstein introduced Popper to his audience with the comment that all our problems would disappear if we only correctly analysed our language. Popper could not let that stand in silence and responded, 'What about moral problems?'. Wittgenstein became agitated, picked up a fire poker, waved it at Popper and exclaimed, 'There are no moral problems'. Popper responded, 'What about the moral problem when a host threatens a visitor with a fire poker?'. Wittgenstein, who rejected the moral dimension as merely 'a puzzle', stormed out the room.

Now this 'academic' incident – confrontation rather – of long ago has spawned a new book wherein two authors use it to discuss Popper's and Wittgenstein's contribution to modern philosophy.[4]

Maria Stuempke, an acute observer of the USA scene, commented:

> It seems quite irrational for a Jewish philosopher to claim there are no moral problems when the Jewish claim of victimhood and need of reparations rests on a platform of accepted moral norms. If there are no morals, then how can anyone claim victimhood, or rather that someone has done them wrong. I heard of a student at a university who had just been lectured by a Jewish professor of philosophy about truth and morals being relative and the need to

> rid oneself of ideas of right and wrong. His next class was history and the professor was lecturing on the horrors of the 'Holocaust'. The student raised his hand to ask the professor how he could be saying that it was wrong and horrible what the Germans did to the Jews, after all, there is no such thing as right or wrong. The professor became incensed since he was Jewish and with a pointed finger said to him, 'The "Holocaust" was wrong, wrong, horrible, and criminal because I say so'.[5]

Although Popper won the argument against Wittgenstein, from then on the language philosophers' influence gained ground, propelled by Marxist propagandists. I hesitate calling them philosophers because their closed mind makes them ideologues. These deconstructionists subsumed anything of a moral nature to be a mere relic of an exploitative capitalist class system. To this day the Marxist ideology, watered down into a palatable 'politically correct' (PC) movement, refuses, among other things, to accept that there is such a thing as objective knowledge, manners or love.[6] I am reminded that one of Oxford's colleges has as its motto – 'Manners maketh man'.

An application of Wittgenstein's 'amoral' language philosophy is currently in vogue in USA government policy. Anyone following the tragedy in the Middle East notes how the Jews are administering the world's largest-ever concentration camp – Palestine. The USA's Zionist-occupied government at presidential level is continually changing the language in its reports about the Middle East. For example, a 'suicide bomber' is now to be called a 'homicidal bomber'. I need not repeat the earlier transformation – 'freedom fighters' have ceased to exist and are now called 'terrorists'. Yet since the 1970s it was 'freedom fighter' groups that the USA supported. The current transformation of 'freedom fighters' into 'terrorists' suits the internationalists and Zionists who are currently riding the crest of that '9/11 illusion' where truth has no home.[7]

Interestingly, minority pressure groups are now becoming mainstream by stifling open debate. For example, feminists, and those now voluntarily enslaved within the PC mind-set, shy away from grappling with morality and instead focus on the power question. I do not say that power is not an issue, but this PC-thrust occurs to the exclusion of all other problems of human interaction and it is defended with a viciousness that reveals so clearly the Marxists' and feminists' dogmatic mind-sets.

It was 96-year-old Sir James Darling, the founding president of the Australian College of Educators, who stated three months before he died on 1 November 1995, 'From what I have gathered "political correctness" sounds to be a childish idiocy and quite wide of the mark of real teaching of good manners'.[8]

By raising the problem of manners we introduce the concept of development, of mental maturity, and how this impacts on an understanding of our personal and general life's complexities. It leads to a rejection of the process thinkers, the change-merchant's chant – 'You've got to change your ways and yield to what is fashionable'. That is the consumer society's alluring cry; that is what the search for materialistic sense gratification is all about – mirrors and smoke!

Many individuals willingly let themselves be deceived and conned by dialectic language tricks. The fraudster spoon-bender Uri Geller made a fortune out of the gullible; and he throws legal writs at those like the sceptic, James Randy, who seek to expose him. In such writs Geller has asserted that Randy is preventing Geller from exercising his lawful trade!

The most pernicious trick of them all, the money trick – which I do not mention here in any detail – was almost publicly exposed a few days ago. A consumer watch group suggested credit cards ought to have a 'health warning' on them so that excessive spending is reigned in. A spokesman for a banking group claimed this was unnecessary because only a fraction of credit card users actually repaid their debt within the period of free interest time. Triumphantly he announced that because over 99% of credit card users did not repay their debt within this free credit time limit, it indicated that all was well. This is a horrifying situation because even the interviewer did not grasp the significance of what transpired, namely that the debt burden is crippling individuals, families, nations and the world. It is inevitable that this will lead, again, to a collapse of the international monetary system with dire worldwide social consequences.

This brings me closer to home again. I worry about what is happening to my country. Australia is, physically, a beautiful place. Its cities and country towns are generally beautifully cared for and the visible poverty that marked the 18th, 19th and early 20th centuries is not with us anymore. A German aristocrat travelling through Australia over a century ago noted the general poverty, especially in country regions such

as the Mallee area of Victoria. He noted, though, that the settlers of mostly German origin, were still imbued with typical German values – honesty and trust, cleanliness and a sense of beauty, punctuality and uprightness, and industriousness. The latter, however, was succumbing to the terrible debt burden carried by many farmers. Most of the farms – then as now – belonged to banks and primary produce was in the hands of those who controlled the markets! Little has changed since those days. The author stressed the evil of usury and how it kills the spirit.[9]

To this day monetary debt enslavement has had a crippling effect on our psychological well-being. Anyone who is socially involved will also be financially tied up in some kind of hire-purchase trap, as the above credit card story details so well.

There is hope, though, that our mental enslavement has in some measure been overcome because our knowledge base has been democratised. This quest for mental freedom certainly received a boost with the advent of the Internet. Suddenly an unmediated, uncensored and uncontrolled flow of information became available to a broad sector of society. Individuals now cannot be intimidated by the control freaks who, to date, determined what kind of information flowed into society through the controlled media outlets. The fullness of such mental freedom, though, is only realised if individuals are also debt free. If not, then they again have to shut up and become dead fish – flow with the stream.

Hence, when individuals fear to speak out on any matter, authority – in the form of the 'Holocaust' dogma – becomes the vogue fall-back position. A recent example that illustrates this well is found in a book by a distinguished biologist, Dr Jared Diamond, who wholeheartedly embraces the 'Holocaust' lie that during World War II the Germans systematically exterminated European Jewry in homicidal gas chambers, in particular at Auschwitz. Using this myth as an example for his story about the nature of genocide clearly indicates how blind he is to the facts of the matter. It must be said, though, Diamond does mention Hitler without neglecting to raise the spectre of Stalin and his gulags. He thus serves the purpose of eliminating somewhat the silly notion that Hitler's Nazi-Jewish 'Holocaust' was unique.

In a discussion as to whether technology makes genocide psychologically easier – because person-to-person eye contact is eliminated – as Konrad Lorenz argues, Diamond correctly claims that the

'them–us' dichotomy is a powerful factor in any consideration as to what causes genocide. Interestingly, the index of his book does not list 'Israel', 'Palestine', 'Zionists' or 'Talmud'.[10] It is at this point that the German philosopher and moralist Immanuel Kant becomes important – but Diamond does not mention his name either. I wonder why not?

While reflecting on our animal connections, a recent newspaper article on the discovery of a skull in the Djurab Desert in Chad amazed me in its audacity. It claimed that 'A skull, six to seven million years old, discovered in a central African desert, shines a new light on man's evolution. Nicknamed Toumai, the ancient fossil is said to appear more human than skulls half its age'.[11] The find is supposed to support the 'bushy' theory of human evolution that opposes the linear progression.

The plurality of theories is again opening this field, but still the myth abounds that humans emerged out of Africa. Dr Alan Thorne of the Australian National University claims that this 'out-of-Africa' theory is a mere hypothesis agreed upon in private correspondence between Karl Marx and Charles Darwin, and which anthropologists have embraced as an orthodoxy. Thorne's 'Mungo Man' find in 2000 eliminated that theory because Mungo Man was carbon dated to 60 000 years, some 20 000 years before Adam and Eve emerged out of Africa.[12]

So, hypothesising about the origin of the species remains fluid. And that revisionism is all about. As new information comes to hand, we modify our preconceived views, theories and hypotheses. Yet, there are accounts of a more recent nature that report on matters now conveniently forgotten. For example, an account written at the beginning of the 19th century about Australia's Aborigines details how the various Aboriginal tribes remained extremely small and hostile towards one another. Some barbaric practices are mentioned, such as severing two joints of a girl's small finger for superstitious reasons – then throwing the severed finger into the sea to guarantee an abundant catch of fish.[13] This does not fit into the idealised version of events – where superstition abounds – because it would eliminate the 'guilt-trip' mechanism that seems so profitable to those who incite the 'guilt-trip' within the 'Australian Aboriginal industry'.[14]

Interestingly, male circumcision is not mentioned in the German book though that barbaric practice is still part of the Aborigine's traditional culture. Unfortunately, to this day there are opponents of female

circumcision who quite readily condone male circumcision. Justifying such evil practice on religious grounds is pure superstition and deceit. Worse still, there are professed atheists who support circumcision based on the cleanliness argument! Does this mean we cut off our ears, fingernails, etc?

Soon we shall have available a book with a novel theory – the hypothesis that states the Nordic-Europeans evolved and emerged just 4000 years ago out of what is now northern Denmark. Perhaps even a renewed focus on the sunken-cities stories of 10 000 years ago may provide some intellectual stimulation.[15]

Concerning 'European' achievement, this is what Richard Hornung, former head of the Flinders School of Music in Adelaide, said:

> Regarding the mighty Western Music with which even the most culturally diverse nations are quite besotten, it is well to be reminded of the Spenglerian viewpoint – as valid today as it was when it was first expressed: Music has become the dominant art of the West. Spengler's admirable and profound description of occidental art, its forms, its 'adventure', its story and its significance can be found in volume one of his magnum opus, *The Decline of the West*.
>
> While ultimately always triumphant by its own nature, the West has spent – and wasted – great energies on overcoming and grappling with powerful influences of alien cultural forms.
>
> To mention a few examples: The erroneous preoccupation with the quite dead 'Roman Empire' through the 'Middle Ages'; the absurd and prolonged infatuation with Greece; the resultant worship of the 'three unities' in Western dramas; the uncomfortable attempt to squeeze innate Western dynamism into the ideal of Greek sculpture. Then the slow, painful and never quite successfully convincing transformation of an oriental tale into a genuine Western inwardness and piety known as 'Western Christianity'.
>
> In music the West has 'had a ball'. Here, in this art form it could create expression of its innermost soul without outside hindrance in a breathtakingly direct way, in new forms that are almost all entirely purely Western.
>
> In all its stylistic and regional diversity and 'antagonism' – Spanish, French, Italian, English, German – it evolved into the most true-to-self mirror of the one Western soul. Of that soul's

> dynamism, energy, intensity, capacity for passionate longing, its quest for the infinite and its native restlessness.
>
> Western music can also be seen as a preview of the as-yet-unrealised future possibilities of this civilisation spanning the whole globe, and expressing itself only one-sidedly in technology and money imperialism at its present stage.
>
> The Panorama of Western Music with its succession of 'emperors' from Monteverdi to Wagner then appears as a picture of the future forms of life on earth could assume: civilised real life not only life expressed in sound. Indians would say: All Chakras of Man, not one or two – the whole, not just fragments.
>
> Will it come about? Is this not just a dream? Good questions because one might answer that there were times when neither the masses of Palestrina nor the cantatas of Bach, nor the symphonies of Beethoven 'existed', and yet came about when their time was ripe.[16]

The whole vexed question of our human origin has spawned some strange theories. The current prevailing theory with the focus on Africa has now become untenable. The alien 'outer space' theory does not really deserve too much attention, though ultimately 'space' is our home. The sudden flooding of our media with films that doubt that the USA ever landed men on the moon causes me to wonder what is behind it all. That NASA's Apollo space program has a case to answer is not now beyond any doubt.[17] It seems, however, that a concerted effort is being made to distract people from the major issue afflicting the Middle East – the unjust war between the European colonial enclave (the Jewish-Zionist-racist-apartheid state of Israel) and the indigenous Moslem Palestinians.

The Biblical injunction – 'for fear of the Jews' – still has a chilling effect on the Christian-Western world. I felt this personally when I attempted to win legal representation for my defence in the Federal Court of Australia. I wrote to more than 20 prominent law firms with the request that I need competent legal representation because my matter is a test-case, a precedent-setting Internet censorship case. Two firms responded and advised they could not help me. This 'fear of the Jews' would disappear if individuals remembered that Jews are only as good as their host nation. It is a nonsense to 'blame the Jews' for the ills of the world because without their willing helpers, they would never achieve any prominence. This is clearly seen in present Israel where the current

tragedy afflicts many innocent individuals – Israelis and Palestinians alike – and that is the actual tragedy. Recently, some Israeli settlers were arrested for having sold to Palestinians ammunition, weapons and military uniforms belonging to the Israeli Defence Force.

Another glaring example of world media controlled distraction. During the UN-sponsored race conference in Durban that ended on 7 September 2001, the cry was 'Israel is a Zionist, apartheid, racist state'. This totally demoralised the Israeli state and all those who support it. A few days later, on 11 September, the USA experienced its most tragic peacetime disaster. The causes of this tragedy have as yet not been satisfactorily explained. They may tie in with the attack on the *USS Liberty*, the Kennedy assassinations and the Oklahoma bombing – even Vietnam. The revisionist conferences, conducted by *The Barnes Review* and the Institute for Historical Review (IHR), and David Irving's Cincinnati 'Real History' are having a field day covering these topics in-depth.[18]

A note of caution or a reminder, however, is in order here. Kant discounted the need for superstition and for blind belief, and grounded moral–ethical behaviour not on any religious belief. But let me not begin here to reflect on 'das Ding an sich'! And yet, superstition and blind belief are still with us, and always will be because it is part of our human condition. But I still ask, is there a need to have an exclusive focus on what inspiration emerged out of Jerusalem or Rome? Is this legacy not a colonialism that to this day afflicts the Europeans?

Stay tuned – as the above indicates, there is more to life than the 'Holocaust'. Hence the present volume ends my reflections on this topic. All-important matters on this contentious topic have been spelled out in this volume and in my previous book.[19]

Yet the perpetrators of the 'Holocaust' hoax, the individuals who are working the 'Holocaust' racket for what it is worth, continue to change their story about significant matters. Recently, a $US20, 750-page coffee-table book appeared on the market wherein the discredited story about shrunken heads and a human skin lampshade has been resurrected. It gets wearisome to hear stories like that.[20]

Even at the Irving–Lipstadt trial in 2000 we heard from Professor Robert van Pelt, a key witness for Deborah Lipstadt, that the alleged Zyklon-B gas insertion holes were the size of tennis balls. And that before the

Germans dynamited the roof of Krema II, they filled-in these holes with concrete so as to hide the 'evidence'. Such nonsense is not taken seriously, but it is on the court record – as is, of course, the fact that David Irving refused to use *The Rudolf Report* to support the allegedly 'discredited' *Leuchter Report* as evidence in his case.[21] After all, *The Rudolf Report* would have ended the gassing story's scientific legitimacy. Perhaps the court would not have accepted the report as an English translation was not then available.

Real and honest 'Holocaust' research, of course, continues. At the 14th IHR conference, Professor Robert Faurisson threw a bomb into the complacent world of ivory tower historians by challenging them thus:

> On June 23, at the Fourteenth Conference of our IHR, held in Irvine, California, I gave a lecture on: 'Punishment of Germans, by Third Reich Authorities, for Mistreatment of Jews during World War II'.
>
> On July 9, in *The Independent*, London, Robert Fisk published an article entitled 'A strange kind of freedom' where, in passing, he mentioned 'a deeply unpleasant organisation'', that he called the 'Institute for Historical Research' (instead of 'Review'). He said: 'These are the Holocaust deniers whose annual conference last month included a lecture on "death sentences imposed by German authorities against German soldiers … for killing or even mistreating Jews"'. He added, 'Too much of this and you'd have to join the American Israel Public Affairs Committee – AIPAC – to restore your sanity'.
>
> Sorry for Robert Fisk but, in my lecture, I presented many occurrences of punishments, including death sentences, of German soldiers, officers, civil servants, meted out by court martial or military tribunals in Poland, Ukraine, Hungary, France. I gave all the necessary sources or, in some cases, only references. I especially commented upon the case, in 1942, of the mayor of Marinka, north of Rostov, a Volksdeutscher, along with the case, in 1944, of a first lieutenant in Budapest. Both had killed a Jewess. Both were sentenced to death and executed.
>
> I showed that it was a general policy of the German Army — without any distinction between Wehrmacht and SS. Of course, those who believe that Hitler or anyone in the Third Reich had ordered the killing of the Jews would have some difficulty in believing what I said. But precisely, there were no such orders for the killing of the Jews, no plan, no budget, and, at Wannsee (January 20, 1942), it was specified that the Jews would be released – 'Freilassung' – after the war and that they would have their

national home somewhere outside Europe. This was the TERRITORIAL FINAL SOLUTION of the Jewish Question 'territoriale Endlösung der Judenfrage'. Too often 'TERRITORIAL' is being omitted.

Already in 1979 I had mentioned those 'punishments'. In my 2002 IHR lecture, I tried to answer two questions:

1. How is it that orthodox authors, like Raul Hilberg, never treated that issue?; and
2. How is it that the revisionist authors did not treat it either although they probably knew I had mentioned the issue in my writings already in 1979? It seems that only 'half revisionists' like Reginald Paget and Alfred de Zayas had mentioned some of those FACTS.[22]

Another pertinent point made by Faurisson about my personal Zionist-induced ordeal before the Federal Court of Australia is the following item. Note that he aptly labels me a 'simple Australian', something that is quite true!

Subject: Re: Leave to Appeal - 21 May 2002

Congratulations, dear Fredrick! The text of your submission to the Sydney office of the Federal Court of Australia is excellent.

In August 1943, the British and the Americans realised that there was "insufficient evidence to justify [a] statement regarding execution in gas chambers" (Cordell Hull to American ambassador Standley in the Soviet Union, August 30, 1943, Foreign Relations of the United States, Diplomatic Papers, 1943, Volume I, p. 416). That's why neither in their public declarations, statements, speeches, nor in their memoirs, Churchill, De Gaulle and Eisenhower (total: more than 7000 pages of memoirs), though uttering abominable charges against Hitler's Germany, never mentioned the magic gas chambers. The same for Pius XII, for the International Committee of the Red Cross, and for many others.

For reasons easy to understand, all those people decided not to open their mouth on that touchy matter. You, Fredrick, you decided to behave otherwise and to open your mouth. You, for one, are now able to explain why the Allies did not bomb the alleged chemical slaughterhouses of Auschwitz and to clarify many other historical problems of that kind.

> When you see the troubles in which a simple Australian like you can be only because he spoke his mind on the topic of the magical chambers, you can imagine what would have happened to Cordell Hull, Eisenhower, Churchill, De Gaulle, Benes, aliique if they had made clear the reasons why they did not mention the Nazi gas chambers in their official statements!
>
> As a matter of fact I have just finished a 50-page essay whose title in French means: "The revisionism of Pius XII" and whose subtitle means: "Favourable to the Allies and helpful to the Jews, Pius XII was also a revisionist".
>
> Best wishes, dear Fredrick and "bon courage". Voltaire and Orwell are on your side.
>
> Robert, May 19, 2002 [23]

More clarification as to how the obfuscation works in perpetuating the 'Holocaust' lie is offered in the following comment made by Professor Arthur Butz:

> In the introduction to this chapter it was promised that the Auschwitz extermination legend would be shown to possess the basic trademark of the great hoax: the need for a dual interpretation of facts. This is true in every significant respect conceivable:
>
> The Zyklon was employed for disinfection and also allegedly for exterminations.
>
> The 'selections' were necessary by the nature of the operations at Auschwitz and also allegedly for exterminations.
>
> It would not have been inaccurate (although perhaps somewhat misleading) to call Birkenau a 'death camp', especially at certain times (and especially when the Baruch Committee was in existence and immediately thereafter); it was also allegedly an 'extermination camp'.
>
> Disrobing-showering procedures were followed for delousing and also allegedly for exterminations.
>
> Conventional crematoria existed for accommodating both the death camp role and alleged extermination camp role in Birkenau.
>
> Some *Leichenkeller* were mortuaries while it is alleged that others were, in reality, 'gas chambers'. The two types of *Leichenkeller* were in proximate locations at Birkenau.
>
> Some *Badeanstalten* were bath establishments while it is alleged that others were, in reality, 'gas chambers'. The two types of *Badeanstalten* were in proximate locations at Birkenau.

> The stench that the people of the area experienced was due not only to the hydrogenation and other chemical processes at Auschwitz but also allegedly to the cremations.
>
> Actually in view of the points made in the analysis it is only charity to say that there are proposed dual interpretations of fact in connection with these eight points. The proposed interpretations of extermination are obvious lies and the last, concerning the stench, is the 'excess fact'; the authors of the hoax should never have used the fact of the stench in their story.
>
> The facts in contradiction to the claims, the inconsistencies and the implausibilities have been reviewed. Himmler gives his orders directly to Hoess but leaves the means to the ingenuity to Hoess. The interview emphatically took place in the summer of 1941; on the other hand it must have taken place in the summer of 1942, so Hoess started improvising half a year after the plans for the four crematoria which were used in the exterminations were formulated. The crematoria were not left to the ingenuity of Hoess. Or some thing. Jewish families with children reside for months at Birkenau, their quarters having been previously disinfected with the same chemical product that they are supposed to have been killed with on entering, but they will be killed with it later. Or something.[24]

These words were first published in 1976 and the analysis of the mechanism that operates and sustains the 'Holocaust' lie is still current! How this lie has impacted upon world politics is evident in how the apartheid-Zionist-racist state of Israel continues to oppress the Palestinians. Any criticism of Israel's genocide of the Palestinians is rebuffed with a reference to the 'Holocaust' lie. That, however, this lie is crumbling is evident in Michael Leunig's cartoon that the Jewish editor of *The Age*, Michael Gawenda, refused to publish, but which ABC-TV's *Media Watch* placed on its website (see pg. xvi).[25]

It is pleasing to see that the world-renowned 'Holocaust' revisionist researcher, Jürgen Graf, will soon publish his latest book on Treblinka.[26] The related scientific work by Richard Krege will also be available by the end of 2002. The 'Holocaust' lobby has already shifted its focus away from Auschwitz and is refocusing on the alleged death camp at Treblinka.[27] Little do they know that Krege is already waiting there for them with his *Krege Report*.[28]

Perhaps now I will have time to read *Mein Kampf* and *The Protocols of the Elders of Zion*, something friends say is long overdue – should I just embrace hedonism and self-destruct?

Generally, though, I am optimistic about the effect the Krege research will have on the 'Holocaust' debate, but I say this after spending only nine years full-time working on this topic. I shall leave the summing up to someone who is a pioneer in this field, Professor Arthur Butz. He made some pertinent remarks as he closed the Adelaide Institute's International Revisionist Symposium on 9 August 1998. Among other things, he said:

> Regarding the present status of revisionism, there is also a sad feature. I would like to mention it without being terribly specific: the in-fighting among revisionists is very unhealthy. Motivated, I believe, to a great extent by vanities and jealousies which is, I think, a terrible weakness in our movement considering the obstacles and dangers that we face.
>
> Now I'm not going to mention any names because then I'd be setting loose another round of denunciation. But it is there if you are in any way on the cutting edge of Holocaust revisionism. You know it is there, and it's very painful.
>
> Back to the nice things. The speed with which we have adopted the Internet and the world wide web has actually astonished me. Virtually almost all revisionists of any significance are on to the Internet. The outstanding exception is Faurisson himself, but he never reached the typewriter stage either, let alone computers - his letters are handwritten. Regrettably he's an exception – but that is Faurisson. He has not been slow in adopting computers, the Internet, etc. It is just the way he is. He never will. Fortunately, many people who are close to him are into the Internet.
>
> I think we could be a hair away from a major upheaval. [Butz positively mentioned the Irving–BBC-TV visit to Auschwitz that never eventuated because the Auschwitz Museum refused to permit the visit.]
>
> Despite that I do not believe, that victory is assured. I used to believe that victory is assured. I don't believe that anymore … It is true that there will always be people making the 'Holocaust' extermination gas chamber claims. However, one can expect no real final victories in a practical sense. The American Indians are

> still there but I don't think there's any doubt as to who won that confrontation. So there can be practical victories and unfortunately I do not believe that this practical victory is assured. We've heard here about how the 'Holocaust' legend is basically a religious myth, and you don't have to look very far to realise that the yarns in religious myths can go on and on, century after century. They can be obviously hokum but they can just go on and on, and there'll always be believers. The same with the 'Holocaust'. That it does not stand up to logical, factual analysis, does not mean that it is going to go away. It does not mean, even, that it is going to be defeated.
>
> In summary, I think the present situation is highly volatile and unpredictable – anything could happen. Something very good could happen within a year; something very bad, likewise, could happen. There I'm not thinking so much in terms of a year, maybe two years, three years. So, our present situation is very volatile and hard to predict. I think this conference has been a great success. Its scope has been impressive …[29]

In this sense, we continue our work, and I now take this opportunity to thank the many supporters of the Adelaide Institute who have welcomed and joined me in this continuing intellectual adventure. There are too many to name individually – and some do still desire the cloak of anonymity because the pressure on those out of that proverbial closet can be fatally strong.

Let me conclude by saying that the 'Holocaust' adventure still remains a good primer for understanding the dissembling world of the fraudsters and the superstitious. We shall continue to structure this adventure, but let us also indulge ourselves in some hunting and questing for the beauties of life and of love.

Fredrick Töben
Adelaide
19 July 2002

Endnotes

1 Adelaide Institute International Revisionist Symposium, *The Final Intellectual Adventure of the 20th Century: Academic Freedom, Historical Integrity and Censorship*, 7–9 August 1998, a five-videotape set.

2 Jürgen Graf, who faces a 15-month prison term in Switzerland for 'denying the gassing' story, clearly illustrates the nature of the deception that 'Holocaust' expert Raul Hilberg perpetrates in *The Giant With Feet of Clay* (Theses and Dissertations Press, Capshaw, USA, 2001). The Hilberg book that Graf takes apart is *The Destruction of the European Jews* (Quadrangle Books, Chicago, 1967).

3 The most helpful in-depth revisionist book on the Holocaust is E. Gauss (ed.), *Dissecting the Holocaust* (Theses and Dissertations Press, Capshaw, USA, 2000).

4 David Edmonds & John Eidenow, *Wittgenstein's Poker* (Faber, 2002).

5 Personal communication, 19 July 2002.

6 It is ironic, however, that self-styled 'lefties' do produce acute social analyses. For example, in the *Green Left Weekly*, no. 500, 17 July 2002, we read: 'When the first issue of *Green Left Weekly* appeared, US President George Bush senior's war on Iraq was raging … It's not all bad news for green and left activists. The global rulers of the world face a serious legitimacy crisis. The 'free market' rhetoric that justified a decade of corporate plunder and social-environmental destruction has worn thin …'. The sadness of this movement is that it will not discard its Marxist ideology, and I recall that eminent German historian, Professor Ernst Nolte, reminded the world that before Auschwitz there were the gulags. That's the legacy that is conveniently forgotten by those who wish to establish a dictatorship of the proletariat.

7 An irate e-mail correspondent (<nuovord@netscape.net>) put the matter most indelicately: 'I ask you, gentlemen of the jury: Where has it ever been considered normal discourse to incite one's countrymen to destroy a small land on the other side of the world? Let's hope the Americunts can find another planet to go and live: they don't belong here'.

8 Fredrick Töben, *Political Correctness in our Schools* (Peace Books, 1995).

9 Reinhold Graf Anrep-Elmpt, *Australien. Eine Reise Durch Den Ganzen Welttheil* (Wilhelm Friedrich, Leipzig, 1886).

10 Jared Diamond, *The Rise and Fall of the Third Chimpanzee – how our animal heritage affects the way we live* (1991, Vintage, 2002).

11 Bruce Montgomery, 'Man's ancestors 7 m years old' in *The Australian*, 11 July 2002.

12 *Adelaide Institute Online*, newsletter no.121, January 2001: Dr Thorne stated that 'Mungo man was anatomically modern … and a simplistic 'Out of Africa' is no longer tenable'.

13 Dr L. Lindner, *Der Fünfte Welttheil oder Australien. Ein geographisches Hand- und Lesebuch zur Belehrung und Unterhaltung. Nach den Berichten der glaubwürdigsten Reisenden* (Prague, 1816).

14 *A Dictionary of Aboriginal Australia* (Oxford University Press) offers a highly detailed account on Aboriginal Australia. It also idealises the lack of any political structures as, for example, existed with New Zealand's Maoris. It was thus correct of the British colonists to claim it was impossible to draw up a meaningful treaty with any of the small family groups of Aborigines they found in Australia. A treaty with the Maoris was possible because they had advanced social structures.

15 Written in German, the book will be available from the USA.

16 Personal communication, 19 July 2002.

17 'Conspiracy Theory: Did We Land On The Moon?' screened on Channel 10, 4 July 2002.

18 <http://www.barnesreview.org/Conference>; <http://www.ihr.org/Conference>; <http://www.fpp.co.uk/cinc/2002>.

19 Fredrick Töben, *Where Truth Is No Defence: I Want To Break Free* (Peace Books, Adelaide, 2001).

20 *The Holocaust Chronicle. A History In Words And Pictures* (2002).

21 This report is available from <http://www.vho.org>. In 2000 the report was, unfortunately, not available in an English edition.

22 R. Faurisson, 'Robert Fisk on my 23 June 2002 lecture', 10 July 2002 in *Adelaide Institute Online*, newsletter no. 167, August 2002.

23 R. Faurisson, 'Another Example of Faurisson's Reasoning Process', ibid.

24 Arthur Butz, *The Greatest Hoax of the Twentieth Century: the case against the presumed extermination of European Jewry* (Institute for Historical Review, Newport Beach, 1998).

25 http://www.abc.net.au/mediawatch/stories/popups/060502_s5f1.htm.

26 C. Matttogno & J. Graf, *Treblinka: Vernichtungslager oder Durchgangslager?* (Theses and Dissertations Press, Capshaw, USA, 2000).

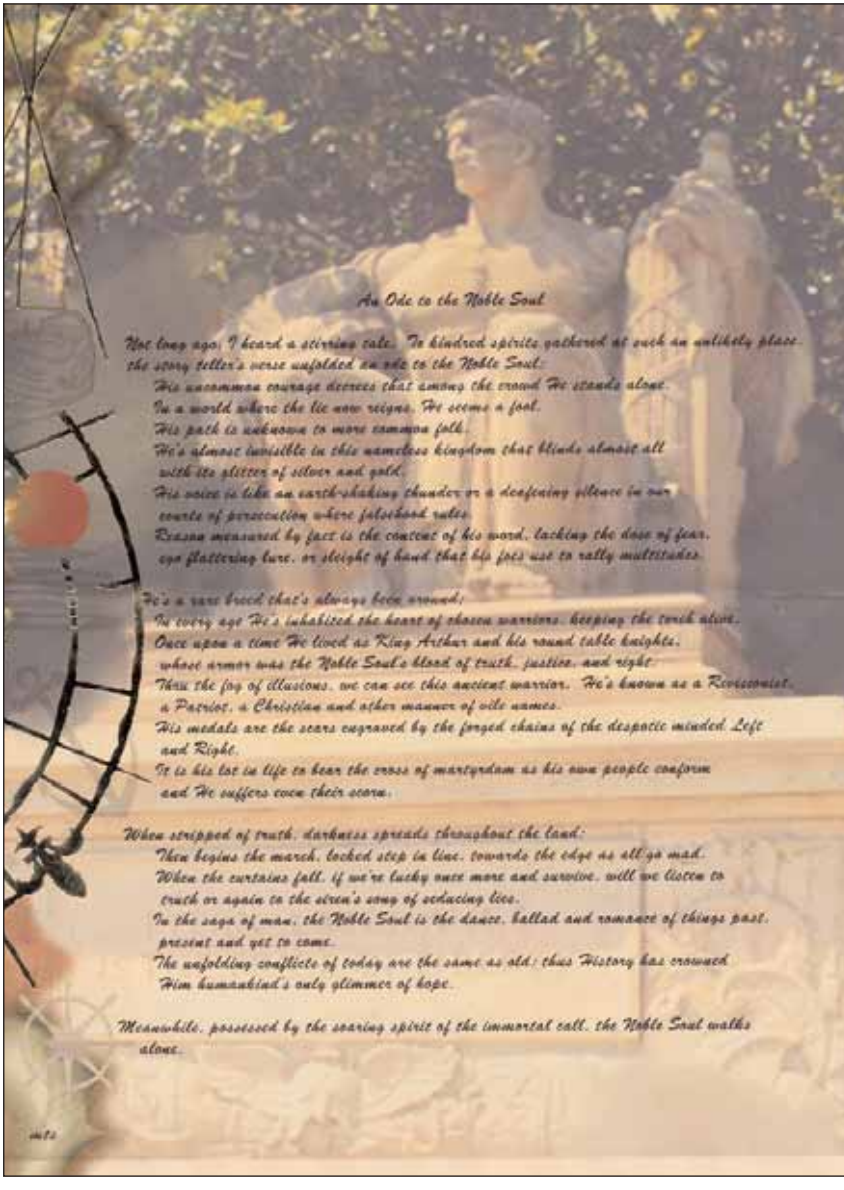
27 Author Gitta Sereny in an interview with London's *The Times* on 29 August 2001 claimed that Auschwitz was a terrible place but that it was not a death camp. Had she made such a comment in Germany, then Serene would have made herself liable to a prison sentence. However, in her book that gave rise to the interview – *The German Trauma: Experiences and Reflections 1938–2000* (Allen Lane, The Penguin Press, 2001) – Serene claims that 'Historically, no Jewish child is known to have survived the four specific extermination camps of Chelmno, Belsec, Sobibor and Treblinka'. Serene also rejects the thesis put forward by American academic Daniel Jonah Goldhagen in his book *Hitler's Willing Executioners* that Germans had a genetic disposition to killing Jews. Interestingly, when I met Albert Speer in Heidelberg in 1976, he claimed not to have known anything about the alleged gassings – something he later also conveyed to Serene.

With regards to Daniel Goldhagen's thesis that Germans had a genetic disposition to killing Jews, perhaps one could also propose a new thesis. In considering the Holocaust myth together with Professor Butz's quotes from his *The Greatest Hoax of the Twentieth Century* (in which he quotes a Jewish source claiming a Roman general killed so many millions of Jews that the

blood gushed down a waddy to the height of a girth of a horse then flooded down for 20 miles to the Mediterranean Sea), a thesis could be developed that perhaps Jews have a genetic disposition to perpetuate lies against Gentiles. Perhaps this is a new field of study in which science could shed some light!

28 Richard Krege, *The Krege Report* (Peace Books, Adelaide, n.d.).

29 Adelaide Institute International Revisionist Symposium, *The Final Intellectual Adventure of the 20th Century: Academic Freedom, Historical Integrity and Censorship*, 7–9 August 1998, a five-videotape set. Faurisson responded to Butz's comment on 19 July 2002: 'I reached the typewriter stage at the beginning of the [19]50s. In my lifetime I used two typewriters. My letters, at least to certain people, were handwritten because in France it was – and in certain circles it is still – impolite to send a typewritten letter. I reached the computer and Internet stages in April 2000. I did not really need for a long time to do so since I had a remarkable collaborator and secretary with my sister Yvonne who is rather clever in using computers and Internet'. His address is <norton2.cru@wanadoo.fr>.



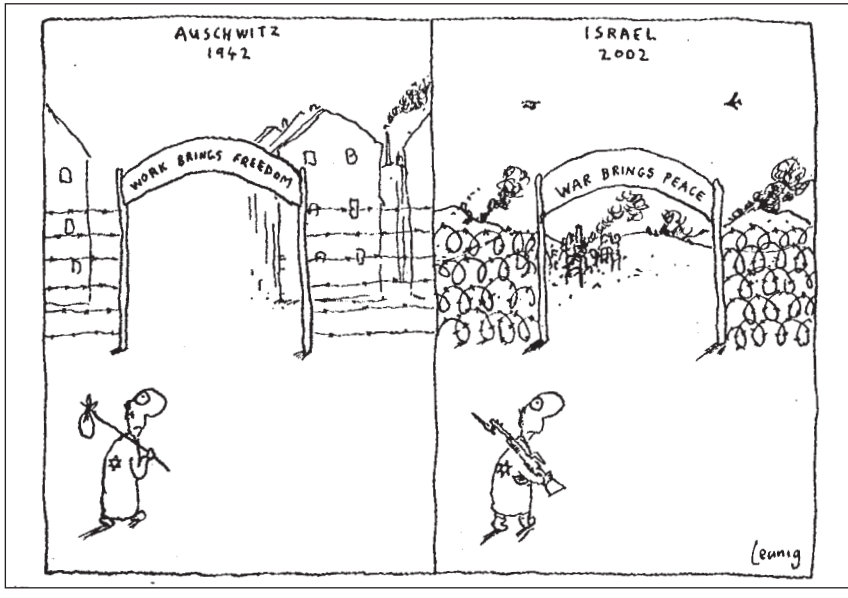
An Ode to the Noble Soul.

My parents' guide for a wholesome life: 'If you live without children, you know no sorrow; If you die without children, you know no joy'.

My parents at their 60th wedding anniversary.

With my parents.

In the front row, ninth from the right, with the Oxford Summer School, 1974.



Michael Leunig's cartoon from ABC-TV's Media Watch, *2002.*

Sir Karl Popper in July 1974.

Fredrick Töben and Professor Konrad Lorenz in 1975.

Professor Werner Heisenberg and Fredrick Töben, March 1975.

Hans Werner Woltersdorf, May 1997.

My professors during my postgraduate student days at the University of Stuttgart (1974–1977) were Dr Elisabeth Walther and Dr Max Bense. Here they are interviewing me for the assistant's job in 1973.

Celebrating final studies with student colleagues in 1976.

With friends after being awarded my Doctor of Philosophy degree, 9 February 1977.

Visiting Albert Speer at Heidelberg in August 1976. Almost 20 years later, Gitta Sereny's biography Albert Speer: his battle with truth *presented a life on the supposition that the mass extermination of European Jewry was a physical fact.*

Introduction

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A 36-Day Revisionist Adventure

Auschwitz in Australia

Australian Speaking Tour, 24–31 January 2000

Introduction

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A 36-Day Revisionist Adventure

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(Adapted from 'A 36-Day Revisionist Adventure – meeting the personalities that drive historical revisionism' by Fredrick Töben. Originally published in *Adelaide Institute Online,* June 1997, no. 57.)

Let us go then, you and I, when the evening is set against the sky,
like a patient etherised upon a table.

These T.S. Eliot lines come to mind as I battle with my physical weariness for that extra energy needed to make my way to the computer and write this report. Strangely, once having begun the task of typing out the heading, the memory of having met so many interesting persons reinvigorates me; and what characters they are – all of them real, difficult, impatient, eccentric, sincere, loving, hard-working, fearless, valiant, trusting, honourable. The hospitality extended to me by these exceptional individuals confirms once again that a civilised debate on the Holocaust is possible and that it is actually going on. More than that. The debate is raging because a few individuals in the world dare break the taboo that surrounds an open discussion of Holocaust issues.

The world media has effectively inculcated the masses with a view of the Holocaust that does not square up with the historical facts. Therein lies our greatest challenge. There are exceptions, of course, but many problems are faced by those who openly air non-dogmatic accounts of the Holocaust. They are targeted by a vicious and vindictive Holocaust lobby. There are

other problems too. For example, at what entry point do you begin to tell the story of the Holocaust? At what level do you find yourself in the Holocaust debate? This report does not intend to be comprehensive nor exhaustive but rather aims to convey a general impression of what those in the field are doing to either stifle or further a debate on the Holocaust.

What is the Holocaust story? In its barest essentials it has come to be the belief that during World War II the German war machine systematically exterminated millions of European Jews in homicidal gas chambers at Auschwitz. How was it done? The Germans planned, constructed and used huge chemical slaughterhouses. These slaughterhouses were the Krematoria buildings of Auschwitz I and Auschwitz II (Birkenau) Concentration Camps. The previous mortuaries (Leichenkeller) of Krema I, II, III, IV and V were converted into homicidal gas chambers. The delousing agent, Zyklon-B in pellet form, was dropped by SS personnel through holes in the roof, changing into gas that killed the batches of people herded into the Leichenkeller. Their bodies were then burned in the adjacent Krematoria ovens. This process continued for years.

In order to gain some perspective on this emotionally laden story, it is essential to consider this murder allegation with some objectivity – as would a police investigator looking into a murder. The first thing an investigator has to do when confronted with a body is to ascertain the cause of death. Then one looks for the weapon. If the death is not an obvious suicide but a murder, then one looks for both a murder weapon and a suspect. After finding the murder weapon, a forensic investigation begins. In the alleged homicidal gas chamber murders the murder weapon has never been subjected to an official forensic test and the alleged murderers appear to have never received fair trials. David Irving's latest book, *Nuremberg: The Last Battle*, speaks volumes on this aspect. In our case we must look for the holes in the roof of the Leichenkeller. This we did at both Auschwitz I – Krema I; and Auschwitz II – Krema II. In the latter, there were indeed two holes in the roof – crudely cut holes – that had the reinforcing iron rods protruding from the concrete surrounds. Such primitive 'craftsmanship' would have never passed German perfectionism. Professor Robert Faurisson claims that because of this fact, he has a right to state: 'No holes, no Holocaust'. I find this argument compelling and it is now for the upholders of the Holocaust gassing story to demonstrate and prove how without proper holes the deadly Zyklon-B gas could have been inserted into the alleged homicidal gas chamber. As I am neither a chemist nor an engineer, it was pointless

for me to take samples from the delousing chambers and from the alleged gas chamber, and have them analysed for Zyklon-B content, That has been done by an expert industrial chemist, Germar Rudolf, and others. Similarly, the engineering feat needed to construct and operate a homicidal gas chamber has been dealt with by a civil engineer, Walter Lüftl. I specifically focused on the explanation of the gassing process as told to millions of visitors who frequent the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum and the Auschwitz State Museum. There it is stated quite clearly how Zyklon-B pellets were dropped into the alleged homicidal gas chamber – through four holes in the roof of Krema II – to emanate as gas by way of perforations in the concrete pillars immediately below which also supported the roof. Again, our inspection at Auschwitz revealed this situation to be a fraud, the pillars were of solid concrete.

I must mention that the *Adelaide Institute Online* (newsletter no. 55, May 1997) list of persons I proposed to visit included the names of persons whom I have known since my Stuttgart University days. They are not associated in any way with my work. I met such persons in a private capacity and not as the Director of Adelaide Institute.

And finally, throughout my travels I praised Adelaide Institute's supporters for making this trip possible. Especially because for many North Americans and Europeans, the kangaroo image of Australia still reigns supreme.

To all the hard-core supporters – I thank you for making it all happen. Our aim is now to put out a video which hopefully will clarify the controversy surrounding the alleged gassing claims at Auschwitz and for that we need your further financial support. So, please continue to send in your contributions – and do not be embarrassed by sending in small amounts because each contribution counts. Thank you and now here is the report – to which I would appreciate receiving from you some critical comments.

Monday, 31 March 1997 – Los Angeles
Departed Adelaide at 8 a.m.

Upon entering the United States of America at Los Angeles Airport, I had to fill in a green form issued by the US Department of Justice – the 'Non-immigrant Visa Waiver Arrival/Departure Form'. On the reverse it asks you to answer Yes or No to seven questions. Of special interest to me was question 3:

> Have you ever been or are you now involved in espionage or sabotage; or in terrorist activities; or genocide; or between 1933 and 1945 were you involved, in any way, in persecutions associated with Nazi Germany or its allies?

'Well', I thought to myself, 'What would my father tick in this instance?'. What would any German national who had served in World War II tick? Defending one's homeland was regarded by the enemy as an act of persecution! The inclusion of such a dialectic trick shames the United States and it is obvious that World War II has not yet ended in some people's minds.

This is not where the matter rests. It is stated in the instructions that the reverse side of the form must be signed and dated. This includes the following:

> WAIVER OF RIGHTS: I hereby waive any rights to review or appeal of an immigration officer's determination as to my admissibility, or to contest, other than on the basis of an application for asylum, any action in deportation.

What a good start to my entry into the United States of America. Twenty-seven years ago when I first travelled to the US and Canada, I did not notice such vile anti-German, anti-democratic propaganda seeping through the US bureaucracy. What has happened since in the US may be mirrored in the development of the Holocaust story – which finds its physical crowning glory in the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum.

Let us now meet some interesting personalities who made my trip so worthwhile.

<u>Mrs Dana Alvi</u>

Mrs Alvi is a sophisticated lady of Polish background who wishes to defend Polish culture through her Polish American Public Relations Committee (PAPUREC). She informs me that during World War II her family was involved in saving Jews from persecution. Together we visited the Simon Wiesenthal Center's Museum of Tolerance which is really a misnomer because it does not present a balanced view of World War II history. With interest we noticed that a display of a Simon Wiesenthal painting of three shot prisoners has been removed after media exposure showed it to be a copy of a photograph of three shot German soldiers. The fact that Simon Wiesenthal himself has been exposed as a liar and fraud by the Israeli secret service, Mossad, is not mentioned within the museum

walls. This raises serious moral problems, especially when we know that the Museum of Tolerance is promoted as an educational institution.

With amazement we watched school groups lining up to get into this museum of (in)tolerance. If the Holocaust is taught as an historical fact to school children, then historical revisionism has a legitimate role to play in turn. Unfortunately many education departments around the world present the Holocaust to their students as a dogma – as an undisputed fact, which it is not. By dogmatising the Holocaust, these historical events are raised to a religious – or belief – level and thus withdrawn from the critical thinking process. The persons who initiate this process of deception then rely on legal means to ward off criticism – and that's where intellectual fraud comes into play. But more of this another time because this is one of the recurring themes in our work.

Rabbi Abraham Cooper

Rabbi Cooper is the Associate Dean at the Simon Wiesenthal Center <http://wiesenthal.com./index.html> just next door to the Museum of Tolerance. In 1996 Rabbi Cooper complained to the Australian authorities about the Adelaide Institute's website and called it a hate-site. Although our conversation was brief, I did ask Rabbi Cooper why he had labelled us a hate-site. His response was that our website was linked with people, such as Professor Arthur Butz, who was not a real historian. I said that it was legitimate and essential for our mental development to re-evaluate and think about historical matters, whether we are professional historians or not. He agreed and elaborated on this point. He said that it was extremely important to be asking questions. Then suddenly his bearded face stared at me and he asked, 'Do you question the gassings?'. I responded, 'Of course I do. We must …'. Cooper interrupted with what appeared to me to be an unintentional compliment, 'You're honest, you're honest'. He then terminated the discussion and showed me out his office.

It is a pity that some people do not wish to have this issue aired. Rabbi Cooper claims that he is doing this on account of the memory of the millions who died at Auschwitz. He reminded me that only the other day he had buried a friend's parents, both of whom had been Auschwitz survivors. I expressed my sorrow at hearing this, but he brushed aside my words with the comment that I was not sincere. It is a pity that Rabbi Cooper's mind is so intolerant that it cannot open itself to another point-of-view.

Tuesday, 1 April 1997 – Newport Beach

Mark Weber and Greg Raven

Mark Weber and Greg Raven run the Institute for Historical Review <http://www.ihr.org> and both inform me that the Institute is recovering from its long litigation with Willis Carto. The 'traditional enemy' must have rubbed its hand in glee at witnessing such self-destructive behaviour within the revisionist camp. Like many devoted to the revisionist cause, I shy away from getting involved in this dispute and instead wish to see both parties come together again in one big enterprise. After all, the billion dollar Holocaust industry is producing some impressive material which does – much to my dismay – make me a little envious. Then again, considering most revisionists work on a shoestring, it is amazing that such a small group of people can shake world governments with their message! At the most it is 50 individuals who are pushing the revisionist barrow, together with hundreds of helpers such as you who support the Adelaide Institute.

Director Weber informs me that the Institute will be welcoming three scholars to the Institute's Journal Editorial Advisory Committee – one each from Russia, South Africa and Switzerland. Also, a new edition of Arthur Butz's classic, *The Hoax of the Twentieth Century*, will be released soon.

Wednesday, 2 April 1997 – Los Angeles

Professor Michael Shermer

Professor Shermer, the owner/editor of *Skeptic*, has an impressive operation which produces a fine magazine. As a sceptic, however, Shermer believes in the homicidal gassing story – but he is open to any argument that advances the revisionist's cause. Shermer declares himself to be an atheist and it was thus a pity that I missed the 1 April debate between Dr Steve Davis and Professor Shermer at Occidental College. When I finally arrived there at 7 p.m. it was all over! But two students gave me a brief tour of their campus which is used by a TV production company as the set for a high school 'soapie'. On 7 April Professor Shermer delivered a paper at the Simon Wiesenthal Center on 'Holocaust Denial'. With interest I await a copy of this talk.

Bradley Smith

Bradley Smith, the publisher-editor of *The Smith Report* and founding director of the Committee for Open Debate on the Holocaust (CODOH), could not undertake the 640 km journey to Los Angeles owing to a

restless night. Nor could David Cole who also tried to make it to Los Angeles. Cole, like Professor Robert Faurisson and other revisionists, has had to suffer physical abuse because of his revisionist work.

David Thomas
CODOH's urbane co-webmaster <http://www.codoh.com>, David Thomas, has turned his home into a gentleman's Internet revisionist fortress. The workstation is a sight to behold. I can believe David Thomas when he tells me that he often spends days and nights at a stretch behind his screen promoting CODOH's work.

Dr Ingrid Rimland
Dr Rimland, the Zündelsite's webmaster, lives in California: <http://www.webcom.com/ezundel/english/>. She is totally committed to the cause. Somehow she finds the strength to bring out a daily column in the form of the now famous *Zgram*s. Negative effects have already come her way. In her own right an accomplished author and speaker on the American lecture circuit, Dr Rimland was recently dis-invited from a planned lecture she was scheduled to give at a college. It is pleasing to see another woman standing her ground on this battlefield mainly populated by men. The revisionist battle ground is not at all for the faint-hearted.

Manfred Koch
It was Manfred Koch who exposed Richard Wagner's grandson's antics in the US. And it was our long conversation at the airport lounge that caused me to lose all sense of time, thereby missing my Los Angeles–Vancouver flight!

Thursday, 3 April 1997 – Vancouver
Doug Collins
Doug Collins is a veteran publicist. On 12 May 1997, together with 100 supporters, he appeared before British Columbia's Human Rights Commission because he dared to express his views on the Holocaust film *Schindler's List* in March 1994, calling it 'Swindler's List'. Fortunately the *North Shore News* and the British Columbia Press Council supported him against the complaint made by the Canadian Jewish Congress. Of interest is the fact that Doug Collins was an active soldier who fought the Nazis during World War II. Since then, however, he has seen that conflict in a different light and now 'soldiers on' some more against those who wish to take away his freedom of speech. Adelaide

supporters still recall Collins' interesting address at the Conservative Speakers' Club where his forthright nature was much appreciated. [Doug Collins died in 2001.]

Doug Christie
Doug Christie, the famed free speech lawyer, and Barbara Kulaszka, editor of *Did Six Million Really Die? Report of the Evidence in the Canadian 'False News' Trial of Ernst Zündel – 1988,* were not able to meet with me.

Neither at other times and other places did my schedule suit John Sack, Michael Hoffman II, Hans Schmidt and Dr Charles Weber. Professors Deborah Lipstadt, Christopher Browning, Robert van Pelt and Abe Foxman did not even bother to respond to my letter. Sadly, my attempts at locating Fred Leuchter failed. Although I was informed by a reliable source that Leuchter is about and working, this remains a rumour.

Friday, 4 April 1997 – Chicago
Professor Arthur Butz
Professor Butz, the author of the classic which revitalised the Holocaust revisionist debate during the 1970s (*The Hoax of the Twentieth Century*), is not worried about the current onslaught against him on account of the activity on his website <http://pubweb.acns-nwu.edu/~abutz>. He too states that the importance of the holes in the roof of the alleged gas chamber at Krema II must not be underestimated: on this claim the current Holocaust story stands or falls.

The model of Krema II at the Auschwitz State Museum and the US Holocaust Memorial Museum is based on the assumption that individuals climbed ladders to get onto the roof of the Krematorium, then dropped Zyklon-B pellets through four openings in the ceiling. These pellets then released the gas which seeped into the chamber through holes in the pillars.

Professor Butz admits that when he wrote his book the political climate was much calmer than it is today. Now it is very difficult, he says, to write a book because threatened legal action saps your energy.

Saturday, 5 April 1997 – Toronto
Ernst Zündel
At 206 Carlton Street there stands Ernst Zündel's fortress where a mighty operation serves the world community of Holocaust enquirers. Together

with wife, Irene, and two co-workers, Jürgen and Andreas, Ernst Zündel pushes out massive amounts of print, audio and video material on the Holocaust. His 1985 and 1988 'false news' trials shattered the traditional view of the Holocaust that Germans systematically exterminated millions of people in homicidal gas chambers. He is now faced with deportation proceedings which, if successful, will see him spend considerable time in a German jail – all because of his burning desire to relieve the German nation of its unnecessary guilt complex founded on the above false allegation. Had there been no trials in 1985 and 1988, historical revisionism would not have been on the firm ground where it rests today.

It does not surprise me that Zündel is seen as public enemy no. 1 by those who wish to uphold the Auschwitz story in the face of the opening of world archives to previously suppressed information.

Sabina Citron

Sabina Citron, the originator of the criminal charges against Ernst Zündel, failed to reply to my request for a meeting. Although I have never met her, it seems to me that this independently wealthy lady is obsessed with the Holocaust story and that she has targeted Zündel because he is exposing the Holocaust story for what it is – an unproved set of allegations made against the German nation for the purpose of extracting money from its people.

The current media storm surrounding the formation of Pauline Hanson's political party, One Nation, has opponents drawing parallels with the rise of Nazism in Germany. The argument is always that patriotism and nationalism lead to the Auschwitz homicidal gas chambers.

Sunday, 6 April 1997 – Toronto

Marc Lemier

A pioneer in Internet radio, Marc Lemier's Radio Freedom <http://www.ftcnet.com/~freedom> focuses on live broadcasts – not dealing with the Holocaust exclusively – but containing the 'freedom of thought and speech' message.

Paul Fromm

Paul Fromm, an English teacher who was dismissed from his post for his political activities, runs Alternative Forum which attracts conservative-minded traditionalists. I addressed this group's meeting at the Swansee

Town Hall. Actionists Walter Froebrich, Siegfried Fischer and Frank Schmidt were members of the responsive audience.

Monday, 7 April 1997 – Washington

Dr Robert Brock

Dr Brock, a black American nationalist, is the Executive Director of the Self Determination Committee, PO Box 15288, Washington DC 20003, USA. He has protested in front of the United States Holocaust Museum with the message that the greatest American Holocaust was that perpetrated upon the slaves. He firmly believes that having the Holocaust Museum in Washington is a great mistake because the Jewish tragedy did not occur on American soil. However, slavery – in which Jewish-owned ships and finance were involved – occurred in the United States of America.

Dr Brock informed me that the American Constitution still has enshrined in it a clause legalising slavery. Hence his black nationalist community-based organisation aims to 'assist and direct the descendants of slaves in obtaining the rights of self-determination and freedom, reparations, and repatriation'.

I mentioned to him that Rabbi Cooper had called me 'honest' to which Dr Brock replied in a delightfully mocking way, 'My, we have an honest man here. I can't deal with you!'.

In 1995 Dr Brock's Cosmo Publishing marketed the contentious Ben Weintraub book titled *The Holocaust Dogma of Judaism.* It can be obtained directly from Dr Brock at PO Box 15248, Washington DC 20003, USA.

Michael Collins Piper

Michael Collins Piper, the author of *Best Witness*, is a staff member of the Liberty Lobby, just a couple of houses from Dr Brock's residence. Dr Brock introduced me to other staff members. I gave an interview to Fred Blahut for *The Spotlight* and I received complimentary copies of *The Barnes Review*. Liberty Lobby's address is 300 Independence Ave, SE, Washington DC 20003, USA. [After a destructive legal process inititated by the IHR, *The Spotlight* was bankrupted. Now see American Free Press, 1433 Pennsylvania Avenue SE, Washington, DC 20003.]

(In *The Barnes Review* of April 1997 [vol. III, no. 4] there is an interview with Gregory Douglas about his book, *Gestapo Chief: Heinrich Müller*. Therein he claimed that gassings occurred at Treblinka Concentration

Camp and that the Auschwitz death figure is 73 000, something that Ernst Zündel has claimed for a long time.)

As stated elsewhere, it is a pity that two conservative groups interested in historical revisionism have fought so bitterly in court – and we all know that only the legal fraternity profits from such a battle.

Tuesday, 8 April 1997 – Washington

Richard Widmann

Richard Widmann is the East Coast co-webmaster of CODOH. Together, we visited the US Holocaust Memorial Museum. We were disappointed to learn that Dr Michael Berenbaum has left the museum to join Steven Spielberg's *Shoah* film enterprise in Los Angeles. Perhaps that is why Dr Berenbaum never replied to my letter. It was he who advised us some time ago that the reason why the museum does not display the murder weapon, namely a homicidal gas chamber, was simply because there is no original in Europe which could be brought over to the United States. As Michael Hoffmann II so aptly put it, 'This is like the space museum [just across the road from the Holocaust Museum] without a rocket or the Papacy without a crucifix'.

The boldly displayed claim by the museum that the Germans were responsible for the 1940 Katyn massacre in Poland deserves closer scrutiny because I may have misread what was written on the poster. Perhaps someone in Washington can check this out for me?

Dr Fritz Berg

Dr Berg is the famed 'diesel gassing' expert who was to have seen me with Richard Widmann. Unfortunately he could not make it. To think that the Germans, whose tanks were all petrol powered, would use Russian diesel tank engines as a source for the gas supply boggles the imagination. Presumably every time a motor broke down would require another Russian tank to be captured for spare parts!

Andrew Gray

The copy editor of *The Barnes Review*, Andrew Gray has attempted to end the in-fighting within revisionist circles. Gray is also an acknowledged Wagner expert who can tell you how many dogs Wagner had and what their names were! How delightful it was that for a little while we could forget the alleged homicidal gas chamber story and drift into a discussion about Wagnerian music and its significance as an expression of Nordic culture. [Andrew Gray died in 2001.]

Mark Cotteril

Mark Cotteril is the North American distributor of a conservative English magazine, unknown to me until then, *Right Now!* Copies can be obtained from *Right Now!*, BCM Right, London, WC1N 3XX, England or from Mark Cotteril at 33 East Maple Ave, 225 Vienna, Va 22180, USA.

John Gattorn

John Gattorn was one of the persons whom I managed to speak with at Amnesty International USA, 304 Pennsylvania Ave, SE, Washington DC 20003, USA. He informed me that historical revisionists are not treated differently to any other prisoners of conscience, and he was not aware of the policy followed by Amnesty International's Australian, German and British offices which designate historical revisionists as anti-Semites and/or racists, and by implication, labelling them as 'violent' persons and thus not worthy of its support.

Wednesday, 9 April 1997 – Washington Dulles Airport

I missed my flight from Los Angeles to Vancouver by five minutes. A detour via Denver, where the Oklahoma bombing case is now running, made me determined to be at the airport two hours before boarding time. I walked from Independence Avenue past the Capitol – where Congressman Gebhardt was busily feeding the 'media chooks' on the lawn – to a distant hotel from which a regular airport bus collected travellers. I was on time for my flight to London.

Thursday, 10 April 1997 – London

Jeff Robertson

The man behind the Nation Europa website, Jeff Robertson, could not make it to Heathrow Airport on account of his work schedule. His website is <http://www.demon.co.uk/natofeur/>.

David Irving

A powerful but stressed David Irving has just completed *Nuremberg: The Last Battle,* (Focal Point Publications, 81 Duke St, London, W1M 5DJ, England; <http://www.fpp.co.uk>. The blurb sums up the moral inconsistencies Irving noticed when writing the book:

> There would be few crimes listed in the indictment at Nuremberg of which one or the other of the four prosecuting powers was not itself guilty. In the cause of defeating Adolf Hitler, civilian populations had been burned and blasted, murdered, brutalised, intimidated, deported, and enslaved; aggressive wars had been launched, neutral countries occupied by pretext and deceit, and

> the unalterable paragraphs of international conventions flagrantly violated. Bob Jackson knew this, and it hurt him. It damaged his name and career for ever.

The German edition of Irving's book is published by Grabert Verlag in Tübingen.

Although not classified by the hard-core historical revisionists as a revisionist, Irving has committed the cardinal anti-revisionist sin by publicly stating that there is no evidence to support the claim that homicidal gassings took place at Auschwitz. Ever since his public endorsement of *The Leuchter Report* at the 1988 trial of Ernst Zündel in Toronto, David Irving has been hounded by international Zionists who are set on destroying his career as an historian. After writing over 30 books Irving asks why should he – through financial extirpation – lose his house in which he has resided for more than 30 years. The forces which would like to destroy Irving's livelihood cannot tolerate social and economic stability and instead thrive on the pain and suffering that is caused by uprooting individuals and families and throwing them into the uncertainties of a nomadic lifestyle. Irving's wife, Bente, and daughter, Jessica, face an uncertain future.

This is not unusual within revisionist/dissident/heretic circles. Those, like Irving, who courageously stand up for their principles of free thought and free speech, bear the full force of the billion dollar industry that attempts to keep the lid on the conventional Holocaust story.

Friday, 11 April 1997 – Antwerp

Herbert and Siegfried Verbeke

Herbert and Siegfried Verbeke are the publishers of *Vrij Historisch Onderzoek*, PO Box 60, B–2600 Berchem 2, Belgium. This publishing house is currently the powerhouse of hard-core revisionist publishing because other European countries have enacted specific laws to suppress public discussion on all matters subsumed under the concept of 'Holocaust revisionism'. For example, the Blair Government in Britain has promised to enact Holocaust denial legislation which will criminalise Irving's enterprise.

Although Siegfried Verbeke has withdrawn from an involvement in revisionism, he still has to answer a charge in Holland which involves *The Diary of Anne Frank*. He informed me that he will deviate from the traditional revisionist view of the diary. In his defence he will rely on *The Diary of Anne Frank: The Critical Edition, Prepared by the Netherlands*

State Institute for War Documentation (Viking, London, 1989). Therein the mystery of the diary is presented clearly. Anne Frank wrote a diary for a year, as well as a novel. Her father Otto, who unlike Anne, survived the Holocaust, afterwards combined the two, creating what we now know as *The Diary of Anne Frank*. While well written, this book is erroneously passed off as a factual account of the Frank family's life in Amsterdam before their deportation by the Germans. We may liken it to Don Watt's *Stoker* or Helen Demidenko/Darville's *The Hand That Signed The Paper*. Interestingly, the fiction that celebrates the conventional view of the Holocaust is always passed-off as a 'true, factual' account. We recall Thomas Keneally's novel, *Schindler's Ark*, which Steven Spielberg turned into *Schindler's List*. The world has been led to believe that this movie was a true account of what happened to a group of Jews transported from Poland to Czechoslovakia. An Adelaide Institute Associate, David Brockschmidt whose father was Oskar Schindler's business partner, tells a different story in his 30 March 1995 video, *Schindler's List: Bridging the Gap between Political Correctness and Historical Correctness*.

Anne Frank, it is claimed, also wrote diaries for other years, but these were lost. This is most unlikely, and it reminds me of the claim by Dr Franciszek Piper, Director of the Auschwitz State Museum, that over 900 000 unregistered persons were gassed at Auschwitz!

Saturday, 12 April 1997 – Paris

Professor Serge Thion

Professor Thion of the Association des Anciens Amateurs de Recits de Guerrea d'Holocauste <http://www.abbc.com/aaargh> features an extensive selection of mainly French revisionists works. Interestingly, Professor Thion comes from the intellectual Marxist left which now finds itself in league with revisionists who oppose intellectual censorship as exercised by those who wish to uphold the Holocaust homicidal gassing allegations. This fact indicates to me that the conventional categorising of arguments into left-wing/right-wing has become redundant. Seeking truth has again become a higher moral virtue than following some proclaimed dogma.

Dr Yvonne Schleiter

Dr Yvonne Schleiter, one of the movement's few women, has been in the fight for a long time. The fact that she still has an intact family is a credit to her and her husband, René. I found, as did a number of people before

me, the first thing that cracks under the strain of fighting the Holocaust story is the family unit. This is especially the case when one partner does not share the mental development that goes with this fight. The Schleiter's cultured family environment does not exclude the expression of a social concern for those who are oppressed by various societal forces.

Ahmed Rami

Ahmed Rami, who operates Radio Islam <http://www.abbc.com/islam/> from Stockholm in Sweden, could not schedule a meeting at this stage. Also, my attempts to contact veteran historical revisionist, Ditlieb Felderer, were fruitless: I have been advised that he has quit the revisionist scene.

Sunday–Monday, 13–14 April 1997 – Vichy

Professor Robert Faurisson

Professor Faurisson is the elder statesman of Holocaust revisionism. He has been in the battle long enough to see who directs what behind the scenes of this play being performed on the global stage. As a regular contributor to the *Adelaide Institute Online*, Professor Faurisson is well known as a valiant warrior who does not shy away from confronting those whom he considers to be perverters of the quest for historical truth.

Professor Faurisson was the first person to point out that the gas chamber story at Auschwitz I was false. He did this in 1976 by finding the original plans which showed that between 7 October 1941 and 31 August 1943 the alleged 'gas chamber' was a mortuary with a single entrance. Faurisson pointed out that if the museum had really bothered to be accurate, then it should have removed the southeast doorway which was the entrance added to the building when it was converted into an air-raid shelter. Today the air-raid shelter entrance is passed off as the victims' entrance.

Professor Faurisson hopes to have his long-awaited book out by the end of this year. The French historian J. Baynac's claim that 'There is no proof [of the gassings at Auschwitz], but I believe' looks rather silly when compared to Faurisson's 'There is no proof, therefore I refuse to believe'. This courageous stand has cost Faurisson dearly. In 1989 three Jewish thugs almost killed him. When questioned by the police, one of them claimed to have attended a masquerade ball in Paris and thus could not have been in Vichy at the time of the attack!

Tuesday, 15 April 1997 – Auschwitz
'Arbeit Macht Frei – Work Liberates'
Upon our arrival at Oswiecim it was snowing but as we settled into the Hotel Glob it stopped.

Fortunately, it did not begin again until our departure three days later so we were able to video the Krema I and Krema II sites without having to shovel snow! Included were Krema II's roof and solid concrete pillar. As expected, we could not locate the holes through which the Zyklon-B pellets were inserted. Hence, we conclude that the gassing story, as told by the Auschwitz State Museum and by the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum, is a lie. We do not say that believers in the gassing story are liars because such people, in good faith, believe what has been sold to them as an historical fact. We accuse the fabricators of the story of lying and demand that they prove their story to be true. Revisionists cannot do that for them. How is it possible for us to prove something that did not happen and, in any case, was technically and physically impossible? See our Internet link to Nizkor where, in the 'Leuchter Report refutation' section it is claimed that there were four holes in the roof through which the Zyklon-B was inserted into the alleged homicidal gas chamber.

Germar Rudolf
Germar Rudolf is one of Germany's most courageous young scientists. An industrial chemist by profession, he was about to complete his Ph.D. thesis when he authored the definitive *Das Rudolf Gutachten – The Rudolf Report* in 1993. An English translation is in preparation. Herbert Verbeke's Dutch and French translations are available from Vrij Historisch Onderzoek, PO Box 60, B–2600 Berchem 2, Belgium. It is possible to download the German version of the report from the Adelaide Institute's website. This report convincingly refutes the homicidal gas chamber story that European Jews were systematically exterminated in homicidal gas chambers at Auschwitz by using the delousing fumigant Zyklon-B.

Germar Rudolf, together with his wife and two small children, make a fine family unit which, obviously, is feeling the pressure of living in exile. Frau Rudolf is to be admired for standing by her husband in these trying times. Rudolf's work output is also to be admired, something that is reflected in his many thousands of world-wide contacts who support his efforts. His support among German historians is also growing.

Unfortunately, open support is only promised by some history professors after their retirement. Rudolf rightly says such support is then less effective. Anyone who would like to write to him may do so at the Belgian address above. His Belgian publisher also offers a wide variety of revisionist material in a number of languages.

Two weeks before my visit, Germar Rudolf's parents-in-law had their home raided. Hence the German authorities know where he lives in exile. [Germar Rudolf now lives in the USA.]

Wednesday, 16 April 1997 – Auschwitz

Rudolf Höß

Fifty years ago on this day the Commandant of Auschwitz, Rudolf Höß, was hanged at Auschwitz outside the southeast doorway of Krema I. In time the details of his hanging, together with the torture inflicted upon his family, will be made known. Although I have not viewed it, the filmed hanging, in particular, is a document of the utmost horror. Perhaps that is why the Auschwitz story has to be kept under lock and key for another decade or so otherwise the hangman and those involved in the judgement may well face a criminal court. As someone said to me, 'If you feel down about the cause, then just view this film and regain some strength to keep going'.

Thursday, 17 April 1997 – Auschwitz

Dr Franciszek Piper

The Senior Curator and Archives Director of the Auschwitz State Museum, Dr Franciszek Piper, was not at the museum when we called. His assistant, Dr Strezleki, kindly agreed to talk with us but he stressed that he was not an expert on the homicidal gassing story.

Dr Krystyna Oleksy

Perhaps because Dr Oleksy is close to retiring from her position, she was also willing to speak with us. In 1995 she had created an uproar by stating to a French historian, Eric Conan, that 'For the time being we are going to leave it in the present state, and not give any specifics to the visitors. It is too complicated. We'll see later on' (see *L'Express*, 19–25 January 1995, pp. 54–73). This comment was in response to Conan pointing out to her that the 1948 re-construction of Krema I with its crudely cut roof holes and new chimney was false. Dr Oleksy could not quite recall what she had said to Conan but assured us that 'gassings did occur in Krema I'. She refused to have her photo taken.

Friday, 18 April 1997 – Berlin

Professor Ernst Nolte

Professor Nolte is a retired German history professor who at one time was in good standing among his colleagues, but only so long as he followed an aggressive anti-Nazi line in his books. When he pointed out that there were gulags in the Soviet Union before Auschwitz he fell from grace. His decline in popularity has been irreversible. Although it is possible to order his books direct from the publishers, German bookshops refuse to stock them. Nolte reports an incident in which a customer was physically ejected from a bookshop after asking for one of his books. This has made Nolte very angry because he despises such forms of censorship. He believes that anyone should have the right to read what they like – and not be forced into toeing a 'party line'.

To the charge that some revisionists consider him to be a coward because he has not openly spoken out in support of their thesis, he claims that it would serve no purpose were he to speak out and go to prison. Again, that is a moral problem which German historians will have to confront if they wish to both gain and project an honest understanding of the Auschwitz story.

Andreas Röhler

Andreas Röhler, the editor of *Sleipnir* and director of Verlag der Freunde (PO Box 350264, D–10211 Berlin, Germany), comes from the East German Marxist left which now cannot tolerate any form of intellectual suppression. He has been raided more than half-a-dozen times – each time he loses his computer equipment. It appears that the German judicial system permits such raids, much to the detriment of the victim who cannot then mount an effective defence because of having lost the information stored in the computer system.

Gisa Pahl

My original plan was to have taken me from Berlin to Hamburg but it was not to be. Hence I only had telephone contact with Gisa Pahl, a solicitor who belongs to the Deutsche Rechtsbüro, which has a number of legally trained persons who advise the public on, among other things, what effect Paragraph 130(3) StGB has on their historical research. If someone is in the revisionist business, this group will advise on how certain activity will fuel the desire of some public prosecutor to effect Paragraph 130(3) StGB which criminalises a doubting of the Holocaust dogma.

I was also unable to make contact with Dr Hajo Hermann, David Irving's lawyer in Germany; Jürgen Rieger, Ernst Zündel's valiant defender in Germany; Ingrid Weckert, author of *Feuerzeichen*; Klaus Huscher, the editor and publisher of *Denk Mit*! (Think With Me) which claims that the German Empire is still a legal entity and that the modern German constitution is illegal; and Professor Wolfgang Benz, a defender of the gassing story. Likewise I failed to establish contact with Manfred Roeder who only recently tabulated a Luther-like thesis, then symbolically nailed it to church doors at Eisleben, Worms and Wittenberg.

Saturday, 19 April 1997 – Bayreuth

Richard Wagner

I paid my respects to the great German composer, Richard Wagner, whom I am certain would have been pleased to learn that in 1998 Adelaide is hosting *Der Ring des Nibelungen*, one of the great epics of German mythology. It is a first for the southern hemisphere!

Sunday, 20 April 1997 – Basel

Jürgen Graf

Jürgen Graf is the man who modestly claims to belong to the second tier of revisionists. He has 17 languages at his command, has translated many revisionist works and went into the Moscow archives with Carlos Mattogno to find that Professor Gerald Fleming's claims about extensive, original research in the archives is dubious.

Jürgen Graf was amused when his flat was raided on 21 March 1997. The police were ordered to confiscate 'revisionist material'. Because they did not know what that material was, they confiscated Goldhagen's *Hitler's Willing Executioners*, Hilberg's *The Destruction of European Jews*, Fania Fenelon's *Playing for Time* as well as two Russian magazines. Untouched were Hitler's *Mein Kampf* and Stäglich's *Auschwitz Mythos*.

A list of Graf's excellent books, written in German, can be ordered from him personally at PO Box 52, CH–4009 Basel, Switzerland or from his publisher, Verlag Neue Visionen GmbH, CH–5436 Wurenlos, Switzerland. [Jürgen Graf now lives in Russia.]

Professor Fleming did not respond to my request for an interview.

Monday, 21 April 1997 – Stuttgart

Dr Lavinia Merz-Förster

We had a rest day in this beautiful city where I spent some years during the 1970s, firstly at a private school – Werkschule Merz – then at the University of Stuttgart. It was good to meet again, after a 25-year absence, several former colleagues. Still a vital 77-year-old lady, who has just recovered from a hip replacement operation, Dr Merz-Förster continues her interests in dance and philosophy. The school her husband, Helge, directed until his death in January 1974 is flourishing and almost drowning in hedonistic materialism.

Dr Merz-Förster, whose homosexual brother was executed by the Nazis, comes from a solid Communist background. Her father was a leading Communist in Hamburg and so she has little sympathy for my cause. And yet, upon reflection – that wonderful human faculty which a study of philosophy nurtures so well – she now concedes that the Holocaust screw is being tightened to snapping point. The generally apolitical public has noticed the obsession with which newspapers have propagated the Auschwitz gassing story during the past 15 years.

This reminds me of the former German Democratic Republic's application of the Marxist ideology screw to its population. When the people lost their 'fear of fear' then nothing could stop them from rebelling by flooding out of their country. I spent some time in East Berlin during the 1970s and I could feel the absurdity of the system at Checkpoint Charlie, one of the entry points to East Berlin from West Berlin. Young East German youths would do anything to get chewing gum and designer clothes. They cared little for ideological purity. They were fearless of the political system – because by this time it had lost its credibility in that it simply was not delivering the material goods that the young craved to own and enjoy.

Translated into Holocaust dogma terms this means that today's Germans will in time also grow tired and disrespectful towards their judicial system which punishes anyone who expresses doubt or denial about the alleged existence of homicidal gas chambers at Auschwitz.

All Germans, therefore, now need to lose the fear which the legal system has generated by criminalising so-called Holocaust denial. In order to prepare the right climate for a breakdown of this Holocaust ideology it is crucial to get the message across to the people in the streets.

Unfortunately the media is in the hands of those who profit from the Holocaust story. Perhaps that is why the liberation of Germany from this destructive dogma has to come from overseas. In this regard Ernst Zündel seems to be succeeding admirably in spreading the message for liberation. By way of the legal action the Canadian government is taking against him, on behalf of Jewish lobby groups, Zündel has already cracked the Holocaust gassing story. It will now be only a matter of time before that story falls apart. Analogous to the fall of East Germany, I would dare to predict that as soon as the World War II participants have passed away, the Holocaust dogma will be abandoned. Goldhagen's book, *Hitler's Willing Executioners*, has already begun to set the stage for this abandonment of the homicidal gassing story. He refers to the 'alleged gassings' as incidental to the broader picture of German cruelty towards Jews. I wonder whether legal action ought not be initiated by the authorities against Goldhagen for minimising the Holocaust which is a criminal offence in Germany? Günter Deckert is spending years in prison for making similar comments. Why the selectivity?

Tuesday, 22 April 1997 – Tübingen

Wigbert Grabert

Like his father before him, Wigbert Grabert is a courageous publisher (Grabert Verlag) who is faced with professional extinction at the hands of the world Holocaust lobby. He has experienced police raids and is currently facing heavy fines for distributing so-called subversive literature, for example Ernst Gauss's *Grundlagen zur Zeitgeschichte.* (Foundations of Contemporary History). This book is a solid revisionist primer and hence considered to be a danger to all Germans. That is why public prosecutor, Hans-Heiko Klein, ordered all copies be seized and burned and its printing plates destroyed.

Grabert Verlag can be contacted at PO Box 1629, D–72006 Tübingen, Germany.

Wednesday, 23 April 1997 – Vienna

Walter Lüftl

Walter Lüftl, the author of the famed 1992 *Lüftl Report*, has nothing to add to the debate which is not contained in his report. As an engineer he claims that the homicidal gassings at Auschwitz were technically impossible. To this I add: if anyone disagrees with Lüftl's assessment, then is it not time for more engineers to study the Auschwitz site?

Similarly, is it not time that industrial chemists look at Auschwitz, as did Germar Rudolf? It is not good enough for me that the upholders of the Holocaust story claim the gassings did happen, then expect the revisionists to prove that it did not happen. The doubt and worry in the exterminationist camp is great because of this very fact, that the revisionists have convincing arguments. But arguments are cheap. There is now a need to proclaim the Auschwitz Concentration Camp an international archaeological site and begin to examine it in a scientific manner.

Of interest is how the railway line into the Auschwitz-Birkenau Camp began operating only during the first half of 1944, around which time the Zyklon-B manufacturing facilities were destroyed in bombing attacks (*The Lüftl Report*). Until that time, contrary to what we read in popular literature, all the so-called 'selections' were made in public at Auschwitz Railway Station. Further, the much-used term Sonderbehandlung (special treatment), which anti-revisionists claim is a euphemism for 'gassings', is easily explained. Any non-military operation was referred to by this term. Further, a recent search of the Siemens archives has located material which points to a use of microwaves as a means of delousing clothes and other objects. It appears that Sonderbehandlung referred to this operation as well. Similarly, the Gasprüfer (gas tester) was not used to check the alleged homicidal gas chambers for Zyklon-B levels but rather the gas levels at the cremation ovens. Gasprüfer were also used in the wood burners which replaced petrol as a source of fuel for cars and trucks.

Concerning the German's obsession with cleanliness, travellers cannot help but be impressed by the clean restrooms at autobahn rest stops. I cannot imagine this trait being absent during the war, in particular at concentration camps where it was in the interest of the Germans to keep as many people alive as possible. There was an unlimited need for workers during World War II – something that is all too readily forgotten in today's depressed economic climate where again, in Germany alone, over 4 000 000 people are unemployed. The view that World War II was fought because Hitler wanted to exterminate the Jews is perverse – but it serves the purpose of keeping the Holocaust story before the world public.

Interestingly, to question Holocaust matters in Austria is not as absolute as it is in Germany. For example, it is permitted to discuss in private, within a small group, doubts about the conventional Auschwitz story.

This was done because if the ban was absolute a partner could use that as blackmail against another.

Sadly, I did not meet Frank, Rob, Wolfgang Fröhlich, Emil Lachout and Austria's poet, Konrad Windisch, who penned the following lines, then received a one-year prison sentence for his effort: 'Licht wird wieder werden' (There's light at the end of the tunnel). I used my mobile telephone to try and make contact with Frank but to no avail. We even stayed at Pension Kaffeemühle into which he had booked us. But, despite the mobile's adaptability if the number doesn't answer, then it is not possible to establish contact.

Thursday, 24 April 1997 – Graz

Dr Elisabeth Grollitsch

Dr Elisabeth Grollitsch is a dynamic lady who, with her husband of many years, is the owner and editor of *Huttenbriefe*. She informs me that what we are currently doing at Adelaide Institute had, in fact, been done by her during the 1960s. Dr Grolitsch sees the basic issue at her level of dispute as the existing world conflict between the peasants and the nomads. The concept peasant (or farmer) is inclusive of anyone who puts down permanent roots within a social structure. It is the opposite to nomad (or wanderer) who is without a home. The former's social stability is conducive to personal well being. *Huttenbriefe* is pitched at the German-speaking cultural elites because she sees the battle as a clash of internal social cultures. Interestingly, fighting for the cause of German nationalism and patriotism at that level has also enabled her to continue publishing her magazine without conflicting with the law. Another view would claim that this level of dispute is too profound for the ordinary citizen to either contribute or derive any motivational support relating to her work. Anyone interested in the publication can write to her directly at Strauchergasse 23, AU–8020 Graz, Austria.

Friday, 25 April 1997 – Munich

Theo Wink

Theo Wink is a long-time supporter of the Adelaide Institute. He introduced me to Gerd Zikeli, the former Lutheran pastor who was originally from the Donau-Schwäben ethnic group in Rumania. His claim to fame is having been expelled from Switzerland on account of his political views which embrace German patriotism.

At Königsplatz I entered the foyer of the right-hand Verwaltungsgebäude (adminstration building) to inspect a large round

table with inlaid marble plate. It is only about 1 m high. I was not told why it was significant. A security officer informed me that regularly individuals from overseas come along and ask whether the table is for sale. The answer is always a firm 'No!'. [Theo Wink died in 2000.]

Saturday, 26 April 1997 – Stuttgart

Professor Elisabeth Walther-Bense

After an absence of 25 years it was interesting for me to meet one of my professors again. In the meantime my supervising professor, Max Bense, passed away but his wife, Elisabeth, is working hard on a four-volume edition of his collected works. Together they pioneered the discipline of the theory of signs called semiotics.

Sunday, 27 April 1997 – Badenweiler

Dr Wilhelm Stäglich

The author of the classic *Der Auschwitz Mythos* (The Auschwitz Myth), Dr Stäglich, is in good health despite his 80 years. In our conversation we ranged far and wide, especially when it came to his trials. Interestingly, although the Senate of the University of Göttingen revoked his doctor title on account of his book being deemed to be an unworthy academic exercise, the university administration has not demanded that he return his doctorate. This means that, in effect, he is still free to use the title, something that is legally controlled in Germany. Academic honours in Germany are valued more highly than aristocratic titles and so some of the titles obtained in America are not allowed to be used because they do not meet the strict German accreditation criteria. We have, of course, a similar problem in Australia where the only final school-year examination recognised by German universities and considered to be comparable to the German Abitur is the imported International Baccalaureate (IB) diploma from Switzerland. None of the Australian States' examinations will qualify one of our students for entrance into a German university.

Dr Stäglich is not hopeful about personally seeing the end of the Holocaust myth. I informed him that likewise the other side is feeling uneasy about how long it can continue to keep the Holocaust myth going. In America there are serious worries about the inroads made by revisionists using the Internet (the Zündelsite, CODOH, IHR et al.) who have done so much to unravel the myth and traced its origins back to wartime propaganda.

Monday, 28 April 1997 – Bruchsal

Günter Deckert

The former leader of the National Democratic Party is currently an inmate at Bruchsal Prison. The prison director, Dr Rüdiger Behring, gave me permission to visit 57-year-old Günter Deckert for an hour after I had assured him that the Adelaide Institute is not aligned with any political organisation, but that we are following the Deckert case from the freedom of speech perspective. I informed him that my professor at Stuttgart University was considered to be a radical and that I had been elected as student representative to the Faculty where, as a philosophy student, I would defend either left or right wing when it was a matter of freedom of speech. I asked, in my very best German, the Leitender Regierungs Direktor of the Bruchsal Prison:

> How can I access anybody's mind, your mind, if you do not give me permission to speak with you? If you silence any debate on contentious issues, then those who feel strongly about an issue will go underground. If we are living in a democracy, then the political structures ought to be strong and tolerant enough to withstand political dissent. My philosophy professors at Stuttgart University were dissenters who taught me to think critically about all sorts of issues.

Upon hearing my submission he curtly said, 'Gut, ich genehmige den Besuch' (All right, I grant the visit).

Deckert agrees with me that the British concept of freedom of speech is not translatable into German, although the folk song 'Die Gedanken Sind Frei' (Thoughts are free) comes close to capturing the spirit of what freedom of speech is all about.

Deckert is one of 400-odd inmates at Bruchsal Prison, 100 of whom are lifers who have killed someone. The others are mainly drug dealers, violent offenders and common criminals. Almost without exception special privileges are extended to all prisoners – all except Deckert. And what was his crime? First here is some background information.

Günter Deckert was a successful secondary school teacher until 1988 when the State of Baden-Württemberg's Minister for Education moved against him because Deckert's nationalist convictions were perceived to be detrimental to his carrying out his teaching duties. He was also a local councillor involved in community politics very much like our Port Lincoln mayor, Peter Davis, who has suffered personal attacks because he is supportive of the Australian League of Rights.

Deckert's 'criminal' life began when he translated a talk by an American gas chamber expert, Fred Leuchter, at Weinheim near Heidelberg in 1991. For this he received a one-year suspended sentence and a DM10 000 fine. However, after massive national and international pressure the Federal Appeals Court at Karlsruhe sent the matter to a lower court for a retrial. The lower court then handed down a two-year prison sentence! It must be remembered that in Germany when a person is given a prison sentence by a court, that sentence does not take immediate effect as it does elsewhere in the world. And so Deckert was arrested at Frankfurt Airport on 8 November 1995 after returning from a family holiday.

In April 1996 Deckert received a further sentence of one month for having compared the methods used by the Heidelberg 'political police' with that of the Stasi (Staatssicherheitspolizei – the former East German secret political police).

His latest trial began on 20 February and ended on 11 April 1997 which netted him another 27 months prison. His 'crimes' in this instance was the following:

1. In September 1991 he organised and chaired a meeting at which British historian David Irving addressed, in fluent German, historical aspects of World War II.

2. At his book shop Deckert legally sold 55 copies of the excellent revisionist primer edited by Ernst Gauss, *Grundlagen zur Zeitgeschichte* (Foundations of Contemporary History) (Grabert Verlag, Tübingen, Germany).

3. Publishing, distributing and selling *Der Fall Günter Deckert – Martyrer für Forschungs-, Meinungs- und Redefreiheit im Spannungsverhaltnis zwischen Geschichte/Zeitgeschichte, Justiz und Politik* (The Günter Deckert Case – Martyr for Free Research, Free Opinion and Free Speech within the context of History/Contemporary History, Justice and Politics). The book documents Deckert's own case history.

Public prosecutor Hans-Heiko Klein asked for a four-year prison sentence for these 'crimes' and an additional seven-month probation sentence for having sent an open letter to Herr Friedmann, the vice-president of German Jewry, in which he advised Friedmann to go to Israel if he did not like living in Germany anymore.

In all these charges the questionable German judicial concept of Offenkundigkeit (judicial notice) emerges whenever the subject matter touches the 'Auschwitz Myth'. According to Paragraph 130(3) StGB anyone who denies or questions the official version of the homicidal gassing story is liable to spend up to five years in prison.

Germany has thus a view of its own history which is supported by the force of law. Needless to say, Deckert has appealed to the Federal Constitutional Court at Karlsruhe. If unsuccessful he will take his case to the European Court for Human Rights at Strasbourg.

Günter Deckert has taken the humiliation of imprisonment with great dignity. He looks fit and he is pleased that he has a single cell to himself. He delights in recalling how, as a youngster, he used an old portable typewriter to put his thoughts on paper. The importance of the mind in surviving physical incarceration cannot be overvalued. Those who are too physically oriented succumb to the emotional/passionate trap of physical lust, especially within a prison environment. Hence the words of warning from Ernst Zündel who advises all revisionists not to have any vices at all – sex, drugs, alcohol etc. Abstinence and celibacy become virtues during incarceration. Those that break, begin to destruct in the form of self-mutilation or suicide, something which confirms the authorities' theory that the prisoner is guilty of whatever charge brought him into prison, be it right or wrong! We recall how Hitler's deputy, Rudolf Hess, survived many years of isolation – and it is said that he could have walked free had he recanted his belief in National Socialism!

Deckert is not a common criminal but rather a highly educated gentleman whom the current German political system wishes to crush into submission. But his spirits are fuelled by a higher moral order of things than those that sustain the current political will of the German people. He will survive the vicious three female judges who were hell-bent on sending him to prison for his thought crimes.

What personally bothers me in the Deckert case is the conflict that exists between those who are willing to go to prison for daring to challenge the Holocaust dogma and those, such as Professor Nolte, Herr Lüftl and Dr Grollitsch, who claim that such sacrifice is not worthwhile. The Palestinians fighting for their homeland and the Islamic fundamentalists would disagree with such a stance. But the Tibetan monks would agree with those who refuse to face a prison term – and that is why China has

successfully annexed their territory! Anyone who is not prepared to defend his or her territory – the classic territorial imperative – will lose out.

Nothing is gained without a sacrifice – and freedom is not gained through sweet words. The fight against the tyranny of the Holocaust dogma – that Germans systematically exterminated European Jewry in homicidal gas chambers at Auschwitz concentration camp during World War II – must be fought on all fronts, and those currently in prison for doing just that deserve our respect and admiration!

Tuesday, 29 April 1997 – Stuttgart
Professor Eberhard Jäckel
Professor Jäckel, a well-known German historian, has for some years been holding public lectures at the University of Stuttgart on the history of the two world wars. He is considered to be the German Holocaust expert and strongly endorses the homicidal gassing story. On this day I was one of about 150 mainly elderly people who attended his 10 a.m. lecture dealing with the beginnings of World War I. After the lecture, while walking with him to his office, I asked him about the traditional view on the gassings. He cited Pressac and I mentioned that van Pelt had surpassed Pressac, to which he agreed. I then said I had just visited Auschwitz and was now more inclined to be following the view expressed by the Austrian engineer, Walter Lüftl. Hearing this name was enough for Professor Jäckel to terminate the slowly developing discussion with a flippant comment: 'Sie kommen also von der Richtung' (So you are coming from that direction). When one of the students took a photograph of us he said, 'Ich habe das Gefühl es kommt nichts gutes dabei heraus' (I sense that nothing good will come of this). David Irving has called Professor Jäckel a liar and a falsifier of documents and Jäckel has reciprocated in kind. Where does that leave me? I can say that those who uphold the homicidal gassing story shy away from a discussion of how technically it was done. Yet it is this aspect of the story which needs to be discussed in open forum. In Germany it is illegal to do just that. Why?

Wednesday, 30 April 1997 – Mannheim
Hans-Heiko Klein
It was important for me to meet Oberstaatsanwalt Hans-Heiko Klein, the public prosecutor, because he is such a strong defender of the conventional Holocaust story. He seems to relish sending dissenters/

heretics/non-believers/deniers to prison. When I arrived at his office Herr Klein (his name means 'small' in German but he is over 1.8 m tall), dressed in a casual checkered open-necked shirt and wearing a pair of braces, was standing at the photocopier making copies of newspaper articles, so he told me, for his son. Without hesitation he invited me into his office. Behind him on the wall there is a poster of a swastika in the form of a speed restriction sign with a diagonal bar across it. He did not give me permission to take a photograph of himself and his odd sign. Upon reflection it seems both crass and unprofessional that a public prosecutor would adorn his office with such politically sensitive material. This sign indicates to me that Klein is biased and he ought to consider resigning from his job.

Our conversation developed quickly to the point where he showed me a sizeable folder containing *Adelaide Institute Online* material. Other material in the folder included that which the 'Hate website', formerly from Harvard University's law library, publicises on its web page.

I mentioned to Klein how important it was for me to have an open flow of information because otherwise we draw conclusions that are then not based on solid facts. I then asked him what he had read about the Holocaust. He responded by referring to the film director Claude Lanzman who had lost all his family in Auschwitz. I responded by saying that that proves to me how critical it is to have open communications on this tragic topic. He then asked me whether I questioned the homicidal gassing story at Auschwitz. Before I answered that I told him how Rabbi Cooper had reacted to my response and I said that no doubt he would do the same. And Klein did just that. He rose from his chair and I knew that I had had my day in the Klein court!

I still persisted though – Klein standing inside his office and I outside with the door open between us. I mentioned my freedom of speech concerns to which he replied, 'Sie reden wie der Leuchter' (You talk just like Leuchter). I repeated my claim that without a discussion of the homicidal gassing story we could not clarify our concerns. To this he replied, 'Ich habe keine Lust darüber zu sprechen' (I don't feel like talking about that). I said that this makes him a hedonist, to which he laughed, and we parted company. (The German Lust does not have the same meaning as the English lust.)

Günter Deckert is therefore in prison because Hans-Heiko Klein does not feel like discussing the details of the alleged homicidal gassing story. Klein also ordered that *Grundlagen zur Zeitgeschichte* be burned and its printing plates destroyed because he does not 'feel like talking about that'. What a callous, brutal and inhumane attitude that is! He zealously pursues and criminalises wild youths who give the Hitler (or Roman) salute but does not touch the Freemasons who regularly greet their 'lodge masters' the same way. One group does it publicly and the other group does it privately. Give me a break, Mr Klein: 'Lass es sein!' (Let it be!).

Bad Rappenau

Pastor Manfred Junger

Pastor Junger, a 59-year-old Protestant minister, was dismissed from his parish at Oldenburg in Niedersachsen nearby to where my parents had a farm before they migrated to Australia. Junger had refused to inspire his parishioners with the message of a watered-down Christianity demanded by his superiors, so in vogue today in all Christian countries. Further, his patriotic and nationalistic leanings were also quickly noticed by his superiors. And so he is now unemployed without a source of income except that which his wife receives from the social security department. A court judgement has deprived him, personally, of social security support because he has allegedly refused to take a job offered him by the department. His legal entanglements have, contrary to recent reports, not yet landed him in prison. His current address is Haller Ring 28, D–74906 Bad Rappenau, Germany.

Thursday, 1 May 1997 – Mönchengladbach

Professor Udo Walendy

The elder statesman of German revisionist history, who resides in a lovely small castle, Professor Udo Walendy's youthful 70 years attest to a lifetime devoted to thinking and writing on the human condition. His home displays evidence of his intellectual battles, a fight which has been a productive and invigorating one where books and more books, either written or published by himself, grace the shelves. But now that he is facing prison for having offended against Paragraph 130(3) StGB, he feels sad about the course his beloved Germany is taking. Only a medical certificate keeps him out of prison. He has given up his publishing enterprise and hopes younger historians will continue where he has left off so that Germany's historical record can be set straight. Just as the demise of the German Democratic Republic ended a period of

occupational aberration in the longer German historical record, so too the hope is that a united Germany will find its true historical roots wherein the Holocaust dogma has no home and foreign domination is eliminated. Walendy sees the world culture – Coke, McDonald's and jeans – as a passing phase which cannot forever suppress German culture.

Münster

Professor Ulrich Hoyer

A history and philosophy of science specialist, I have known Professor Ulrich Hoyer for 25 years since my student days at Stuttgart University. His speciality is Niels Bohr, the atomic scientist; he paints and he plays musical instruments. As well, he has a happy family life perhaps because his scientist wife gladly gave up her career to raise their three children. Hoyer has noticed a falling off of student expectations and critical thinking. He did not comment when I said that the cause may lie within the Holocaust dogma because it robs students of energy and forces upon them an unnecessary guilt complex.

Friday, 2 May 1997 – Neuenah

Hans Werner Woltersdorf

Herr Woltersdorf, who was unknown to me before I set out on my trip, is a former SS officer who cannot accept the current guilt trip that is sweeping so many politicians before it. He is the author of several books and now has the pleasure of having one of them – *Hinter den Kulissen der Macht* (Behind the Scene of Power) – on the banned list. The book is obtainable from Kroschinskis Bücherstube, PO Box 272, D–28714 Malente, Germany.

Stuttgart

I indulged myself on a final detour to this city for a retrospective. Holocaust matters faded as I recalled what delightful times I spent sharing with my immortal beloved ballets, concerts, operas and plays – from Karajan to Cranko!

Saturday/Sunday/Monday, 3–5 May – Frankfurt to Adelaide

Flight home – via Bangkok. Arrived Adelaide Airport at 12.30 p.m. where I was met by Adelaide Institute Associate, David Brockschmidt, and supporters. It is good to be back!

* * * * *

From Capri to Auschwitz

David Brockschmidt

There is a saying in Italy: Let me visit Capri, then let me die. Some did, but the majority of Capri admirers return year after year to enjoy the island's Blue Grotto, and remember the years when they were young and in love. This is a celebration of life and love, with a melancholic aspect. Yet for many going back to Capri rekindles beautiful memories; for some it's broken hearts; for all it's lost youth.

Going back to Auschwitz – regularly – is like celebrating death. That is the problem with Auschwitz: a psychopathic death cult has developed there. The Holocaust maniacs and the Holocaust racketeers have turned this tragic place into their permanent Auschwitz Horror Show. This Holocaust racket turns over billions of dollars worldwide, creating hatred against the Germans and spreading depression into the hearts of young and old Jews and Gentiles alike.

People who can never forgive are the real haters. Auschwitz has a greater fascination than Capri and its celebration of life. If Auschwitz should have been a warning to humankind as an example of what humans can do to one another, it has failed miserably.

The commercialised Auschwitz shows have not put love and kindness into people's hearts but rather hate and despair. These horror shows – where at least half of the events shown are falsified – are the real insult to the victims of Nazism, to both Jews and Gentiles.

They show you a gas chamber built after World War II at Auschwitz. In Auschwitz–Birkenau they show you the remains of the concrete roof of Krema II, Leichenkeller I – the alleged homicidal gas chamber. They tell you that Zyklon-B pellets were thrown through four holes in the roof into that alleged gas chamber. They show you US Air Force air reconnaissance photographs from August 1944 actually showing the four holes each in Krema II and Krema III at Birkenau. But when you have a closer look at the 'gas chamber' roof from the top and the ceiling from underneath, you find there are no holes as shown in the air photographs.

So, what now? Whoever made up the holes story? Most have had holes in their head to believe these stories. They show you

documentary films of the liberation of Auschwitz but they do not tell you that these documentaries are Soviet re-enactments where Polish adult civilians and children posed as Auschwitz survivors – well-fed and happily smiling. They do not show you the real gas chambers at Auschwitz–Birkenau, the delousing and desinfection chambers of Block 5A and Block 5B. Their walls bristle with Zyklon-B (Prussian Blue) inside and outside. Nothing washed away by the harsh Polish winters over these past 55 years. When you ask them why the homicidal gas chamber has no visible traces of Zyklon-B, they tell you the rain has washed it away. When you ask them why the delousing chambers are still shining in bright Prussian blue – in and outside – they give you an angry look and tell you to ask the director – but he will not be at the Museum in the next eight weeks.

As the horror tour comes to an end at Birkenau, you ask the guide if he could show you the sportsfield, the brothel, the library, the photo lab, the post office and the hospital in which Nobel prize-winning author, Ellie Wiesel, was operated on. By the way, Wiesel left Auschwitz with the SS and others instead of waiting a few more days for the Red Army liberation of Auschwitz. He left voluntarily with the SS to Bergen–Belsen where he and his father and sisters were liberated by the British forces. Unfortunately his father died there of dysentry. By this time the tour guide becomes angry at you and tells you again to ask the director who is not available for eight weeks.

On the trip back from Birkenau to Auschwitz I you ask the tour guide if you could see the beautiful swimming pool of Auschwitz I, built by the Nazis in 1940. He replies with a firm 'No'!

You defy him and together with a few courageous young tourists you head towards the swimming pool. It is a nice pool but who is allowed to use it?

You will return to Capri at any time, remembering when you were young. One day, perhaps, you shall also return to Auschwitz after the racketeers have left, after the guides tell the real story which means the historically correct story.

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Is it Time to de-Holocaust Jewish History?

Instauration, May 1997

Professor Robert Faurisson once remarked that the Holocaust has become a civic religion for Jews. Anyone who needs further proof of that statement should read *The Seventh Million* by Israeli

journalist Tom Segev. In rich detail Segev shows how the Holocaust, the alleged 'gassing' of six million Jews, has expanded from a wartime event at first downplayed by Zionists to a daily obsession.

The first section of Segev's work covers much the same territory as Lenni Brenner's *Zionism in the Age of the Dictators* or Edwin Black's *The Transfer Agreement*. Segev asserts that the main interest of Zionist leaders was the foundation of the Jewish state, not saving Jews in Europe or elsewhere. In the immediate post-war years, Holocaust 'survivors' were far from being coddled by the Israeli-state-in-the-making. They were loudly criticised by sabras (Jews born in Palestine) for letting themselves be led like 'lambs to the slaughter'. Had they emigrated to Palestine before the war they would have been saved.

Consequently the Holocaust not merely proved the validity of Zionism; it was implicitly blamed on the 'survivors'.

In *The Seventh Million*, Segev deftly exposes the internal contradictions of Israeli society. The Zionist emigrants from Hitler's Germany were the objects of unremitting hostility. They were accused of possessing the innate German respect for authority that characterised the Nazis. Their Yiddish publications were considered a linguistic corruption of the official Hebrew. All in all, life for German Jews under Zionism was not an easy one.

One of the major issues facing Israel in the 1950s was the decision to re-establish relations with Germany. The issue, as can be surmised, was an emotional one. In many heated debates Ben-Gurion advocated the establishment of ties with Germany in order to strengthen Israel economically and militarily. The reparations agreements, it is important to note, did not compensate Jews for six million murdered relatives. Rather they were intended to compensate Jews, whether they lived in Israel or not, for wrongfully confiscated property. In time reparations also came to include compensation for career interruptions or diminished earning capacity.

Nahum Goldmann of the World Jewish Congress first cannily agreed to relatively small initial sums in exchange for ever expanding payments down through the years. Segev diligently explores the vast claims racket that grew out of the agreements. Viewing most of the claimants as cheats, Germans meticulously checked the dates and details of the applications. This early bureaucratic revisionism surprised many Jews who had been looking for 'easy money'.

The two most significant parts of *The Seventh Million* are the accounts of the Kastner and Eichmann trials. The former was triggered by a pamphlet written by Malchiel Grunewald accusing Dr Rudolf Kastner, an official of the Mapai government, of having collaborated with the Nazis during the war. An official of the Jewish Agency in Hungary and involved in the notorious 'trucks-for-Jews' deal, Kastner allegedly went out of his way to save the lives of his Jewish friends while shipping the rest of the Chosen off to Auschwitz.

The Kastner trial was a disaster for Ben-Gurion and the Mapai Party. It established what had been common knowledge among the leaders, but not to the man-in-the-street, namely the Zionist policy of saving the few and sacrificing the many. The legal proceedings were based on the fallacious assumption that the Jews who remained in Europe had in fact been exterminated. The Kastner trial gave Menachem Begin and his Herut Party their first real opportunity to break the power of the Socialist and Labor politicians. The verdict of the trial court supported Grunewald's charges against Kastner.

The kidnapping of Adolf Eichmann was Ben-Gurion's chance to correct the damage caused by the Kastner trial. Throughout the proceedings Gideon Hausner, the prosecutor, strove to show how heroically the Jews had resisted the Holocaust. Eichmann, the defendant, was an almost irrelevant figure. The trial completely failed to establish his role as an architect of mass murder. It did allow Ben-Gurion and Mapai members to claim that Jews and their leaders had not been 'Kastners' during the war.

It was the Eichmann trial which made the Holocaust a permanent fixture of the Israeli conscience. Almost all Israeli educational courses on 'The Six Million' date from that time. Today the Holocaust is big business in Israel, as it is all over the world. Israelis are taught to delve deeply into the 'meaning' of the Holocaust and reach the inevitable conclusion that only unquestioning support of Israel and its policies can prevent a similar tragedy from occurring. It is this conclusion that Segev challenges. Although no revisionist, he correctly understands that the nationalist interpretation of the Six Million story is wrong. He agrees with Professor Yehuda Elkana, who wrote a widely read newspaper article, 'For Forgetting':

> I see no greater danger to the future of Israel than the fact that the Holocaust has been instilled methodically into the consciousness of the Israeli public, including that very large

> part that did not endure the Holocaust, as well as the generation of children that has been born and grown up here. For the first time I understand the seriousness of what we have done, when for decades we have sent every child in Israel to visit Yad Vashem over and over again. What did we expect tender children to do with this experience? Our minds, even hearts, closed, without interpretation, we have proclaimed 'Remember!' What for? What is a child supposed to do with these memories? For a great many of them, the horror pictures were likely to be interpreted as a call for hatred. 'Remember' could be interpreted as a call for long-standing, blind hatred. It may well be that the world at large will remember. I am not sure of that, but in any case that is not our concern. Each nation, including Germany, will decide for itself, in the context of its own considerations, whether it wishes to remember. We, on the other hand, must forget. I do not see any more important political educational stance for the country's leaders than to stand up for life, to give oneself over to the construction of our future – and not to deal, morning and evening, with symbols, ceremonies and lessons of the Holocaust. The role of historical remembrance must be uprooted from our lives.

And that, in so many words, is what author Tom Segev calls the task of *The Seventh Million*.

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Blowing the whistle on the adversary legal system – a comparison of English Common Law and European Civil Law

Evan Whitton, *The Whistle*, January 1997

Whistleblowers are disadvantaged by adversarial procedures in courts and tribunals. In 'Truth – The First Casualty' (*The Australian*, 9/11/96) Evan Whitton compared adversarial and inquisitorial procedures when lawyers attacked parliamentary privilege following the suicide of a former judge, David Albert Yeldham, on November 4, 1996.

Lawyers may overlook – or perhaps hope we do not notice – that parliamentarians' 'abuse' of their privilege does not begin to compare with the enormity of lawyers' abuse of THEIR privilege. Lawyers are obliged to follow a client's instructions even when they know he is guilty; a lawyer, one year out of law school and not

elected by anyone to anything, has an absolute privilege to make the most monstrous false assertions about the victim.

Julia Griffiths, a psychologist, noted in *The Sydney Morning Herald* in December a case in which a man, who had already been imprisoned for child sexual assault, got off two charges of rape against a girl neighbour when she was 13 and 15. Griffith said the girl, now 17, was subjected to a 'week-long assault' in the witness box and 'had nightmares afterwards'. His lawyer 'called her character in question' but the jury was not allowed to hear character evidence in her favour, or evidence of his character as revealed by the pattern of his previous behaviour.

'The adversarial system does not elicit the truth in these cases,' Griffith said. The inquisitorial solution, as used by Justice James Wood at his Royal Commission, will be obvious to all except lawyers and criminals. The Judge himself seeks the truth by questioning witnesses in a neutral or sympathetic way; lawyers whose task is to obscure the truth are largely kept out of it. [The European term, 'inquisitorial', carries a deal of baggage but there is no cause for alarm; it merely means 'investigative'. It is an examination into the truth by a judge with powers to question everyone who can help, notably including the suspect, and to ignore rules of evidence invented by English judges and lawyers to suppress relevant evidence, and hence to suppress the truth.]

It may appear that Mr Yeldham could put up with rumour, but that he feared the truth. But that is what the inquisitorial system is about; it is why, when we need to find the truth about some grave social problem, such as police corruption or paedophilia, we have to jettison the adversary system and resort to an inquisitorial system.

Unfortunately for the lawyers, having gone off half-cocked on parliamentary privilege, they apparently felt unable to take what may have seemed an opportunity to mount yet another attack on inquisitorial methods, and the threat they pose to the adversarial system, and hence to lawyers and their crooked clients, if any.

The NSW Bar Association famously excoriated another Royal Commissioner, Justice Phil Woodward, for stating the simple truth that Bob Trimbole was complicit in the murder of Donald McKay at Griffith in 1977. It said it was 'outrageous to the basic principles of British justice that a finding of guilt …by a Royal Commissioner should be published to the world at large.'

Exactly. The basic principle of the adversarial system of British 'justice' is that truth is not important. The adversary system is rather on the run at the moment, and not before time; statistics suggest that the guilty have about an 80 percent chance of getting off under that system, but only a 10 percent chance of escaping justice under an inquisitorial system.

Jeremy Bentham, lawyer and would-be law reformer, said more than 200 years ago a lawyer for a guilty accused is effectively an accessory after the fact. At the least, he proceeds with a reckless disregard for the truth that no respectable trade would tolerate.

In the classic adversarial defence of an accused who is guilty, his lawyer persuades the judge to use the rules to suppress relevant evidence; he shifts the goalposts from accused to victim; and he uses cross-examination, thuggishly if necessary, to confuse prosecution witnesses sufficiently to create a doubt. The accused meanwhile exercises his right to avoid cross-examination.

In inquisitorial systems, judges control the police investigation and the trial; in the adversarial system judges control the court but the lawyers control the trial; they decide what witnesses will be called and the evidence they will give.

His Excellency the Governor, Gordon Samuels, former Justice of the NSW Court of Appeal, told a seminar on 'Reinventing the Courts' in December that the adversarial system is about winners and losers not about seeking the truth. What can be said of a system that gives control of a trial to people who are more interested in winning than in truth or justice?

In theory, the adversarial system might be useful as a check on dubious members of the judiciary, e.g. Sydney Magistrate Murray Farquhar, but such types are usually rare. The defects of the system are surely so great as to make it desirable to replace it with an inquisitorial procedure. The defects may be summarised as follows:

1. It results in oppression of prosecution witnesses.
2. It increases fabrication by defence witnesses.
3. It obscures the truth from the community, i.e. the jury.
4. It takes away control of trials from judges.
5. It gives control of trials to lawyers who are more interested in winning than in truth and justice.
6. It causes paranoia in prosecution and defence lawyers.
7. It encourages defence lawyers to deceive the community, i.e. the jury.

8. It has a deeply 'corrupting' effect on expert witnesses.
9. It prevents the legal aid budget from being fairly distributed.
10. Imbalance in the skills of the lawyers tends to make a trial unfair to either the community or to the accused.
11. It allows defence lawyers to engage in legal thuggery on victims of crime, particularly women and children who are victims of sex crimes.
12. By definition, either the prosecution or the defence lawyer is in effect trying to deceive the jury.

The vast majority of lawyers (and judges) do not have the faintest idea of why, or even when, the adversarial system was invented, yet they will blindly rush to the barricades to defend it.

Justice Geoffrey Davies, of the Queensland Court of Appeal, told the seminar in December: 'The object [of criminal justice reform] is the maintenance of a fair balance between the interests of a person suspected or accused of a crime and the public interest in having criminals brought to justice. Whether such a balance is being maintained is a subject which lawyers almost never discuss … There is now, in my view, an imbalance in favour of accused persons and against the interests of the community.'

He said there appear to be bodies capable of pursuing the task of reducing adversarial procedures in the civil area. 'But', he said, 'I can see no sign of criminal justice reform. Unless both are pursued, courts, lawyers and government will fail to fulfil the legitimate expectations of the community we serve.'

Fredrick Toben comments:
The fact is that if Common Law clashes with Statute Law, the latter prevails. It is interesting to note how in both Common and Civil Law any Holocaust debate has been criminalised. In Civil Law, for example in Germany, that dubious concept judicial notice of Offenkundig does not require a judge to seek the truth of a matter. Similarly, in Common Law, for example in Australia, justice is being subordinated to Statute Law as enacted by Parliament. The *Racial Discrimination Act* aims to criminalise any Holocaust discussion on grounds that such a discussion is driven by hatred.

One hopes that the general principle of freedom of speech is embraced by all judges as a moral virtue which ranks, together with truth and justice, above the pragmatism/utilitarianism of the win-lose imperative.

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Archives spell out history of holocaust atrocities

AP, *The Advertiser*, 21 May 1997

Winston Churchill and other British World War II leaders knew Nazi Germany was killing Jews from the first massacres in June 1941, to the final concentration camp gassings in 1945, according to newly released intelligence documents. The transcripts of German police radio messages, intercepted by British codebreakers, shows senior officials knew where Jews were being killed, almost from day to day.

As Hitler's Third Reich conquered most of Europe and marched into the Soviet Union, the transcripts document the executions that followed, some involving just a few Jews, many involving hundreds, thousands and tens of thousands.

'What these records reveal is how much the British knew of the atrocities as they were happening,' said Mr John Fox, a lecturer in Jewish history and Holocaust studies at Jewish College, London.

Britain was able to obtain so much enemy material because it broke Germany's top-secret Enigma code [because it had stolen one of these machines]; the information was given to Churchill and a few senior intelligence officials.

Recently, the US National Security Agency declassified a few documents from the British archives, which revealed that the British knew the Nazis were systematically killing Jews in the Soviet Union as early as June 1941. That was more than a year earlier than previously acknowledged, and many historians raised questions about why the British had kept the documents secret. It was not until December 17, 1942, that the Allies said they would prosecute the Nazis for war crimes when the war ended. Mr Fox, however, said the British used the intelligence to gather evidence for war crimes.

'Nobody could do anything about the rescue of Jews until the Nazi Third Reich was militarily defeated,' he said.

The British had loaned the documents released last autumn to the Americans in 1981 to help with US war crimes investigations. Many historians believe the 1941 police messages marked the start of the Holocaust in which six million Jews were killed.

On July 18, 1941, for example, Erich von dem Back-Zelewiski, a German police commander in the Soviet republic of Belarus, sent a message saying: 'In yesterday's cleansing action in Slonim, carried out by Police Regiment Centre, 1153 Jewish plunderers were shot.'

The British archive released yesterday is much more extensive. 'What we didn't have before is first-hand documentary detail of the killing – and the killing is relentless,' Mr Fox said.

'What becomes clear, which is really quite horrendous, is the vast geographic spread of the atrocities.'

The archive also revealed much closer co-operation between Hitler's elite SS police and regular army forces, the Wehrmacht, in killing Jews, Mr Fox said.

One file documents the day-by-day deaths in 10 concentration camps in 1942-43, including Auschwitz, Dachau and Buchenwald. On September 7, 1942, it recorded 3529 deaths at Auschwitz. A police message on September 6, 1944, reported a shortage of Zyklon, a gas used to murder Jews, at the Mauthausen camp. 'The figure of executions in my area now exceeds the 30,000 mark,' the leader of an SS brigade in central Russia reported in August, 1941.

The following July, an SS officer reported on a 'Jewish operation' in Ukraine and said, '700, being incapable of work, were shot'.

The declassified police files also deal with the mundane. They include an order to ship the best confiscated horses to German stud farms to a report on 'an acute plague of flies', and an order from Gestapo chief Hermann Goering (sic) banning 'all public dance entertainments'. There is also a report on the Nazi's systematic plundering of art and cultural objects.

David Brockschmidt comments:
This article raises important questions:

1. Does the 7 September 1942 death figure at Auschwitz refer to the Auschwitz–Birkenau Concentration Camp only or does it refer to the whole Auschwitz industrial complex which included 42 camps?

2. What were the causes of death? We know that about this time there was a terrible typhoid epidemic which not only killed inmates but also guards, nurses and doctors as well as camp administration personnel.

3. The reported shortage of Zyklon-B on 6 September 1944 at Mauthausen Concentration Camp has to be contextualised and we ought to recall what a leading exterminationist, J.-C. Pressac, said on the use of Zyklon-B. He claims that 95% of Zyklon-B was used for disinfectant purposes – to kill lice, therefore saving lives – and only 5% for the alleged homicidal gas chamber operations. It needs to be recalled that the total amount of Zyklon-B delivered to the Auschwitz Concentration Camp complex was approximately the same amount which was delivered to the Oranienburg Concentration Camp near Berlin. Historians agree that Oranienburg was a labour camp and not an extermination camp.

From 'Our Man in Hamburg': the Hamburger *Abendblatt* of 19/20 April 1997 featured an article about the dispute consuming local politicians. What is the problem? It involves the placing of a commemorative plaque at Meßberghof, Hamburg where the manufacturer of Zyklon-B, Tesch und Stabenow, Internationale Gesellschaft für Schädlingsbekämpfung, had its office. The plaque is designed to serve as a reminder that from here the German firm supplied the deadly gas to various concentration camps. In 1946 a British military tribunal hanged the owner, Bruno Tesch, and his accountant, Karl Weinbach.

Is that why the Auschwitz homicidal gas chamber story has to survive a little longer? Imagine the injustice of the hangings if the World War II Allies admit that Zyklon-B was never used as a human killing agent!

> I think both politics and the law have become unnecessarily adversarial. We do have an adversarial legal system. Any thought that it is designed to find the truth of the matter, I'm afraid, is misplaced. It is a case, which is based upon, or a system, which is based, upon one case being pitched against another case. So you have two cases going head for head in an adversarial way. And the political system seems to have gone that way too. There was a comment earlier about the rigid two-party system where you have two adversaries carrying on almost a ritual competition between each other and, I think, there's, I certainly couldn't advocate that every member of parliament should be an independent, but there must be some way devising systems both in the courts and in parliament that will take some of the adversarial character out of the procedures, make them more inquisitorial, in the sense of inquiring into issues that need to be inquired into, and help them to find the truth.

Nicholas Cowdery QC, the NSW Director of Public Prosecutions, commenting about our legal process on the *Insight* program 'Truth in Public Life' on SBS TV on 14 March 2002.

Dr Fredrick Töben with Professor Eberhart Jäckel at the University of Stuttgart, Germany, April 1997.

My visit to Dr Lavinia Merz-Förster in Stuttgart, April 1997.

Fredrick Töben with Pastor Manfred Junger.

With Mr and Mrs Theo Wink.

With Elisabeth Grollitsch.

Paul Fromm and Fredrick Töben in Toronto, Canada in April 1997.

Fredrick Töben and Richard Widmann of CODOH visiting the Holocaust Museum in Washington, DC in April 1997.

Andrew Gray holding court at his Cosmos Club in Washington, April 1997.

Dana Alvi, chairwoman of the Polish-American Public Relations Committee (PAPUREC) in Los Angeles in 1997.

With Dr Michael Shermer, the publisher of Skeptic, *in Los Angeles, 1997.*

The people's car takes over a noted British institution. (The Sun-Herald, *16 May 1998)*

Visiting Australia's own 'gas chamber' complex – the Sydney Quarantine Station, November 2000.

At the jetty where arriving passengers suspected of having contracted a disease on their trip from Europe disembarked. The buildings to the right stored their personal belongings: it was the equivalent of the 'Kanada' barracks at the Auschwitz Concentration Camp during World War II.

The 'gas chamber' with peepholes.

Here individuals were required to sit on benches for about 10 minutes and breathe in some fumigant – sulphate?

Then off into this building ...

... to undress and have a shower ...

... while your clothes were fumigated. Notice the similarity to the Auschwitz fumigation chambers that used Zyklon-B gas!

There is also a laboratory ...

... and a mortuary, ...

... and a hospital. The building was destroyed by a mysterious fire in 2002. The whole complex is a choice real estate site!

Mass graves, all unmarked, now a sprawling lawn ...

... and a residential area ...

... and a splendid view.

Introduction

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Auschwitz in Australia

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(Adapted from 'Auschwitz in Australia' by Paul von Stroheim. This item first appeared in *Adelaide Institute Online,* January 2000, no. 101.)

Today my wife and I took a sightseeing tour back in time. The tour bus picked us up at the ticket office (guided tours only) and drove our small tour group about 2 km, through the high barbed wire gates, down into the body of the main camp itself.

'Well', said our guide, 'The first people brought here were convicts and people who were a trouble to the government of the time. Later, whole families from all over Europe were brought here, hundreds if not thousands died of the filthy and brutal conditions during the trip to get here. Armed guards patrolled outside the high barbed wire fences of the camp and they had strict orders that no-one should escape the camp under any circumstances'.

'Each transport that arrived in the camp was first lined up and doctors did a *selection* of the arrivals. Those considered to be sick or unfit, were separated from the others and they were taken away to a place at the back of the camp where they had to strip off, about thirty to forty at a time, and they were led into a large gas-chamber and gassed'.

Those outside waiting to go in, were told by the guards that when they got inside, they were to breathe deeply and it would all be over very quickly'. All sounds very familiar I thought.

The bus stopped and we all got out and the tour guide led us past large open grassy areas.

'Those are mass graves of people that died here, they have just been covered by grass and trees. There are actually three or four more like this just up the hill', he continued. 'We had terrible epidemics here, and literally thousands died of typhus, flu and dysentry caused by lice and fleas and rats etc'.

We walked further down the hill until we got to the camp post office. The guide told us, 'All mail was censored and if the postmaster didn't like what he read, he just re-wrote the whole letter, and then, before the mail was sent out, it was first disinfected!'

After the small and dusty post office our group arrived at the 'Shower Block' three or four very large, old wooden buildings, no windows but an ominous looking chimney reaching up 40 feet high in the direction of heaven, small gauge railway tracks led into the largest building. This, we were told, was the 'delousing section'.

'But first', said the guide, 'I'll show you the gas chamber!' It was exactly as he had described to us, windowless, except for two quite large glass peepholes in the front, where those outside could check to see when it was all over on the inside. The guide then led us past the building where the coal or coke had been stored, into the huge delousing chambers where the clothing and bedding of camp inmates had been deloused in huge steam heated chambers. They were exactly as I have seen them in other camps in Europe.

The next stop was the hospital. It had been divided into two main wards, one for men, one for women, and the only things on the wall were the 'death registers'. Persons who died in here had been registered with their name, age, date of birth and date and cause of death. I was saddened as I read the long lists and their ages, hardly any of them had lived past 30 years old. A glass case in the middle of the room contained a whole pile of old rusting surgical instruments. Then it was past the filthy kitchens up to the old morgue attached to the camp laboratory. The walls of the

morgue were all whitewashed which seemed to be usual for that period, only the floor was a dark red. 'They painted it red', the guide told us, ' because they were trying to cover up all the blood that went everywhere'.

Through the open windows we could see into the laboratory next door that had tall glass flasks in cupboards, none of us really wanted to ask what those strange things in the flasks were, but we could all guess.

Last stop on the tour was the old barracks with their tiered wooden bunks and straw-filled mattresses. At least this part was not as confronting as the last few stops - a few minutes to wander around and to breathe in the dust and listen to the squeaking floor boards before we were bundled back onto the bus. The tour was over and just before we arrived back at the ticket office the tour guide said, 'I would like to thank you for being with us today on this tour of Sydney's Historic Quarantine Station Museum, please visit us again sometime'. And just where did you think we had been?

'Sydney Australia. Quarantine Station 1828-1984 Museum' is open for guided tours most days of the week!

For those interested in photos, email me at <arnulf@ozemail.com.au>.

NB: The disinfection chambers in the delousing section of the Quarantine Station could use sulphur dioxide and/or hydrocyanic acid (Zyklon B). This was as far back as 1914. Both poisons were also pumped into the holds of ships that brought the people to Australia.

They also had a crematorium but it has either been dismantled or is not on public show anymore.

Introduction

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Australian Speaking Tour, 24–31 January 2000

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(Adapted from the article by Frederick Töben in *Adelaide Institute Online*, March 2000, no. 105.)

During our eight-day trip around Australia, the Adelaide Institute's ACT Associate, Richard Krege, and I addressed meetings in Adelaide, Perth, Brisbane, Sydney, Canberra, Melbourne, Launceston and Hobart. The organisation of this tour was, again, done at short notice and I apologise for any inconveniences or misunderstandings that emerged. But that's the normal course of events when things are done on that proverbial shoestring. We cannot afford to get a secretarial service to handle such matters. Hence a big thank you to those who met us at the airports and opened their homes to us for the night.

It was good to see so many familiar faces again – and so many new faces! I was able to express my appreciation for the support I had received during my time in Mannheim Prison last year. Our **enemy** wished Adelaide Institute to go away and die as befits the one-man outfit it was supposed to have been. Instead, Geoff Muirden and the Associates rallied to the cause. Behind each one of the Associates there stood at least half-a-dozen willing helpers – who wish to remain nameless for obvious

reasons – who have made Adelaide Institute an even stronger organisation. Add to them the many newcomers, and we can all be proud of what has been achieved. We have, indeed, won this Auschwitz–Holocaust battle on paper, and it will only be a matter of time before the edifice of lies comes crashing down.

Richard Krege spoke about his research at the Treblinka Concentration Camp. More of that in his forthcoming *Krege Report*.

My talk focused on my research trip, together with a number of typical Töben moral digressions framed within the following quotations:

- Arthur Schopenhauer's truth emergence process. First truth is ridiculed, then it is violently opposed, and finally it is accepted as common-place. Relating this to the Holocaust dogma, in time we expect leading opinion makers to say, 'But we knew all along that no-one was gassed at Auschwitz'.
- I believe in the truth. To seek and search for it, in and around ourselves, must be our highest goal. In doing so we serve the past, the present and the future. Without truth there is no security and no survival. Do not be afraid when the mob cries out, for nothing is hated and feared more than truth. In the end, every resistance to it will vanish, like night before day' (Theodor Fontane).
- My own thoughts in Mannheim Prison – 'If you deny me my freedom to think and speak, then you take away my humanity, and you commit a crime against humanity. Truth is my defence'.

I introduced two quotations from our **enemy**. I intentionally print this word in bold because I do not give up the hope that the following men will see the error of their ways and come to embrace the search for truth, rather than travel along the destructive journey where moral and intellectual integrity finds no home, where there is only insult, vilification, hatred, deception and lies tearing apart our common humanity.

- 'As the Holocaust retreats into the ever-more-distant past, it becomes all the more critical now that the myths promulgated by the tiny group who call themselves 'Holocaust revisionists' are not allowed to gain a foothold of respectability' (Michael Shannon, *The [Australia/Israel] Review*, January 2000).
- 'We must stop them (Holocaust revisionists) from functioning' (Jeremy Jones, Executive Council of Australian Jewry).

I did not read out the e-mail received at Adelaide Institute on 12 September 1999 from 'Epstein' (Hocross@bigpond.com) which stated:

> Subject: re Tobin in Germany. Julius Streicher was sentenced to death by the Nuremberg Tribunal. His role in group defamation directly poisoned the minds of a whole generation of Germans who were then able to carry out the genocide because of the brainwashing from group defamation. On the same basis Tobin should be executed.

I also spoke about my German experiences: 'And Fredrick Töben, why are you in prison? What's your crime?'.

* * * * *

Im Namen Des Volkes: Urteil (In the Name of the People: Judgement)

> **The Allegations**
> The following five allegations indicate that the Accused is not conducting neutral, objective research into the Holocaust but rather disseminates 'Revisionist' theses which:
> 1. Question and deny the historical truth about the systematic persecution and extermination of the Jews during the Third Reich;
> 2. State that the mass murder of Jews in the concentration camps of the Nazi regime is a 'creation' of Jews; and is maintained to make financial demands on Germany by the survivors, and the descendants of the victims of the concentration camps; and also to politically defame the Germans. The aim of this 'research' is to liberate the German people from the stigma of the mass murder of the Jewish people during the Third Reich.
> 3. In pursuance of this aim the accused committed the following acts (i.e. published the following documents on the Internet): 1. About the Adelaide Institute; 2. Images of Auschwitz; 3. More images of Auschwitz;
> 4. Open Letter to Frau Richterin Clapiér-Krespach, Judge at Amtsgericht Bruchsal, Germany
> 5. Fredrick Töben's 1999 New Year Reflections'. [Printed in newsletter no. 86, January 1999.]
>
> *

I received a three-month sentence for numbers 1–3 (though in the written judgment it is stated five months). For number 4, I received six months because it activated Paragraph 130 as I had physically sent the letter into Germany. For number 5, I received another three months, and the total sentence was reduced to ten months. No parole, no suspended sentence,

but out on DM6000 bail. Hans-Heiko Klein had asked for two years and four months because, he said, 'It is obvious that the seven months in prison have had no effect on him'.

On 18 January 2000 I rang Judge Kern to find out what is happening in my case. The appeal will most likely be held in about six months time. I informed Judge Kern that I would be attending because I did not wish Klein to issue an international arrest warrant and have me hunted down. In today's world of instant communications all I can do is show up the immoral and highly illegal acts that are perpetrated in Germany whenever Paragraph 130 is activated – where truth is no defence.

If there were a thousand overseas persons who all lacked fear of prison and who shared a love for defending our human right to free thought and free speech, then the German law would become ineffective. We have to remember that in the Soviet Union individuals let it happen that a large number of dissenters, heretics, regime critics and free thinkers were imprisoned. This was accepted as normal by the majority of Soviet citizens. 'I'm all right Jack, stuff the rest' is an attitude that is hurting our society. At the Melbourne meeting I read out a letter in which the writer said something about how the Jews brazenly eliminated the Russian Tsarist family and initiated the Bolshevik Revolution. My response to that was, 'Don't blame the Jews. The Russians let it happen'. It is in this sense that I will fight our fight against the homicidal gas chamber lies. I stand up to the liars and say, 'This far and no further!' No-one will ever be able to accuse me of having swum with the Holocaust stream of lies. I can thus – albeit without having the physical power to enforce it – formulate a charge against individuals such as public prosecutor Klein for having perverted the course of justice, and for having falsely and illegally imprisoned me in Mannheim Prison. Any suggestions on this matter will be most welcome.

An 'attractive' view of the bustling city of Kalgoorlie – a glimpse of Australia's future.

Is this Australia's future – open-cut mining?

R&R at Perth with two of the Icebreakers.

Ready for a drop in the Indian Ocean.

This is the border between the Northern Territory and Arnhem Land. Who secures this border?

Our army on its way ...

... to the Arnhem Land border.

At Bond University on the Gold Coast – Australia's first private university.

Adelaide Institute supporters in Brisbane.

Richard Krege and I test our courage – Am I worried?

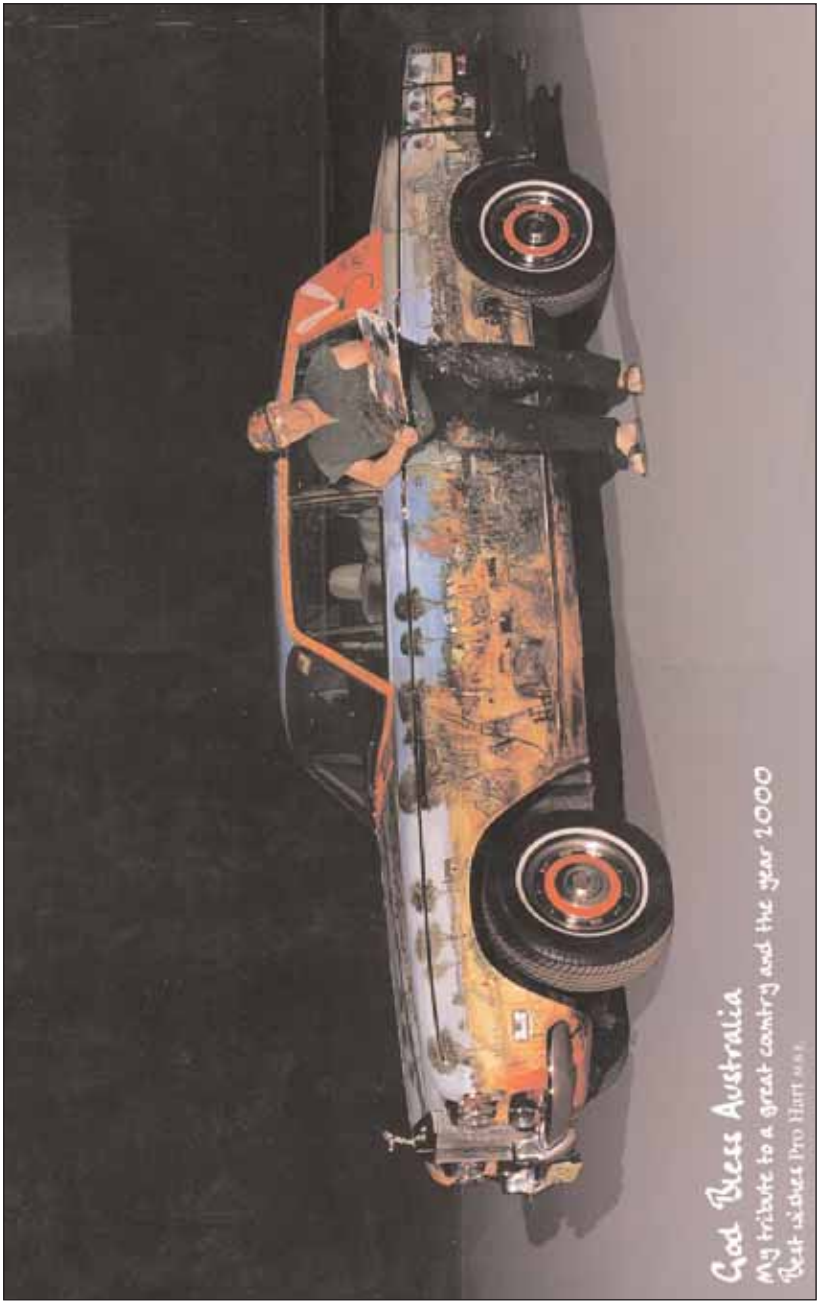
Not really?

No problem in handling a python in Brisbane, 27 January 2000.

En route to Alice Springs.

On top of Ayers Rock (Uluru).

Climbing up Ayers Rock.



Pro Hart with his Rolls Royce.s

Diary 2000

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Dr Töben's return to Africa, Europe, America and Oceania

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Departure from Australia

Africa

Europe

America

Oceania

Chapter 1

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Departure from Australia

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Preliminary Internal Detour to Broken Hill

Saturday, 8 April 2000: Adelaide–Broken Hill
A year ago to the day of my arrest in public prosecutor Hans-Heiko Klein's Mannheim office, I find myself on *The Ghan*, a delightful 17-carriage train, journeying from Adelaide to Broken Hill. It is named in honour of the Afghan camel drivers who played an integral part in opening the Outback of Australia.

The train originates in Australia's centre, Alice Springs, and is on its way to Sydney. In 1997 the Federal government's Australian National Railways sold its passenger trains – *The Indian Pacific*, *The Overland* and *The Ghan* – to Great Southern Railways Ltd. It is part of the economic rationalism ideology that a nation's wealth, accumulated over generations through an equitable tax scheme, can now be disposed of to service overseas debt … but that is another story.

The Ghan has extended its reach beyond the Alice Springs–Adelaide line, and now travels via Broken Hill to Sydney. Adding another capital city to this three-day train journey makes the trip well worthwhile. That Australian National Railways did not undertake such a venture in the

past is perhaps understandable when I hear that there are only about 50 passengers on board.

My present journey is also a trial run for the forthcoming trip overseas. The question is, will I by then have developed the necessary computer skills needed to independently – autarky, here I come! – place material on Adelaide Institute's website? We shall see.

I am making a point about this computer technology because it matters. I am never one to shy away from a challenge but this computer business is taxing me. Our webmasters can sing a song about my agonising over these things. Yet I keep on informing others that it is never too late to 'get connected' to the Internet. It was Serge Thion who, very early into Adelaide Institute coming online, reminded me that the best way of learning to operate these gadgets is by learning something new every day. And, worse of all, after four years I have run out of the excuses that enabled me to put off learning the basics of feeding our website with material.

Fortunately we have two webmasters who are not control freaks and who do not wish to play 'boss' in our voluntary organisation. They hold their position by doing and performing an excellent service and not hogging the 'mysteries of the net' for themselves. There is a community spirit, a service, in this enterprise – keeping the website alive. They are educators who delight in nothing more than teaching their students how to become computer-world literate – and, in my case, how to place articles on our website.

We all know of persons who keep knowledge to themselves because that is their way of exercising and feeling the sense of power – albeit a fleeting sense of power! In today's information world even the most advanced theoretical propositions, those that form the backbone of information structures, soon flow into the general pool of knowledge from which we can all drink. Admittedly, there are spheres of knowledge controlled by exclusive groups that will only in years to come flow through into the community – but ultimately flow it will.

Individuals and organisations that are into the mystery-mongering power game fear the democratisation of knowledge. Individuals who operate best when they can claim to be giving away secrets will find themselves isolated and their organisations will experience a falling

membership. I say this being fully aware of the fact that there is currently quite a surge of esoteric knowledge dissemination – all helped along by the Internet.

But this kind of specialised knowledge, often not at all new in any sense, is not adding to the stock of our collective world knowledge. Wotan's 'World Tree of Knowledge' in Nordic mythology knew of these things. What is new is that which emerges from the scientific laboratories and from thinktanks – privileged societies of those who know best; as well as those who seek truth.

As regards thinktanks, to date we at Adelaide Institute have not really produced anything new. We have stood our ground on issues such as fearlessly inquiring into the truth of the allegation that Germans systematically exterminated European Jewry in homicidal gas chambers. We have then fearlessly proclaimed that this allegation is unfounded and, in fact; that those who uphold the hypothesis are either ignorant of the facts or are liars. But long before we reached this conclusion after five years of intensive study, others had reached the same conclusion.

We also have the qualities of courage and of intelligence. But do these virtues confer upon us some wisdom? That is the question I ask myself after a 98-year-old supporter wondered whether I had acquired some wisdom during my short life!

The search for truth is a universal virtue because our society's mental wellbeing cannot flourish where lies go unquestioned. Telling lies destroys trust and without trust human relationships fall apart. It is an immoral situation because trust and truth-telling are moral virtues. This is another massive moral, legal and social problem – to be in a situation where we cannot trust anyone. A society begins to rot where trust is lost. Then the vacuum left by an absence of trust needs to be filled with control. And we all know where that leads to – the Soviet–Communist style of society where perverse dialectic materialism pits citizen against citizen, where the control freaks rape our minds – if we let them!

The essence of an open, democratic and tolerant society is where people do communicate with one another. There is no failure of moral nerve, as was the case with Professor Deborah Lipstadt, the Holocaust publicist who for years has been trying to tell the world that there is no debate about the homicidal gas chamber allegations. The recent David Irving

lawsuit in London revealed how wrong she has been – all wishful thinking or cold-blooded calculations? See <www.fpp.com.uk>.

The opposite is what our own home-grown self-appointed tin-pot dictators advocate – exercising power in an undemocratic and intolerant way. The principle of natural justice – of giving someone a right of reply – is discarded in favour of persecution through legal prosecution. And some of these persons are getting away with it! But we will not let them get away with it.

And now at 1.49 p.m. I shall close this entry, save the entry, then exit for the afternoon. The battery is low and the conductor did warn laptop computer and mobile phone users of power surges on this train. That was enough for me not to plug into its supply. I shall load up once we arrive in Broken Hill.

Around 5.30 p.m. (Central Standard Time) the train pulls in at the non-descript Broken Hill Railway Station. I do not advance by half-an-hour the time setting on my mobile, as will the passengers who continue their journey to Sydney where Eastern Standard Time operates. Although situated in New South Wales, Broken Hill has focused on Adelaide for much of its life because only about 500 km separate the cities, while over 1000 km separates Broken Hill from Sydney.

I alight and walk the few metres to the city streets whose names indicate what is Broken Hill's business – Crystal, Iodine, Argent, Chloride, Sulphide, Bromide, Beryl, Cobalt, Blende, Wolfram and Oxide.

It is time to look for a place to sleep. The motel opposite the railway station will be like any other motel, and no doubt expensive too. So now it is looking for a hotel where rooms are reasonably priced. But hold it, this weekend belongs to St Patrick and most hotels are fully booked.

I am lucky. I find a $25 bed-&-breakfast offer at West Darling Motor Hotel, 'Broken Hill's oldest hotel licensed since 1886'. It looks it but I need only a bed for the next two nights. I take it perhaps because the receptionist advises me that I am lucky to get this room on the first floor because of St Pat's. Well, St Pat has brought me luck and I am given Room 18.

As I walk up the creaking stairs, I am reminded of entering the eastern European cultural landscape – wallpaper peeling off; a clean smell greets

me as I walk along the corridor, but carpet and furniture is well worn. This place has not had the periodic total refurbish that the world-class hotels can afford. The first floor veranda overlooking the intersection of Argent and Oxide Streets is clean but again care-worn. It is billed as 'the largest balcony in town' – so it is. The courtesy and service within this limited context are exceptionally pleasing.

Welcome to Hotel Mannheim! The room is almost a carbon copy of my German prison cell, measuring 2 m x 5 m x 5 m. It has basic furniture: a bed, a wardrobe, a commode acting as a table, a chair and a small washbasin with hot and cold water – but no toilet. There are shared toilet, shower and wash facilities. Am I complaining? Of course not, merely seeking clarification for an emergency.

It is time for me to connect the laptop and feed it some vital juice, while I venture forth to look for a supermarket where I can expect to find some fresh fruit and vegetables for my dinner. A brisk half-hour walk finds me at the Westside Plaza that closes at 4 p.m. on a Saturday, but the Woolworths supermarket is open until 7 p.m.

The 'Fresh Food People' are true to their word: it is all fresh fruit and vegetables. 'And what do you do with the not-so-fresh?', I ask the attendant. 'There is a fellow who feeds his farm animals with it', is the reply. 'And what about the so-called 'out-of-date' stuff?' 'We compact it,' he replies. 'Wouldn't it be possible to give this to some needy persons?', I ask. 'Of course', he says, 'but it is company policy to throw it away'. Somewhere I have heard all this before, this terrible wastage. In Germany there are official charitable agencies called 'Tafel' (table) that collect everything a town's supermarket throws away. Why can this not be done in our country?

But let us get back to what happened in Broken Hill today. While Adelaide organised itself Formula 1 Grand Prix replacements – in the form of the Clipsal 500 V8 Supercars and the Davis Cup tennis match – Broken Hill St Patrick's Race Club Inc. held its 35th Annual Meeting. The incentive was a $125 000 prizestake – that is why the town's weekend accommodation is fully booked!

Patrons in the various hotels and clubs throb until the early hours of the morning – good luck to those who perhaps delight in the loud musical pulsations of the universe, the ultimate connection to creation itself. The

26 000 residents of Broken Hill may then briefly escape the sad reality of their most pressing need – how to prevent a decline in the town's population. Would immigration be a solution to this problem? I can hear a howling 'Yes' and 'No' coming from a cross-section of Australian society.

Should Adelaide Institute put a specific view on this matter? I am interested to hear from anyone who can put forward well-reasoned arguments either way.

Sunday, 9 April 2000: Broken Hill

The thumping and throbbing sounds in the hotel bar below my room faded at some time during the early morning. Despite all that, I have had a comfortable sleep-filled night. Breakfast at 9 a.m. consists of those things I do not eat usually: cornflakes and milk, toasted white bread and jam, and a cup of coffee.

And then it is out into the open air – a little humid but a light shower of rain clears the air and a fresh breeze blows away any mugginess. I begin my walk in the direction of Wyman Street where Australia's most politically controversial artist, Pro Hart, resides. I wish to meet him.

It is almost a good hour's walk – just on 3 km. I do not mind this walk because it is just what I need. And I get a feel of the life here. A woman is out on her morning walk – we exchange greetings; a man is out walking his pit-bull terrier – we bid each other a good morning; and another man sits on his veranda reading *The Sunday Mail* – we greet. This is country, community living. The anonymity of big city living is not to be had here in Broken Hill; your personal secrets are shared with a community – shared joy, double joy; shared grief, half grief. If you are looking for anonymity so as to hide those little personal secrets, then country life is not for you. Gossip, often debilitating and fatal for an individual's well being, can be well intentioned. Country life has numerous tales to tell of individuals who in their time of need have been carried by their community until things take a turn for the better.

I am taking the long way to Wyman Street because I am not certain at which end of the street Pro Hart lives. From Oxide Street I turn left into Williams Street and then right at the second roundabout into Kaolin Street. A couple of light showers flood the road kerbing and passing cars splash water on the footpath, just missing me. I feel overcome by a bout

of victimhood. I am in desperate need to hear a sorry from someone, anyone but preferably someone with a healthy bank balance!

Inconsiderate car drivers who hate me because I am from Adelaide are persecuting me. Someone is trying to ruin the day for me by getting me wet! The shower of rain is also unwanted right now – and so I shall sue God for damages as soon as I find some crazy lawyer who thinks he can find another lawyer prepared to state in open court that he is representing God. Seriously though, did this not happen recently in New York where someone has filed a lawsuit against God? Did not Shakespeare say something about time being out of joint? Well, ours certainly is.

I turn right into Wyman Street and see that the corner house is colourfully painted. A sign reads: Raylee Marie Hart Art Gallery Studio. Next to it is the Pro Hart Sculpture Park and the Kym Hart Studio. A few metres across the road I see the Pro Hart Gallery complex. I enter the side door and look at the vintage T-Ford and a Rolls Royce parked in a carport. The gallery is closed but outside the entrance I see Pro Hart's famous sculpture – 'Prelude to the New World Order – Novus Ordo Seclorum'. It consists of two small cannons forming the base of a triangle, at the top of which sits the Masonic eye that features on the US$1 note. The centre of the triangle is filled with rifles and small submachine guns, naturally without moving parts, tied together in a bundle with barrels pointing in all directions. I did not know Pro Hart was politically aware! I did know he had been supporting Pauline Hanson's One Nation Party. But this new world order business, and to express it artistically, is news to me.

As I walk out into the street another Rolls Royce, number plate PH, rolls out from another entrance. I stop and position myself in such a way that the driver knows I wish to converse with him. It is Pro Hart himself.

Well, he is politically astute – the so-called conspiracy theories are not conspiracies when they are fulfilled. The disarming of Australia has just about become a reality. Why do you disarm a nation when up to that time nothing has happened. What did happen to force the issue? The Port Arthur massacre, of course, where a mentally deficient man succeeds in killing more than 20 people with almost perfect headshots. It was during our January speaking tour that one of our Queensland supporters in Brisbane said Martin Bryant could never have done the job

so perfectly. This massacre was the trigger for a national uniform gun law.

Another problem has emerged: it appears that an embargo of 30 years has been placed on the collected evidence surrounding the Port Arthur Massacre. Is this correct? Someone please advise me on this because I am hesitant to get involved in this matter. It is too much like Waco or the Oklahoma bombing – there are other groups covering the topics in much more detail than we ever could.

The latest theory is that our computer-game cowboy generation is quite proficient in live shooting because of the countless hours spent practising at the computer and video screens!

What worries Pro Hart is that our politicians know of these things but do nothing about it. This attitude then flows into fundamental political issues such as immigration and the Asianisation of Australia – and New Zealand – something that the majority of Australians oppose.

Likewise, the matter of the prime minister being pressed into giving a public apology to Aboriginals has consequences. What has to be clearly stated is the fact that some of the greatest proponents of saying 'sorry' falsely pass themselves off as Aboriginals. Poor me white fella! Quadroons, octoroons and possible fakers from minstrel shows are Indigenous people; with nobody to cry humbug.

A similar mystery of what really happened surrounds the decline of the Pauline Hanson One Nation Party. Pro Hart never belonged to the party but he certainly supported this grass-roots movement. He has been a miner and is thus not afraid of physical work, as are so many of the new Labor Party delegates and other assorted politicians. Hart has never lost the compassion for those who physically work hard in order to raise a family.

The Hanson matter proves interesting. Only the other day, says Pro Hart, David Oldfield came to see him about the rumour that Hart was auctioning off paintings to pay Pauline Hanson's debt to the Queensland Electoral Commission. He has painted 'The Persecution of Pauline' which depicts a side portrait of Hanson and twenty-one typically Hartish faces with the all-seeing eye and hammer and sickle symbols around her. He is a committed Christian who believes that the Fabian–Marxists are out to establish a one world order, something he vehemently opposes.

Newspaper coverage now aims to smear him a racist. He readily says that the painted faces do not represent ethnic or racial stereotypes.

When I see a copy of the Hanson painting, I am reminded of Hart's sculptures in the park which forms the entrance to his son's studio. There, similar-looking faces represent the miners of Broken Hill. It is a likeness of the Tin Man's face in *The Wizard of Oz*.

I express my lack of understanding at how the Pauline Hanson One Nation Party ever got itself into that situation where, in the case of success with the electors, it was then destroyed through a court judgment that declares it not legally constituted. Did David Oldfield and David Ettridge and their legal team not have this checked out? Did the Queensland Electoral Commission not check out the correctness of the paperwork when the party was registered? Something smells rotten here. Is it merely bureaucratic incompetence? Some say even that in itself is a conspiracy but it may also be a problem that flourishes among political amateurs who lack basic astuteness!

Hart is collecting friends so he gives me a lift back into town. He invites me to come back when the gallery opens around 1.30 p.m. This gives me time to sit on the balcony of the hotel and listen to Broken Hill's city centre sounds.

Upon my return to the Pro Hart Gallery I see a tourist bus disgorging its full load of elderly citizens. And what a feast awaits them as they walk through a gallery that must have one of Australia's largest private collections – certainly surpassing those of the 1980s tycoons. Represented in this gallery are more than one hundred artists from John Constable, Claude Monet, Salvador Dali, Pablo Picasso, Sir Sidney Nolan and Donald Friend to Pro Hart himself. Hart is also a sculptor – the Broken Hill City Council has honoured him by purchasing his works.

As I walk about the gallery I recall how for a number of years I have spoken with Adelaide Institute supporters who firmly believe in flying saucers – UFOs. More specifically, these individuals believe that during World War II the German war machine had succeeded in developing such vehicles. I have dismissed such talk because it does not quite fit into Adelaide Institute's program of research. We do not want to believe – we want to know, and to date no one has ever shown me anything but drawings and fuzzy photographs of what they claim is a flying saucer.

Now I have to revise my views because Pro Hart has given me much food for thought by illustrating to me a principle on which the UFO story is based. On top of a plastic plate resting on a square black (has to be black!) box Hart spins a small metal top. The box itself consists of magnets. The top is spun and the plate is lifted up while at the same time the top lifts and hovers for a little while over the box. That to me is an illustration of a magnetic principle in operation. Hart says the Germans used Volkswagen motors to produce this effect – and thus the flying saucers are a reality. I am told that sightings of UFOs on a regular basis have been made in the area. It is said that the American bases in Australia are responsible for testing such machines. Well, all you UFO experts, give me more proof!

Hart is playing around with other inventions. He says that one of his inventions gave the Austrian Steyr gun its firing action of a single shot with one click on the trigger and then automatic firing by continuing to pull the trigger. Hart is forever dabbling – if not filling a canvas, he is fiddling with some magnetic gadget that eliminates car engine pollution.

I ask his wife of 40 years, Raylee, how she manages to survive with him. Smilingly she says that boys need their toys. Hart does more than play with his toys – he creates. That, in my view, makes him a truly Renaissance man – balancing and uniting his hand and his mind in a creative act! What a man – and living in so-called disadvantaged isolation.

An approachable man, Hart's uninhibited and sincere open mindedness cannot be placed into the conceptual prison constructed by the enemy of democracy and tolerance. I am, of course, alluding to the conceptual prison consisting of the following words: racist, anti-Semite, neo-Nazi, Holocaust denier and hater. Hart's mind is universalistic – though quite patriotic – and he is fearless. Almost 73-years old (born on 30 May 1927), Hart relishes the success of his three boys and two girls who are all talented artists. Grandchildren also support him.

I hope that his revelation about the new world order will not have any social or economic repercussions. He has received veiled death threats through the mail. One letter from Melbourne was addressed 'To the Estate of the Late Pro Hart'.

His message to Australians is that we ought to get back to the old British ideal of fair play, which stands above party politics.

Monday, 10 April 2000: Broken Hill–Adelaide
The train's arrival is scheduled for 5.50 a.m. but on the station's message board in neat writing I read 'Arrival will be at 7 a.m.'. A one-hour delay. I am on time, so what's the worry?

I witness a beautiful sunrise before we depart as rescheduled. Again there is ample room for stretching my limbs and rest. Behind me I hear the distinct sounds of a couple speaking in German. They are medicine students from Munich, both around 23 years. He videos the train pulling away from the platform while giving a running commentary. She gushes forth as well. I make the comment about 'Gott beschütze uns vor Sturm und Wind und vor Deutsche die im Ausland sind' (God protect us from storm and wind and from Germans in foreign lands).

Slowly I begin to broach the obvious topic. The young lady begins to respond. She was surprised to see young people in Sydney buying Nazi memorabilia. I did not even know such is available in Sydney. Her family spent years living under the East German system. She says people participated in it because if you did not then you would be sent to prison. How, I ask, could it get to that? Why did people not react against this dictatorship during its infancy? They did she says, in 1953, and the Soviet Union sent in its tanks!

I say that we are fighting for free speech, against this political correctness ideology that has as its overarching concept the Holocaust dogma. We see our mission as important to safeguard Australia against this dictatorship. We oppose the move whereby we are legally forced to believe in this Holocaust dogma, and reject that dissent from it is racist, anti-Semitic, neo-Nazi, hate-speech etc. We are fighting against this new dictatorship wherein our minds are crippled by those who force the Holocaust dogma down our throats. The young couple agree that in Germany this constant Holocaust propaganda is sickening. Neither feel any guilt about what their grandparents did during the war.

I remind her of what is happening to people in the united Germany when they talk about World War II events, in particular the homicidal gassing allegations at Auschwitz. People are imprisoned for airing and questioning the current version of German history, something I find intolerable. Recently Andreas Röhler, publisher and editor of *Sleipnir*, received a six-months non-suspended prison sentence – this man is beyond reproach about being proved a Nazi sympathiser. I do not know

whether it is relevant to point out that the sentencing judge was a woman – Brinckmann.

She finds that is justified – there are youngsters today in Germany running around carrying knives and waiting to attack anyone they do not like. She says that she feels quite unsafe on German streets with these thugs about. I say that we also have groups of individuals on our streets who attack people – but that is mainly for robbery purposes because of the need to feed a drug habit.

I also mention to her that 72-year-old men are imprisoned for the things that they did not even write. She says that is understandable because if serious individuals come up with serious research about this topic of the homicidal gas chambers, then these thugs will use it to bolster up their own political agenda – and that cannot be permitted. So, I respond, truth is suppressed, something to which I object.

I see here a problem for the Holocaust lobby in Germany because this younger generation – multicultural in outlook – has also had enough about the homicidal gassing stories. Yet the problem thrown up by the multicultural mindset is rejected. She does not see the need for a country to have a core cultural stock which makes social cohesion possible and its better values to be respected.

I let the young lady talk and talk – and then find her contradictions. It appears that she is willing to use force to make me see it her way. We talk about Serbia and how Milosevich is killing innocent people merely because he wants his country to belong to Serbians only. The multicultural experiment, just like the Communist ideology, has failed in the Balkans. Now the attempt is to unite it through the other international agency, world finance. Nationalism versus internationalism: I say that is the emerging conflict. It is something that has been done before – at least since the Napoleonic era.

In this particular instance she has little tolerance for overarching problems, such as who is to control the drug route through former Yugoslavia and what conditions did the USA impose on Milosevich before it began the NATO bombing run? How has it been possible for Serbia to rebuild its destroyed infrastructure without requiring massive loans from the World Bank or the International Monetary Fund? There is also no knowledge of how the Albanians came to Serbia/Kosovo then took over the country.

The young lady has done all the talking, passionately, then breaks off in a huff. Apparently one of my responses was not serious enough for her. She now finds that her discussion with me has been a waste of time. Alas!

At 12.34 p.m. we are just passing through the Virginia and Two Wells market gardening area, with the Edinburgh Air Base in the distance where a DC4 plane is doing training circuits.

I leave my seat early and walk to the exit. As I pass the young German students I say to them in English, 'No pain, no gain. There is no reason to break-off a discussion because of what you are hearing is painful to you. The truth can be hurtful'. Standing at the exit door, I hear the young lady's voice behind me. She wishes to clarify her action. She complains that I did not listen to her and that my comment about Aboriginal culture is harsh. I advise her that at my age I look for new thoughts and what she had to say was dialectically dogmatic, lacked objectivity and seemed to adopt the set view that I had heard expressed by some prosecutors in Germany. All the same, I say to her, I appreciate her view – which clearly is her own. It comes from within her deep-seated convictions. I still appreciate individuals who have the courage to speak out freely on anything – and she has done just that.

The train pulls into Keswick Railway Station, Adelaide's interstate rail terminal. I am reminded of my first year teaching poetry to reluctant learners – 'This is the night mail crossing the border'. But that is a thing of the past. I alight recalling how I had met such young students last year in Germany. If they do not want to lose the plot, if they do not care about their historical past, then the 'Holocaust industry' will forever enshrine its dogmas in law – if they wish to continue to rape the minds of the upcoming generation of Germans.

Monday, 17 April 2000: Adelaide

Prior to my leaving Adelaide for departure from Melbourne Airport, I visit the Julia Farr Centre. I am impressed by a display on its foyer wall – it is covered with picture-framed 'Our Values':

Respect: To treat each other with dignity, courtesy and as individuals
Quality: Excellence through applied learning.
Caring: To be sensitive and responsive to each other.
Integrity: To be ethical and confidential.
Equity: To be fair and impartial.

Our Vision: No boundaries, creating together, maximising life opportunities and independence through partnerships in service excellence.

Our Mission: We commit to provide effective, innovative and responsive rehabilitation support services and opportunities for people with acquired brain injury, physical or progressive neurological disabilities in a manner which is accessible, promotes participation and reflects the diversity of our community.'

These values are, of course, timeless because they make up what civilised living is all about. It does not apply only to individuals who are suffering from brain damage. That is why such values ought to be reintroduced into our society, and political correctness deserves to be exposed for what it is – a dogmatic mental attitude that stifles the development of good taste.

Discriminatory taste does not make anyone unjust. Yet the anti-discrimination industry – the Human Rights and Equal Opportunity Commission (HREOC) – fraudulently damages vulnerable minds by attempting to establish a principle that neutralises the mind. On the one hand it is stated that individuals have a right to exercise 'choice'. On the other it is not permitted to 'discriminate'. Never did the exponents of this ideology of political correctness admit the fact that any thinking act is an act of discrimination. Thinking therefore is neutralised and the emphasis of any guidance to the young and vulnerable mind falls on 'feelings' – feeling good, feeling hurt, feeling abused, feeling insulted, feeling disadvantaged and feeling deprived.

The victim mentality begins to flourish – it is so easy to just react to the world, to life, as a victim. Unfortunately such an attitude of mind is terribly immature, often infantile and outright selfish. Compassion and empathetic understanding for those who really do need help should not be couched in generalities and abstractions that are not in the least connected with some physical or social fact.

We then reach the point where we wish to be made good for all eternity. We begin to apologise for wrongs that have been done to people in years, decades and centuries past. We apologise for wrongs that are not of our making. We have the desire to present ourselves as exceptionally good, morally upright citizens. We claim responsibility for hurt suffered by individuals on behalf of our parents and grandparents. Through some notion of 'wisdom through hindsight', we begin to denounce our parents

and grandparents. We claim we are better than them because we are more just than our predecessors … and wiser.

I wonder how many such self-serving, self-righteous people have ever done a voluntary day's work at Julia Farr, Adelaide's premier care centre for the mentally and physically handicapped?

The staff at Julia Farr are to be saluted because they practise what they preach.

*

During the final three decades of the 20th century, it certainly was not fashionable to spell out anything that raises ethical matters such as telling the truth. The common law principle that postulates all persons have moral, social and legal duties to fulfil, had been reduced to a caricature of legalese – take everything said or written literally, then litigate because of some vague notion that a feeling has been hurt. And demand an apology so that legal liability is established. We all know what follows after liability is admitted – a flow of money!

We have come full circle, and it is evident within the younger computer-literate generation. Although financial reward – money – is important to most aspirants who are in their final years at school or first ones at university, there are signs of a value-laden education emerging – and being asked for. In the past our education system demanded that its teachers provide students with a value-free education, something that muddled two generations of vulnerable minds. (See my book *The Boston-Curry Party* [Peace Books, 1998].)

The Internet has given individuals the freedom to break free of emotionally mutated and morally truncated thought-patterns. Responsive persons can now follow their inner voice and develop that inner potential which is waiting for liberation, development and fulfilment. That is the essence of becoming a Mensch!

Tuesday, 18 April 2000: Adelaide

New Zealand school resists calls to revoke work on Holocaust denial
Jeremy Jones, The Jewish Telegraphic Agency
(http://www.virtualjerusalem.com)

SYDNEY, Australia, April 18 (JTA) – A case of Holocaust denial has heated up in New Zealand. Jewish leaders in New Zealand are calling on Canterbury University to withdraw a 1993 master's thesis that questioned whether Jews were killed in gas chambers during the Holocaust.

The author of the thesis, Joel Hayward, recently sent a letter to the *New Zealand Jewish Chronicle* saying that his thesis' 'conclusions are wrong' and that he now believes the Nazis did, indeed, kill 6 million Jews.

Hayward, who is now a senior lecturer in history at Massey University, received his masters' degree from the University of Canterbury in 1993 on the topic of Holocaust revisionism.

Hayward's thesis shared many of the conclusions of David Irving, who was labelled a Holocaust denier by a British judge after he lost the libel suit he had filed against American scholar Deborah Lipstadt.

The president of the New Zealand Jewish Council, David Zwartz, said he applauds Hayward's recent letter, but added 'the University's reputation for scholarship is in question as long as it stands by this thesis, which has been repudiated even by its own author.'

The official position of Canterbury University is that Hayward wrote an addendum to his work that 'sets out the perspectives he now has on this sensitive issue and the validity of the references he used in the thesis.'

But Professor Dov Bing, of the department of political science and public policy at the University of Waikato in New Zealand, said the addendum is misleading and does not go as far as the outright apology in Hayward's letter to the Jewish Chronicle.

'I believe the addendum should be removed and replaced with a clear and precise statement from Dr. Hayward,' Bing said.

Australian Holocaust denier Fredrick Toben recently submitted Hayward's thesis in his defense against a complaint filed under the country's racial hatred laws. The complaint, filed by the Executive Council of Australian Jewry, alleges that Holocaust denial has no academic acceptance.

Hayward subsequently wrote to the commissioner hearing the complaint, saying that Toben is an anti- Semite. Hayward added that he opposes Holocaust denial.

*

Fredrick Töben comments on the above article and sends his greetings to Dr Joel Hayward and Jeremy Jones

Another recantation – for the sake of wife, children and job. Like David Cole, Joel Hayward joins the group of Jewish people who, for whatever reason, retract their earlier clear-sighted and honest appraisal of the homicidal gas chamber allegation.

Then again, who would deny Dr Hayward the right to change his views, his honestly held professional opinion on the homicidal gas chamber allegation? It is his right to change his mind on this contentious issue. Changing one's opinion is the hallmark of a thinking person, otherwise dogmatism charges can arise. Anyone who decries Dr Hayward as a coward must remain fair and just to him by according him natural justice – giving him a right of reply.

Hence it is now quite a legitimate task to demand of Dr Hayward that he provide us with his rationale, his reasoned arguments upon which that change of opinion is based. What information since 1993 has come Dr Hayward's way that causes him to revise his 1993 views about the matter of the homicidal gas chamber allegations, about the six million dead figure?

Adelaide Institute has on several occasions stated that should new evidence emerge concerning the homicidal gas chamber allegations at Auschwitz, then we will unhesitatingly publish such information. We would be foolish to suppress such information. Why should we cling to our current professional opinion that there is no evidence to support the hypothesis that homicidal gas chambers existed at Auschwitz?

Dr Hayward, I beg you to advise me on this matter. You have behaved like a true gentleman, a scholarly revisionist – a thinker who revises his professional opinion upon gaining new information from some source. Please advise me what is this information, and is the source impeccable? Please also inform me whether you have received further threats from Jewish groups about the safety of yourself and that of your family. I do know that Jeremy Jones has been corresponding with you. Has he pressured

you into recanting? This pressure may also appear in the form of a letter subtly reminding you that your societal standing will be affected if you do not recant.

An example of one such letter is in our possession, written by Alan Goldberg, QC (now Justice Goldberg of the Federal Court). Therein he attempts to 'persuade' a former South Australian parliamentarian, Joyce Steele, OBE, to disendorse John Bennett's book *Your Rights*. Mrs Steele did not fear Alan Goldberg's threats and she continued, until her death, to endorse Bennett's book – as did recently the *Herald Sun* in a review of *Your Rights 2000*. But then pressure was put on the newspaper editor and on the Law Society of Victoria who engaged the reviewer to write the piece – and bingo, a public apology is made for having written and published a positive review of Bennett's work. The days of applying subtle pressure, as in the past, are gone. It is now outright censorship of views that do not subscribe to the Holocaust dogma.

So, Dr Hayward, if you are the subject of such blackmail, rest easy because others have received such treatment before you. Be not afraid of these blackmailers – all you can lose is your life! Be courageous and firm and call their bluff because these blackmailers deserve nothing but contempt because they stifle free speech and they hate truth seeking. It is terribly liberating to become fearless of those who tell lies and try to rape your mind. In other words, these immoral persons deny others the right to think and to speak freely, thereby robbing them of their humanity. I charge Mr Jones with committing a crime against humanity by stating publicly that he wishes 'to stop them from functioning', meaning anyone who does not share his world-view.

I am surprised to learn that Mr Jones, who has taken me to the Human Rights Commission, quotes from Hayward's letter to the commissioner. Did Jones receive a copy of it or did Hayward write to Jones separately, advising him of having called me an anti-Semite? To my knowledge Hayward has not personally advised me that he considers me an anti-Semite.

In any case, the term anti-Semite is a nonsense word, especially if used by those who claim to be Jewish but are not Semites themselves, such as the Khazar-Jews, and is that not about 80% of those who call themselves Jewish?

Being Jewish is a state of mind. I know non-Jews people who display the so-called Jewish syndrome – eternal victimhood! It is

all such an immature form of behaviour – but the shekels jingle, that euphemistic term for financial greed.

Jones fears the moral virtue of truth telling – and that is very sad. He is a man possessed by hatred for anyone who does not agree with his worldview. Thus he loves to molest mentally those who do not submit to his morally unsound desires. He sees hatred everywhere in the world, yet he will not reflect on how his behaviour is a self-fulfilling prophecy – he is projecting his inner hatreds upon the world and then seeks to justify this personal arousal within him by blaming others for generating hatred. His mindset is the wellspring of hatred.

An Australian of Palestinian descent living in Adelaide informed me that the problem with people who call themselves Jewish is that after fifty years' residence in Israel, there has been no archaeological proof that would sustain their claim to the Palestinian lands. I heard similar comments during my Iranian visit in December 1999. I raise this as an issue and not as a statement of historical fact. It would explain why softly spoken Jeremy Jones has that urgency and fanaticism in his eyes – the lost cause syndrome.

What hard road truth has to travel before emerging victoriously.

Reflecting on the lost David Irving defamation action, why did Justice Gray not visit the Auschwitz–Birkenau site where the remains of the alleged Krema II gas chamber are still said to be found? Is it perhaps because the issue would then have been resolved in Irving's favour?

Since 1996, when Jeremy Jones began to hound me by using a government instrumentality – HREOC, I have asked why will Mr Jones not talk with me instead of talking about me through the courts? That is legal persecution, surely. Mr Jones, if you are an upright man, if you are serious and sincere about finding out the truth, if you are an honest and courageous man who lacks fear and loves the truth, then travel with me to Auschwitz. Do not be as foolish as Professor Deborah Lipstadt and exclaim, 'There is no debate about the homicidal gas chambers allegation'.

In 1994 Professor Lipstadt advised her Australian audience that there is no debate about the Holocaust. She was plainly wrong. Was she then telling a lie or was she merely ignorant of the facts? Or did she indulge in a bit of wishful thinking, of believing her

own propaganda, then manipulating her environment to activate the self-fulfilling prophecy? Do we now force her into the court to recant her statement and admit that there is a debate about the Holocaust, and that she belongs to the group that wishes to stifle debate on this contentious historical issue?

Mr Jones, one final message – I have no fear of anyone who fears truth seeking and truth telling. Have you? Let us not be euphemistic about this matter. Those who oppose the Adelaide Institute, we have found, are either ignorant of the physical facts of the debate, or they are outright liars. What are you – a liar or ignorant of the facts?

Thursday, 20 April 2000: Adelaide

Toben set for return to Germany
Campbell Giles, *The Wimmera Mail-Times*

Controversial former Goroke schoolteacher Dr Fredrick Toben is returning to Germany – the country in which he was imprisoned for seven months last year.

Dr Toben will visit Germany as part of a tour to South Africa, Zimbabwe, Europe and America where he will speak at a conference.

Dr Toben was sent to jail by a Mannheim judge last year on charges of defaming the dead and inciting racial hatred because of his controversial views.

Dr Toben is an active member of the Adelaide Institute, a website which queries the extent of the German holocaust of European Jewry during the Second World War.

During his return trip, Dr Toben plans to discuss an appeal and establish his bail details.

Dr Toben said he would meet with the public prosecutor in Mannheim and find out a date for his appeal hearing.

Dr Toben was imprisoned in Germany last year for spreading anti-Semitic and neo-Nazi propaganda.

Talking to the *Mail-Times* this week before embarking on his tour, Dr Toben reiterated his stance on freedom of speech.

Dr Toben said he was concerned Australian society was being increasingly dictated by political correctness.

'I've been mulling about this idea and I was prepared to go to jail for freedom of speech,' Dr Toben said.

'I'm worried that in Australia freedom of speech is being subverted by political correctness and the chance of offending someone. People are taking things literally so they can litigate.'

Dr Toben said in Germany the debate had reached the point where people were restricted in thought as well as speech.

'There is a 72-year-old man in jail in Germany for things he did not write and which the judge was reading into his statement,' he said.

'We have not reached that stage in Australia yet.'

Dr Toben, who has been branded a racist and a Nazi, said he was simply an advocate for the ability to speak freely.

He said freedom of speech allowed subjects to be discussed and debated.

Dr Toben's tour will culminate in late May at the 13th annual Institute for Historical Review conference in California where he will be one of several revisionists o speak.

'The conference is an international group of people who are searching for the truth and opposing Second World War history,' he said.

Dr Toben said since a large portion of war documents had been embargoed many true facts were yet to be released about the second Great War.

He said many of the war-time atrocities attributed to the Germans were propaganda with little evidence to support their establishment.

'It was war-time propaganda to demonise the German people. The Auschwitz gassing story is a remnant of that,' he said.

'The IHR group is the only one which officially looks at this situation.'

Dr Toben said he was simply endeavouring to expose the truth and much of Second World War history was written by Allied forces and open to interpretation.

'We want to find out the truth because it is our moral virtue and if we are being lied to then our mind can't function properly,' he said.

'In our social dealings we are required to tell the truth so why can't we look for the truth in history?'

Friday, 21 April 2000: Adelaide

The Diminished Assault on Truth and Memory
Michael Berenbaum, Contributing Writer,
The Jewish Journal of Greater Los Angeles

This has been a difficult season for Holocaust deniers.

In January, Swedish Prime Minister Goran Persson convened an international summit in Stockholm attended by 22 heads of state with delegations from another 20 countries for discussions with leading Holocaust scholars and educators from five continents to consider Holocaust education for the 21st century.

In February, Germany President Johannes Rau stood at the rostrum of the Knesset, and speaking in German in the name of the German people, apologized for the Holocaust.

In March, Pope John Paul II visited Israel. From the time he arrived at Ben-Gurion Airport near Tel Aviv to the moment he departed, it was clear to Roman Catholics and Jews, and to the international media, that this was an extraordinary gesture of reconciliation in the shadow not only of two millennia of Christian anti-Semitism, but in the massive shadow of the Holocaust. Even if Pope John Paul II did not say everything that could be said, his bowed head at Yad Vashem and his note of apology inserted into the Western Wall said more than could be said by words alone. In the third millennium, His Holiness determined that Roman Catholics should act differently, behave differently and believe differently. An eyewitness to the Holocaust, he had come to make amends.

And on April 11, a British judge ruled that Deborah Lipstadt had not libeled David Irving when she called him an 'a Nazi apologist and an admirer of Hitler who has resorted to distortion of facts and

to manipulation of documents in support of his contention that the Holocaust did not take place.'

Justice Gray's decision is measured. The 335-page document is written with typical British understatement but with an eye to history. He refused to debate whether the Holocaust happened: 'I do not regard as being any part of my function to make findings of fact as to what did or did not occur during the Nazi regime.' That is the task of historians. The task of the court was to evaluate the issues of dispute between the parties.

He goes through eight issues of dispute: David Irving's portrayal of Hitler's attitude toward the Jewish question; Irving's description of Hitler's attitude toward and his knowledge of and responsibility for the evolving policy of extermination; Irving's contention that there was no gassing of Jews at Auschwitz; Lipstadt's claim that Irving is a Holocaust denier; Lipstadt's statement that Irving is an anti-Semite and a racist; Irving's association with right-wing extremists; Irving's writings on the bombing of Dresden; and Irving's handling of the Goebbels' diaries that he found in the Moscow Archives. Each contention of the defense is restated, each argument of the plaintiff is weighed in a painstaking effort to present the issues in dispute.

Judge Gray did not sustain three charges made in Deborah Lipstadt's 'Denying the Holocaust: The Growing Assault on Truth and Memory' – that Irving had a portrait of Hitler over his desk, that he was scheduled to speak at an anti-Zionist Conference in 1992 to be attended by terrorist organizations, and that he broke his agreement with the Moscow archives by removing plates of Goebbels' diary. But these unproven allegations, he stated, have no material effect on Irving's reputation. Thus, Lipstadt's victory was complete, more complete than anyone could have hoped at the beginning of the trial.

What have we learned from this long ordeal? The defense defeated falsehood with truth.

Instead of responding to Irving by getting down to his level, they commissioned several of the world's most distinguished Holocaust historians to evaluate the evidence. Robert Jan Van-Pelt wrote on what we know about Auschwitz. Christopher Browning and Peter Longerich wrote and testified on Hitler's role in the 'Final Solution.' Browning and Longerich are non-Jews.

None had lived through these events. Thus, the older generation of historians who were survivors or who lived through the Holocaust has trained a new generation that can work with documents and sustain the truth of the historical record.

Richard Evans, the Cambridge University historian wrote at length – some 800 pages – as to how Irving misrepresented history. He examined original documents, he read each of Irving's footnotes, reviewed the mistranslations and the slanting of information. The result was not only a work of distinction that ripped apart all shred of pretense in Irving's façade as a historian, but a work that established how responsible historians must conduct their research, how documents are to be read, translations to be made, and the accuracy and adequacy of documents assessed and judged.

Because of their work, we now know more about the Holocaust, and more information will be available to the public in writing that is as clear as the material is complex. The public will soon be able to read the briefs prepared by these major scholars and know more about Adolf Hitler's decision-making process during the Holocaust, about the evolution of his own anti-Semitism, about gassing at Auschwitz, about the evolution of the killing process, and about many other issues.

In the end, good historians shattered the falsifier.

But beyond that, courage was needed.

Some advised Deborah Lipstadt to settle. Irving was not requesting a significant sum, but an apology and a retraction. Pursuing the trial would consume two years or more of her life. The results were uncertain, and Lipstadt had to win two victories, one in the British court and the other in the court of public opinion. After all, Irving wanted the attention. He wanted the opportunity to air – and vindicate – his views. Penguin Books Limited, Lipstadt's publishers in the United Kingdom, might also have been tempted to settle. The potential liability was enormous; the court costs prohibitive.

Fortunately, Lipstadt's courage was rewarded, and her fortitude must be acknowledged with gratitude and respect.

The case, however, was never tried in the court of public opinion. It wasn't on the talk shows or in the media cycle. Readers of the *Los*

Angeles Times will recall how distorted the first article on the trial was, how ill equipped even our fine newspaper was to handle the subtlety of the issues. Even in the post-trial reports in the *Los Angeles Times* and the *Wall Street Journal,* Irving is described as a historian – not a propagandist or a Holocaust denier. Even as responsible a reporter as Marjorie Miller fell into the conventional habit: 'Mainstream historians accept the estimate that about a million people were gassed to death at Auschwitz-Birkenau.' One wonders who the non-mainstream historians are and what they say.

There is a difference between truth and opinion.

The press naturally assumed that in a dispute between two parties, the truth lies somewhere in between. Both views must be considered, both views are equal. Throughout the trial, every press account presented Irving's perspective and his arguments, as well they must. In the initial reports of the verdict, the same balancing act was taking place. Everyone was entitled to an opinion, Lipstadt, Judge Gray, and David Irving. Only when the full import of the verdict was absorbed did media coverage begin to change.

Even in our world of relativism, even in our world where historians look at the same evidence and come to vastly different conclusions, there is truth, there are opinions backed by evidence and there is falsehood. The Holocaust happened. The deniers are wrong. And there is a difference between history and its falsification.

Will this end the phenomenon of Holocaust denial?

Of course not!

But this is a significant defeat. David Irving was the most potent weapon of the Holocaust deniers because he knew the documents. He often knew more original sources than many scholars. The judge found his manipulation of evidence 'deliberate' – and clever, I would add.

Hopefully, there may be one thing that Deborah Lipstadt may have gotten wrong, not in 1993 when she wrote the book, but now, as we enter the 21st century. She subtitled her book 'The Growing Assault on Truth and Memory.' Due in large measure to Lipstadt's courage and perseverance, the skills of her lawyers, and the belief of a group of Holocaust scholars that truth could defeat lies, at least for a time, that assault on memory and truth is diminished.

> Most importantly, because survivors and scholars, writers and filmmakers have been faithful to history, the Holocaust has assumed its rightful role as a defining event of 20th century history and an indispensable memory for establishing the moral responsibilities of humanity in this new century.
>
> Deborah Lipstadt will deliver her first public account of her trial of April 30 at 7 p.m. at Temple Beth Am, 1039 South La Cienega Blvd. Call (310) 652-7353 ext. 213.
>
> Michael Berenbaum is the author and editor of 12 books on the Holocaust and has served as president of the Survivors of the Shoah Visual History Foundation and as director of the Research Institute of the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum.

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The following are some of Justice Charles Gray's findings:

'Irving has significantly misrepresented what the evidence, objectively examined, reveals'.

'No objective, fair-minded historian would have serious cause to doubt that there were gas chambers at Auschwitz and that they were operated on a substantial scale to kill hundreds of thousands of Jews'.

'It appears incontrovertible that Irving qualifies as a Holocaust denier'.

'Irving has repeatedly crossed the divide between legitimate criticism and prejudiced vilification of the Jewish race and people'.

'Irving's historical 'errors' converge, in the sense that they all tend to exonerate Hitler and reflect Irving's partisanship for the Nazi leader. For the most part, the falsification of the record was deliberate'.

Michael Berenbaum, apply the reality test instead of incessantly interpreting and going on and on – talk is cheap! Go to Auschwitz–Birkenau and Krema II and look for the holes into which gas is said to have been inserted.

What is a 'Holocaust denier'? How can you deny something that did not happen or did not happen in the manner claimed?

This dialectic trick of yours is as perverse as the Marxian dialectic that taught a whole generation of left-wing devotes to hate and to be

envious of the rich. It also taught that opposites clash in a life and death struggle where only one emerges the victor. That is a perversion of the true world process – the Hegelian dialectic process where opposites come together – thesis and antithesis – and conserve their opposite qualities in the new creation that emerges as the synthesis. Physically this is represented by the life affirming (and not life denying) man–woman–child process, something Marxist feminists hate. They desire to castrate the male and then create the new androgynous human where male–female sexual polarity has been done away with.

Sorry guys, it is not going to happen!

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The Way of the World A Lost Generation
Auberon Waugh, *The London Daily Telegraph*
(dtletters@telegraph.co.uk)

THE 60th anniversary of the Katyn massacre has provided a good opportunity for President Putin to demonstrate his government's repudiation of its Communist past. At Katyn, in western Russia, it will be remembered, Stalin set his paramilitary secret police, the NKVD, to murder a large part of the Polish officer and professional class. His intention was to set up a workers' state in Poland after the war.

To that end, more than 4,000 Polish officers were shot in the back of the head and buried at Katyn alone. The bodies of at least 4,000 more who disappeared at this time, including professors, judges, engineers and artists, as the Polish prime minister pointed out last week, have never been found.

For many years it was official Soviet policy to claim that the murders had been committed by the German army, who first found the mass graves and exposed them to the world. The Poles, who knew perfectly well what had happened, were not much impressed by this. Poles wishing to collaborate with the Soviet occupiers had to pay lip service to this obvious lie, which may have reduced the appeal of idealistic socialism for a generation or two.

But the oddest manifestation of this historical falsehood was in Britain. For very nearly all of these 60 years, it has been Foreign Office policy to assert that the Germans were, indeed, responsible

for the Katyn massacres, and for the attempt to destroy the greater part of Poland's traditional ruling class, the cream of Polish society.

This was understandable enough for the duration of the war, when there was little to be gained by antagonising a major ally. But the British pretence continued long afterwards.

I made this discovery nearly 40 years ago as a very junior reporter on *The Daily Telegraph*, and have confirmed it on two or three occasions since. Perhaps it continues to this day – I do not know. Never mind that Mikhail Gorbachev acknowledged the Soviet Union's responsibility 10 years ago. If the same F.O. mandarins are still around on the scene they might overlook President Putin's apologies.

For 30 or 40 years, these people have controlled the Foreign Office. I sometimes used to wonder how many of my contemporaries among them were merely socialist sympathisers, how many were actually Soviet agents.

We will never know now. They are all retired, and living happily in places like St Tropez or Florida. But I wish someone would write a book about them.

Monday, 24 April 2000: Melbourne Airport
Ernst Zündel's birthday!
Assistant Director of the Adelaide Institute, Geoff Muirden (now again the Acting Director), and Victorian Associate, Michael Mazure, farewell me at Melbourne Airport. Geoff distinctly sounds a cautionary note – 'Do not visit Klein and discuss with him your appeal concerns. That man cannot be trusted because that man is not to be trusted'. Michael does not share Geoff's expressed concern. He says that I have not been barred from Germany and that Judges Kern and Schmetzer of the Landgericht Mannheim did not place any condition upon my movements while in Germany. So what can Klein do? The question presupposes that Klein is anxiously awaiting my return to Germany so that he can again act against me.

I shall play it by ear – as I did a year ago!

A brief two-hour stopover at Perth Airport enables me to meet John Brown, our Western Australian Associate, and his wife. They have also

lived in South Africa and are familiar with the current economic problems facing that country – and Zimbabwe, formerly Rhodesia. It is all very sad to see that in these countries civil unrest is causing loss of life, because the other Commonwealth countries have been so naïve.

There is, however, no simple solution because, especially in the latter, after 20 years the expectations of material well-being have not borne fruit. Two decades ago the slogan was 'one man, one vote', and now the promise of material comfort has not flown through to the ordinary person in the street. Unfulfilled promises now drive a wave of civil unrest. Some liken it to the Serbian ethnic cleansing, suggesting that this time the whites of Zimbabwe had better flee the country before a full-scale onslaught against them is launched. Twenty years ago the saying was, 'If the Jews leave Rhodesia, then there is still time. When the Indians leave, then it's too late'.

I shall be able to assess the situation in a little more detail when I arrive on the African continent in about 13 hours time. The Qantas flight to Johannesburg is almost full – over 400 passengers. I am lucky because I have an economy seat facing a wall. I, together with the other three passengers sitting in this row of seats, raise our feet and rest them against the wall throughout the trip. This prevents any serious and somewhat painful swelling of our feet. This is then supplemented by some walking around the plane.

I must congratulate the company that provides the Qantas meals. My vegan – not just vegetarian – meals are delicious and I feel pleasantly full! Also, the regular drinking water offered makes those happy who would otherwise feel a little dehydrated during such long flights.

There is very little conversation with any of the passengers, except for the New Zealand rugby group travelling business class where they laugh and chatter. They will, no doubt, leave behind them a seating area as if they have just finished celebrating a victorious game. A pleasant and uninhibited bunch of strong men!

I see many travellers reading books – but most watch the three full-length non-stop movies on offer. I do not even bother taking a headset because I shall attempt to be industrious with this laptop.

The flight is so smooth that I forget we are actually in the air. There is just the constant swishing, only sometimes interrupted by a slight vibration. Passengers in window seats close the blinds when sleeptime arrives. But we are travelling against time and so after 11 hours, at around 5.40 p.m. we …

Chapter 2

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Africa

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Republic of South Africa

Monday, 24 April 2000: Johannesburg
… land at Johannesburg International Airport, formerly known as Jan Smuts Airport. It takes us another 20 minutes before disembarking and setting foot on South African soil. It is 2 a.m. Australian Eastern Standard Time, and I am suitably groggy. I fight the jetlag by thinking about this time difference and recalling how often I have had late nights. Am I now going to flake because of a long flight? I think not – duty calls. In any case, it is nice to be back in South Africa after a 21-year absence – the last time being a trip to Cape Town before returning with my then-Rhodesian fiancé home to Australia.

My host, who in the past has organised meetings for Thies Christopherson, Ernst Zündel and David Irving, meets me at the airport. Horst Graefe is the publisher of *Der Südafrika-Deutsche* (The South African German; Contact Publishers, PO Box 7174, Pretoria 0001, RSA). He has organised a meeting for the evening. I somehow feel bad about having announced to my hosts my travel plans only a few days in advance, then giving them a day or so to get something off the ground. My excuse: I did not know until last Friday week ago whether my

continuing trip to Europe via Harare would come off. There is just no vacant seat on any plane out of Harare, and this means that my flight from Harare has to be re-routed via Johannesburg. Is this a sign of 'flight-flight', or is it mere Easter holiday congestion?

At the meeting I am introduced to Klaus Vaque, the publisher and editor of *The Insider*, a private newsletter offering 'Background reports, analyses, opinions – confidential information about politics, economy and the church' (PO Box 17200, Groenkloof, Pretoria 0027, RSA).

Other members of the group include a former resident of Mannheim who has also spent time in Mannheim Prison, but only as a visiting musician. During my last year's sojourn there we had at one of our Sunday church services a visit from a group of 21 trombone players. The national meeting for 1999 of these Posaunen Chöre, trombone choirs, was held at Mannheim, and one group dared to venture into the prison. This evening's visitor plays the trombone. He recalls having visited the Mannheim Prison on one such occasion. It is a small world – made much smaller through the Internet.

My topic for the evening focuses on what happened to me in Mannheim. I detail how I was arrested during a private conversation in a public prosecutor's office. I refute the rumour that I baited Prosecutor Klein with my visit. He did state in court that he felt compelled to arrest me because 'we had you in the office'.

I also elaborate on the free speech issue from Germany's point-of-view, how the act of thinking is now criminalised because of a perceived fear of extremist neo-Nazi activity. I point out, again, that it is Prosecutor Klein who is defaming me and inciting hatred against me by labelling me a 'Holocaust denier', a 'racist', an 'anti-Semite'. Further, Klein has no regard for truth as a defence in what we do. For him it is all part of a movement to re-establish Nazism. I point out that the overarching concept 'Holocaust denial' is used to impose a new dogma on Germans, effectively replacing the tattered Marxian ideology that the German left wing has been propagating since 1945.

Interestingly, it appears from what I hear during the meeting that the South African government is using its Human Rights Commission to implement a similar form of censorship. 'Holocaust denial' is equated with racism. So, while it is still possible to have an expression of

diverging opinions on all sorts of political and social matters in current South Africa, soon it will not be possible to openly talk about the 'Jewish Holocaust' for fear of being branded a racist.

That is funny! In January 1999, four months before it joined NATO, Poland enacted a similar law after it had divested itself of the enslaving communist ideology. Soon after the first Polish academic from Opole, Dr Ratajczak, was prosecuted under the new law. What was his crime? He merely published a slim volume detailing the revisionist arguments. Although the prosecution did not succeed as desired, he has lost his teaching job at the university and is banned from teaching for three years. That is tragic!

The meeting is a success considering it was called at such short notice. Some newcomers have not heard of Irving, Deckert, Walendy, or publicist Kemper. But for most the reality of a breakdown in law and order is a fact in current South Africa. Likewise, the sad poor whites present a problem that the government will have to address: it has not to date. Pushed out of their jobs by the blacks employment policy, many whites cannot find any job. Many now do what the blacks have been doing for years – hawking themselves around on the streets of the cities, begging for handouts.

Where is the answer to such social dislocation to be found? Perhaps it is a kind of voluntary ethnic cleansing? The number of South African medical doctors migrating to Australia is rising. Likewise, whites that can look back on a 300-year South African family tradition are packing up and hoping Australia will take them in.

Non-racial Australia is fading into the past and I ask myself, for how long will Australia be a country where non-racial thinking will survive? If our Human Rights and Equal Opportunity Commission has its day in court, then we will all need to be counselled on what it is like to be a racist. We will all be forced to think in ethnic and racist terms, and then publicly proclaim that our thoughts and actions are not racist.

I grew up in Australia during the 1960s and never developed any racial consciousness. Now, on account of my questioning the details of some aspect of World War II history, I am branded a 'Holocaust denier', an 'anti-Semite', a 'racist', a 'hater', even a 'neo-Nazi'. These words then make up a conceptual framework that then equates with racism. Hence

the 'Racial Hatred Act' can be activated against me, as Jeremy Jones of the Executive Council of Australian Jewry did four years ago.

In my defence against such stupid intellectual dishonesty, I cannot insist that truth be my defence because the factual content of any allegation is never tested. It follows logically from the above (Holocaust denial – anti-Semitism – racism – hater – neo-Nazi) that I am guilty. How come? My activity 'upsets' Jeremy Jones – that is enough to find me guilty. It is as simple as that! Jones' article of 18 April, above, is indicative of his hatred towards me. His intellectual dishonesty in not defining these concepts in any objective way speaks volumes. But, so a friend recently advised me, Jones the Zionist has great and powerful friends who have billions of dollars at their disposal. The friend advised me to again get married, raise a family and shut up – and just enjoy life.

Interestingly, there are individuals who are proud to call themselves 'neo-Nazis/Nazis' and/or racists. With this thought in mind I retire after thanking those who came to hear what I had to say.

*

From an e-mail letter from Professor Arthur Butz:

> The New York Jewish weekly 'Forward' of 21 April has a full page (4) advertisement 'to honor Dr. Deborah E. Lipstadt for her victory on behalf of the Jewish people'. It reproduces a letter to her from the President of Yeshiva University, dated 9 March, informing her that at the commencement exercises of the university, 25 May, she will receive an honorary doctorate and deliver the commencement address. It says further: 'At a time when the Holocaust is taking center stage, the libel action in London is a drama of landmark proportion. Your academic career and scholarship have been distinguished and you now represent all our people in your confrontation with the anti-semitic Holocaust deniers'.

Tuesday, 25 April 2000: Pretoria

A pleasant sleep in Pretoria and any semblance of jetlag has disappeared. Browsing through Manfred Roeder's *Deutscher Jahrweiser 2000*, I read a quote from Oscar Wilde: 'In the past torture was used. Today one uses the press. Surely that is progress'.

On this day some German nationalists celebrate Rudolf Hess' birthday. Why is the Hess file still locked up in Britain until, I think, the year 2017?

It is also a holiday in Australia – Anzac Day. The prime minister is in Gallipoli, Turkey to commemorate the heroism of the Australian soldiers who fought and died there against the Turks under very heavy odds during World War I.

The Chinese president, Ziang Zamin, is visiting South African president, His Excellency Thabo Mbeki, in Pretoria. A large international media contingent has flooded into the Union Building and into President Mbeki's offices. The red carpet has been rolled out for this occasion and inside the building the flags of China and South Africa drape the walls.

I call in at the president's office because I am interested in following up the remarks made by the president concerning the validity of the HIV = AIDS hypothesis. He has shown great courage by openly raising this issue. My proposed meeting with his spokesperson, Mr Parks Mankahlana, is impossible to realise because of the Chinese leader's visit.

It is also a commemoration day for those who hold dear the memory of a former German soldier on the Eastern Front, Reinhold Elstner, who at the age of 75 years burnt himself to death before the Feldherrenhalle in Munich in 1995. He did it as a protest against the continuing defamation of the German people. He hoped to awaken Germany's youth to such unjust slander. Elstner's death was hardly reported in the media. But when it was, his death was described as a suicide of a confused old man who could not come to terms with Germany's past. His testament is considered to be an incitement to hatred. Interestingly, the Iranian people who have a cemetery set aside for its martyrs, would understand Elstner's death as an act of supreme sacrifice for one's country. But in an age where national pride is frowned upon, where every conceivable power is exercised to eliminate patriotism and nationalism, such a sacrifice is ridiculed.

I meet with J.A. Marais, leader of the Herstigte Nasionale Party (HNP) of South Africa, the political party that is not represented in the current government. I ask him why his party did not contest the last election. He says that he cannot recognise the legitimacy of the current government. The whole election process was fraudulent. At some polling booths over 110% of the votes were cast. All in all, about a million fraudulent votes

were cast. Despite this, the international critics of apartheid South Africa endorsed this voting result as fulfilling the criteria of having been free and fair!

The HNP publishes a weekly newspaper *Die Afrikaner* (Posbus 1888, Pretoria, 0001; website: <www.hnp.org.za/afrikaner>). It is the ever-growing number of poor whites, who are becoming increasingly more politically aware, that read his paper. These whites cannot get out of South Africa and they certainly would have no chance of entering Australia because they lack professional qualifications.

Marais is critical of those who are the founders of the new South Africa: Henry Kissinger, John Vorster, Margaret Thatcher, P.W. Botha, Joe Slovo and F.W. de Klerk. There is not one black amongst them. He says the homelands politics did more for black South Africans than anything that is now happening under the current government. Consumerism has become the new religion – it has radicalised the poor to the point where social cohesion and community spirit are dangerously challenged.

Some would say that white power deserves to be challenged for the wrongs it generated against the blacks over the past 300 years in South Africa. But that is an issue I cannot follow up. Like the homicidal gas chamber allegation, which we do not raise during the meeting, any discussion would require not just an hour but rather days and weeks. For him it is a lifetime's work that is challenged by today's political events.

He is also in the 'sorry business'. In a booklet entitled *The War Against The Boers* (Aktuele Publikasies, Pretoria, 1996), he details how the British holocaust (that is my use of the word) against the Boers now requires an apology from Britain. The booklet ends with two questions: 'Why do the British authorities refuse to apologise to the Afrikaner people for these crimes against humanity?' and 'Is it that they are still fighting the Boer War from behind the cover of a Communist-controlled Black government?'. I ask, 'Can the Boer War be seen as an act of ethnic cleansing?'.

On the other front, the South African Human Rights Commission has been busy introducing racism cases so that legal precedents are established (they already have). Soon the usual pattern will emerge: hate speak – Holocaust denial – anti-Semitism – racism – compensation to be paid to world Jewry's organisations. Marais implies the Oppenheimer

influence is still considerable – and this influence is internationalism writ large. There is no sympathy for anything of a patriotic or nationalist character.

Marais is an urbane man who would possibly have become South Africa's president had the Afrikaner nationalist, Dr H.F. Verwoerd, not been assassinated on 6 August 1966. Verwoerd's death broke the back of Afrikaner nationalism. Interestingly, former Rhodesian prime minister, Ian Smith, in his autobiography fails to accord Verwoerd a rightful place in establishing an independent Rhodesia.

My meeting with Marais fills in my historical gaps, naturally from the Afrikaner viewpoint but also from his subjective view. I am beginning to wonder what will be my country's fate. What will happen to Australia when the multinationals decide to exploit its mineral riches without giving anything back to the people? South Africa is literally a jewel, and some say only the surface of its mineral wealth has to date been developed. All peoples of South Africa can share this wealth – if the interest is there! We know that there is enough food and other things to go about in the world for all. The problem is the method of distribution, and the nature of our financial system. But, again, that is another story. I note now that the new racial divisions, as generated by the Human Rights Commission, merely serve to distract from the economic goals pursued by the multinationals. At least that is what I hear some say during my brief stay in Johannesburg and Pretoria.

Of interest for me is hearing about a South African who has received a 20-year prison sentence for sabotage. He claims it was a set-up but things get complicated when I hear that the man considers the current government to be illegal. Among other things he establishes illegal radio stations, which then at a later date receive a licence and thereby lose their 'illegal' status – and appropriately lose their marked Afrikaner radicalism. I am advised that after a hunger strike this man was released on bail. A booklet detailing the life of this man, *Willem Ratte – The Legend. The life and ideals of a German Boer in the fight for freedom and justice in South Africa*, by Claus Nordbruch is available in Afrikaans (ISBN 9584131-2-6), English (ISBN 0-9584131-3-4) and German (ISBN 0-9584131-2-6). It is published by Contact Publishers, PO Box 7174, Pretoria 0001, RSA.

Dr Nordbruch is a prolific writer but unfortunately writes in German. One book that interests me is his *Sind Gedanken noch frei? Zensur in*

Deutschland (Are thoughts still free? Censorship in Germany: ISBN 3-8004-1367-1).The topic of free speech will, of course, interest anyone involved in looking for historical truth. Further information about any of his books can be obtained from Tiegerpoort Versamelaars (Posbus 71380, ZA–0041 Die Wilgers, RSA; website <members.tripod.com/~Nordbruch/index.html>; or e-mail <deutsa@mweb.co.za>).

I do not contact Hansie Cronje to see how he is surviving the embarrassment of the corruption allegations about that India–South Africa cricket match. The group of people I addressed last night had more pressing matters to think about than mere bread and circus entertainment. But is not sport considered to be war without guns? In that case the Cronje affair can be regarded as a subtle attack upon the Afrikaans – who, however, have only themselves to blame for it.

And while on this topic of corruption, how much money flows into private pockets to effect some political policy about which the people of a country have had no say? I dare not focus on my country!

I am asked by Radio Pretoria for an interview. It is an Afrikaans-speaking station that wants its listeners to be informed about the Irving court case in London. I make the point that it is a problem for me why David Irving did not submit *The Rudolf Report* because even Justice Gray commented about not being able to evaluate it. I also comment on my view on the Zimbabwean land crisis, and I express my view that I consider it to be masking a deeper problem: the current Zimbabwean debt crisis. The racist card is aimed at a minority but it may unite the floundering majority where dissension is rife.

The evening's audience is a vibrant group of individuals who are quite familiar with the issue of the homicidal gas chamber allegations. I say practically nothing about it because they wish to know the details of my arrest and what prison life was like in Mannheim. I assure them that if one has no addiction, then all is bearable – there is no legal torture in German prisons, as there is in Israeli prisons. Also, the degree of USA prison violence is not evident at Mannheim, though I hasten to add that a prison is a prison and locking up anyone in a confined space has horrendous physical and mental effects on all those within the system, including judges and prosecutors. I note that my judge, Klaus Kern, has taken leave from court duties for two years.

I mention the understandable recantation of Dr Joel Hayward. I stress that family is more important than this stupid topic about which so many people tell outright lies. The important point is to accuse persons who say the alleged homicidal gassing story is a fact, to demand that they prove it to you. Then there is the 'you are either lying, or you are ignorant of the physical facts' argument. However, make certain, I say, that when getting involved in such a matter that you do not have anything to lose, such as wife, children, and job.

I talk about my own confrontation with the Victorian Education Department in 1984 and how the thought pattern is similar to that of those who uphold the homicidal gassing allegation. Lying by legal persons – perjury in court – is to be expected. I say that only because I had secretly tape recorded a formal meeting did I have my dismissal from my teaching job overturned by a court. But then only because my proving that I had not been given natural justice – no right of reply – was water-tight.

I have now come full circle in my work as an educator because the rot sets in at school level – the rest follows at universities and places of work, with the media performing like a puppet on a string.

I remind the audience that it is our task not to let it happen, and perhaps a sacrifice is in order where things have gone too far. But that is a decision to be taken by individuals who ought to stay within the moral, social and legal parameters prevailing within their society. A revolutionary who advocates violence can expect violence in return. That is the lesson taught to us by philosopher Immanuel Kant and his Categorical Imperative – do not kill if you do not wish to be killed!

Irving's cross-examination said 'surreal'
Frances Kraft, Staff Reporter, *Canadian Jewish News*, 25 April, 2000

> TORONTO - The verdict in the recent London trial that pitted American historian-publicist Deborah Lipstadt against plaintiff David Irving, the British Holocaust denier, was 'quite a bitter victory,' according to the 44-year-old University of Waterloo professor of architecture who served as an expert witness in the case.
>
> Irving proceeding with second libel action

Although Lipstadt and her team celebrated their victory, 'there was a real sense that this was a completely obscene issue we'd been involved in,' said Robert Jan Van Pelt in an interview at his home last week, following his return to Canada.

'When you're a Jew - and I am a Jew - there's something disconcerting in someone denying your own history and the history of your people.'

A native of Holland born to a Jewish mother and non-Jewish father, Van Pelt was named for an uncle who was killed in Auschwitz. He is a cultural historian (not an architect) and co-author with Deborah Dwork of the 1996 book *Auschwitz, 1270 to the Present*. He wrote an even weightier tome on Auschwitz - a 772-page report, along with two supplementary reports - as evidence for the trial.

The issue of Auschwitz became the central point of contention at the trial, Van Pelt told The CJN. 'Irving was prepared to admit large-scale killings on the east front - these could be explained as killings done in the heat of war - but when you come to extermination camps like Auschwitz, you cannot explain this as part and parcel of the violence of a normal war situation.'

In his cross-examination of Van Pelt, Irving - who served as his own lawyer - insisted that gas chambers at Auschwitz had no roof vents and thus could not have been used to kill inmates.

Van Pelt countered that argument, and similar ones, saying that evidence and testimony in the years since World War II made it a 'moral certainty' that gas chambers were the main instruments of murder at Auschwitz between the summer of 1942 and fall of 1944.

His report explains at some length the difference between 'moral certainty' and other types of certainty. Moral certainty is based on quality of evidence and is the best certainty a historian can have, he said. 'It's a very particular technical term.'

As the first expert witness to be called, Van Pelt was cross-examined for a total of almost four days by Irving. Unexpectedly, Van Pelt was compelled to declare his religion when the judge wrongly assumed the Bible on which Van Pelt would take his oath was a Dutch Protestant version. In fact, he used a German-Jewish prayer book that has been in his family since the1930s. He was nervous, he admitted. Although Irving attempted to undermine

> his credibility by exposing him as a non-architect, Van Pelt realized after the first half dozen hours 'he wasn't going to damage me, really.' In fact, one of Lipstadt's lawyers, Richard Rampton came to the same conclusion and on Jan. 26 (the second day of Van Pelt's cross-examination) penned an outline of a sinking S.S. Irving alongside a victorious HMS Van Pelt, which he later presented to Van Pelt.
>
> The experience of being cross-examined by Irving was like a cat-and-mouse game, Van Pelt said. Irving's 'traps, most of the time, don't appear to be much of a trap...You have this incredible tension...It becomes a kind of surreal situation.'

And what about the holes, Robert Jan van Pelt? Gas needs insertion holes. Where are they at Krema II? Was Irving being just a little too gentlemanly in not further insisting that you – yes, you Robert – prove the existence of the gas induction holes in the roof of Krema II?

* * * * *

Zimbabwe

Wednesday, 26 April 2000
This has been my second good night's rest on the African continent and I prepare myself for that next leg of my trip to Harare, Zimbabwe, where 20 years ago I married my former wife. I have always taken it as a worthy travelling axiom to revisit past dreamtime peregrinations. Queuing up at the airport to board the Comair plane to Harare brings back clear memories of fascinating events of 20 years ago, such as getting married!

The touchdown at Harare Airport reminds me of how over two decades ago I stood in the airport tower watching Lord Soames's plane touch down 'on time' and thereby seal the fate of Smith's Rhodesia.

I have to pay a visa fee of $AU50. Then I emerge from the airport terminal that has not changed significantly. Once outside, a massive building site greets me, and taxis crawl through the dirt track. I am fortunate that the exceptionally wet rainy season ended on the day before Independence Day, on 18 April 2000. The weather that devastated Mozambique had also a terrible effect on southeast Zimbabwe and northeastern South Africa.

And now into Zimbabwean life. A misunderstanding makes me miss meeting my host at the airport. I pick up a taxi which 20 years ago would have cost me $Z5.50. Now it costs me over $Z550 to reach my destination in Meyrick Park west of Harare – about 15 km. Let us look at some other price comparisons. The price of petrol is $Z21.86 per litre, then it was about $Z1 a litre. White bread costs $Z14 a loaf, and a litre of milk costs $Z20, and then it was less than $Z1. Chips once cost $Z1 for a minimum serve – now $Z22. A quarter chicken once was $Z1.50 – now $Z32. Coke at 50 cents was good but at $Z8 it now cuts into anyone's pocket. An average electricity supply for a month costs $Z650 per household: then it was only about $Z150. The monthly telephone rental is now $Z80 (and the calls are not included): then it would have been about $Z5 per month. An annual television and radio licence last year cost $300 – now it is $Z640. Mealimeal, the staple diet of Zimbabweans, used to cost $Z10 per 10 kg (for not the best quality either) – now $Z97 (with good quality at $Z150) per 10 kg.

Before turning in for the night, I have a delightful swim in one of those old fashioned large baths. Then, with a couple of mosquito coils alight in my bedroom, I retire for the night. The exceptionally wet season has nurtured the mosquitoes somewhat. Bloodsuckers!

Thursday, 27 April 2000
The mosquito coil smell has disappeared and I wake up as dawn breaks – in Zimbabwe that is just around 6 a.m., then after 12 hours of glorious sunshine, dusk is at 6 p.m. Nothing at all has changed in this regard.

David prepares breakfast, as he has done for the past 40 years. I join Jean on the verandah reminiscing on the 'Hard Square' (Morris Depot) days. When she retired from there in 1983, the Three Musketeers – Tug Wilson, Derek Gray and Ron Draper – presented her with a lovely plaque. It features on the right side the British South Africa Police crest – the roaring lion on a shield and spears. On the left side is mounted the new Zimbabwe Republic Police crest – incorporating the former on an eight-pointed star, with the Zimbabwe bird at the top. At the top of the centre of the shield is an officer's pip, with a police whistle beneath, and below that three stripes framed by six uniform buttons.

We chat some more about the personalities that had been working there in 'the Specials'. I remind myself how so-called alleged Auschwitz homicidal gas chamber survivors have difficulty recalling vital specifics,

such as the names of their immediate friends or the names of officers around them. There have been notable authors of such horror stories set in Auschwitz where these details are just missing. Fabrication is then a rational explanation – and allegation.

Then it is time to collect a copy of the *Herald*. As the former *Rhodesia Herald*, it cost about 50 cents. Now it costs $10. Colin Blair, former *Herald* correspondent and champion golfer of the 1970s, eat your heart out.

I turn to the business section because that is where I will get a feel of what is going on. The page on computers features an article about 'The truth about sharing knowledge' wherein it is stressed that knowledge should not be hoarded but shared around. What admirable sentiments. Then there is an article, 'ZimTrade launches website', which features a picture of Freddy Chawasarira but does not say who this gentleman is. Other articles mention that the fixed exchange rate is forcing Falcon Gold Mine to close, throwing over 800 people out of a job. And so the mixture of gloom and doom and hope continues.

On the feature page (p. 9) I read 'Private sector investment into education vital' and beneath the half-page article there is an advertisement: 'Migration Opportunity to Australia and Superior Stud Property with over 3000 Animals producing for Export Market fully managed Est. Income over 19% return P.A. net income. This is a limited offer'. An Australian fax number and an e-mail address follow.

The front-page article is about 'First Mutual fraud probe: Nigel Chanakiri arrested'. It should comfort those who feel that corruption is not followed up in Zimbabwe. The editorial on page 8 worries about 'Safety Campaign vital keep sanity on our roads'.

And the 'Letters to the editor' section hammers the land issue: 'Rhodesians spread gospel of change to retain their farms'. Therein the current justification for what is happening is given. Although written in English, the letter cites in Shona: 'Mwoyo chena wei tsvimborume kubvisa mwana wemvana madzihwa'. The letter ends:

> To the President I urge you to set more commissions to uproot all criminals and corrupt officials in the government and the country. You are a strong leader. You never fooled your comrades in the bush and you are prepared to die with them. Down with puppets! Down with divide and rule tactics. I think as Zimbabweans we

> have to support political parties, which are owned and run by us, not by white people with sinister agendas. Chanetsa Mudzingwa, Victoria Falls.

A letter is headed, 'I salute war veterans for their bold stance on land'. Another letter is headed: ''*Independent*' media letting people down'.

> Editor – The so-called independent media is letting down people who sacrificed their lives for the decolonisation of Africa. People such as Nkwame Nkruma, Patrice Lumumba, Joshua Nkomo, Steve Biko, Julius Nyerere, Samora Machel, Josiah Tongogara, Herbert Chitepo, etc.
>
> It is bent on supporting western principles, which are bound to resuscitate the recolonisation of Africa. Our distinguished leaders were known for promoting black consciousness that the so-called independent media is destroying. What these people are good at is attacking our President. They even consider the land issue to be secondary. History notes that land was the primary cause for liberation struggles across Africa.
>
> The private media having been given unlimited freedom of expression is now capitalizing on that to work in alliance with western economic sycophants. They unashamedly propagate white superiority ideas. These newspapers are written by black people, which make the whole thing very painful. Black brothers and sisters willing to be used as propaganda tools for white people. If they were constructively criticizing the President then fine but to ridicule him just to please their white masters is shameful.
>
> Abel Matope, Harare.

The other pressing issue is the economic problem faced by the country by experiencing a tobacco-selling boycott, mostly by the large white farm holdings. The smaller black tobacco farmers need to sell because of a shortage of cash. The boycott of yesterday's auction rests on a hope that the Zimbabwe dollar will be devalued to $45 because 'then we can easily remain viable and be able to prepare seed beds for the coming season' says the president of the Zimbabwe Tobacco Association (ZTA), Richard Tate.

Unfortunately the devaluation of the Zimbabwe dollar would have a 'ripple effect on the economy. Inflation, which is already high, will be pushed up further and the prices of food commodities will be beyond the reach of the ordinary people. We do not want the people to suffer

because of a decision to please the tobacco farmers', says Cde Joyce Mujura, the Acting Minister of Lands and Agriculture. But there is more. The Tobacco Industry and Marketing Board has demanded a written apology within seven days from the ZTA for circulating to embassies and overseas buyers the letter discouraging growers from selling the crop. The ZTA's letter is seen as a political act and if the apology is not forthcoming, the minister has been requested by the board to withdraw the services of its officials who carry out tobacco assessments on the farms.

Another item that immediately caught my attention was the television news item I watched last night about the Minister of Finance remitting $117 981 894.79 collected through the AIDS Levy to the National AIDS Council. I wonder how the South African president will view this levy.

Finally, at the bottom of the front page a paragraph entitled 'Bomb suspect arrested' deals with the arrest at Harare International Airport of a South African journalist, Obert Siyabuliza Zilwa, who is suspected of having been involved in the Easter bomb blast of a Harare city centre art gallery that aimed to send a message to an opposing newspaper to stop criticising Zimbabwe's President Robert Mugabe. The *Herald* does not mention that the blast was aimed at the *Daily*, an opposition paper.

My walk through Harare indicates that white people are indeed a minority because hardly any of them are to be seen at lunchtime walking through the city centre. Twenty years ago it was a different scene and today not even half-a-dozen whites were to be seen in the city centre within a time span of 30 minutes. The city is clean and the people are tidy. The women, I notice, have gone to extraordinary lengths to beautify themselves. Some of the dresses must cost a fortune – unless this is made-at-home ware. I stand at the Woolworth's corner and do more people watching. It is pleasing to see a self-assurance in most passers-by that retains the good-friendly nature of the Shona people.

By chance I bump into the Archipelago, a nightclub that has now existed for more than 21 years. It is still a popular meeting point for the locals. Then it had just opened and predictions were rife of its imminent demise. However, the Greek owner, who still runs the place, knew what his customers wanted. The aquariums and the cave-like structures are still there. The whole flooring area has been tiled, with the tiles all coming 'from Princess Diana's friend's father, the Saudi' so I am told.

I am able to make some more price comparisons: a T-bone steak was just a few dollars and is now $Z180 at the Archipelago, and $Z350 at The Bulldog; a bottle of Dettol was about 15 cents – now $Z15; and a hamburger was about $Z1–$Z2 – now $Z80. Then it was possible to quench your thirst at the Red Fox for $Z2 and you received 11 beers; now one beer costs $Z35–$Z40 during the day and $Z50–$Z55 at night. A duster cost about 12 cents – now $Z16. A backpacker's night once cost $Z3–$Z4 – now it is $Z120. Where do the people get the money to pay for these items, and for the entertainment? Who cares?

In the afternoon I visit my best man at my wedding 20 years ago: Paddy and wife Deve. 'People don't change' has been one of my maxims ever since I recall thinking about what makes humans tick because 'development and levels of sophistication' are the trick! Most of us mellow with age but we cannot speak of a change in character. We spend the afternoon and evening reminiscing, exchanging life's happenings. I do not have a happy story to tell – no wife, no son, only a success story when it comes to talking of my seven-month imprisonment that gave me a good character reference. How is that? Well, Prosecutor Klein wished to have a two years and four months sentence imposed on me because 'it is evident that the seven months prison have had no effect on him'. I see that as a compliment because all too often men are broken in prison and their strength of character fades after a month or so behind bars.

Both of Paddy and Deve's children are happily married and professionally well off. When I view the wedding photographs it is obvious that it has been a traditional Hindu wedding. There is even, quite prominently displayed, a swastika. Klein, eat your heart out! You cannot fight the Hindu religion and one of its powerful symbols, the swastika. Does this mean all those who are attracted to the swastika ought to become Hindus? Any comments on this matter, and how it could perhaps cause the German judiciary some grief?

Knowledge of David Irving's recent court action against Deborah Lipstadt in London has filtered through, even to those who do not have an interest in the topic. Yes, the reconstruction of the homicidal gas chamber was made after the war – there is no proof that Germans exterminated European Jewry in homicidal gas chambers at Auschwitz. We laugh a lot when I relate my prison experience, especially how I was arrested in Klein's office, where both Mohr and Klein lied to me. They

find it difficult to understand how people in democratic Germany can be so stupid and prosecute professionally held opinions.

I remind Paddy that the HIV = AIDS hypothesis has befallen a similar fate. There is so much money now hanging on this hypothesis, that any non-acceptance of it by researchers would be regarded as a loss of face. It is one of the current dogmas that welded together political elites in many lands. The storm of protest against South Africa's president for having questioned the prevailing orthodoxy is indicative of a failure of scientific nerve: that all failed hypotheses are up for grabs.

We talk about the educational scene in Zimbabwe, how Paddy quit the system after being frustrated by having to lead a school where most staff was unqualified for their posts. It gets worse here as well in that students expect to pass because parents have to pay fees. Failure is thus almost impossible. This creates a terrible state of mind within students. They aspire to achieving high results but their actual ability is not in accord with that aspiration. We laugh at the student strike some time ago in India where poor students demanded the right to cheat. They justified their claim by pointing out that the upper class buys its qualifications and the middle class gets someone else to sit for its examination. So the poor should have the right to cheat during the examination.

So, what is new in this game of social competition, especially when the reward is a good lifestyle? Why worry about honesty and truthfulness? Let's get a Holocaust racket going and just dispute and talk and talk and litigate. Who cares?

Friday, 28 April 2000
Again up with the sun and birds – and no late night pains. Who says I am getting old! Breakfast as usual then a look at one of Jean's many books, *The Handy Reference Atlas of the World* (published for the Geographical Institute by John Bartholomew & Sons Ltd of Edinburgh in 1949).

We look at the index and find Australia, Horsham and Goroke but not Edenhope. On the map these places indicate railway connections. Well, in 1983 we witnessed the last wheat train leaving Goroke Station. It was a great day for my son because it was the first time for him to look at a train and climb on board into the engine-driver's compartment. This particular train never made it back to Horsham because just outside

Natimuk the ancient and well-worn wooden sleepers gave way and the rails spread-eagled, derailing the lot. Soon after the excuse was there in writing for the government to contract out the dismantling of this line. Now trucks pound along the road, smashing its surface – and there is never any money to repair these smaller country roads. It is always 'no money'.

Another map indicates the races of the world: Indo-European, Asiatic (Mongolian), African, American Indian, Dravidian and Oceanic. In this latter area, not to my surprise, falls part of southwest India, South-East Asia and northwest Western Australia. Does this explain where our Aborigines came from? I think so.

Just before 9 a.m. the phone rings. It is Ian Smith who advises me that his day is filled with interviews. Channel 9, Alan Jones *et al*., from Australia had him on their programs. In fact, the world is on his doorstep but he will try to fit me in around lunchtime. His home is next to the Cuban Embassy and he says that they have all been kind to him. Smith's positive stance is still evident in his firm and cheerful voice – he is still a fighting man. His book, *The Great Betrayal* (ISBN 1-85782-176-9), details his view of the battle for Rhodesia – against the one-man–one-vote deception.

As soon as I arrive at his home I recall having been there before. Twenty years ago, before going home to Australia with my new wife, we shared a cup of tea with Ian Smith and wife Janet. She passed away a few years ago and talk had it that Smith was now totally withdrawing from politics.

The front gate is open wide. As I walk up the driveway I see that the front door is also open. There is no sign of any security about – but I did not see any overt presence of such anywhere else as we drove along 2nd Street. In this area all the embassies have settled – even the Embassy of Palestine is there.

I ring the doorbell and soon after Smith appears and invites me in. He is looking good for his 81 years and still stands tall. That glint in his eyes overcomes a marked right eyelid drooping a little. This is a result of an old war wound from the time he crashed his plane during World War II. The fighter pilot is still there – and it is refreshing to see such 'old men'. Interestingly, Smith recalls his meeting with Sir Thomas Playford, the South Australian premier, and he reminisces how he travelled from Perth via Kalgoorlie across the Nullarbor on the world's longest straight

stretch of railway line to eastern Australia. He also delights in recalling how many Australians came to Rhodesia to train as pilots for the war effort. One is tempted to say that this ex-soldier and pilot is still flying high. And, indeed, he is.

I ask him to comment on a speech he made in 1979:

> I've asked my political opponents who have criticised me for what we are doing here: 'What alternative have you got? What improvement?'. Ladies and gentlemen, I'm still waiting for them to come with that. There isn't a better plan. So in the circumstances what do you do? I believe there is hope at last. But I think it is important that we are firm and positive, that we stand together to see this thing through so that the whole world can see that we are still dedicated, determined and strong, because otherwise, in view of what I've just told you clearly, we'll be playing into the hands of our enemies. They all want us to fail with this. Not only the governments of the free world who are fighting us but the militant governments of the OAU, the Patriotic Front. You all know they are opposed to this, they want us to fail. Are we going to help them achieve their objective? If we did, we would be mad.

He says, 'Well, we had to be firm because people were leaving the country. Once we stood our ground, people were coming to Rhodesia. We had to stand up against the British government because it was selling us out to the communists. We opposed Mugabe's Marxism because we did not want state control over our lives'.

Ian Smith is in full flight. He closes his eyes, he visualises what he is talking about, and he clasps his hands in his lap in a concerned way. Our eyes meet and I see a wily, foxy politician's eyes – the fighter who says, 'This far and no further'. I like that because it shows character and soul. I ask him whether the current world media attention on him is perhaps a replay of 11 November 1965, the day of the Unilateral Declaration of Independence (UDI). He says, 'The media criticised us what we were doing then because we stood up to Britain on a principle. They did not have any principles. Now they are coming to me and they are telling me I was right. They come from all over the world, and last night it was Channel 9 from Australia. We still have a lot of friends in Australia'.

I say that my world view developed during the 1960s without any racial consciousness. But today in Australia we have social and legal processes operating that wish to imbue Australians with ethnic and racial

categories. I ask him what role race plays in his world view. Smith says, 'Race has nothing to do with what we tried to do. I am not an apologist for saying we brought western civilisation to the country. We brought schooling and health services. We developed farming and manufacturing industries. These benefits are with us to this day. But we opposed any kind of dictatorship, be it fascist or Marxism'. I mention to him how the 'saying sorry business' to our Aborigines seems to be pushed by certain groups in Australia. I ask him whether there is any room for such things in Zimbabwe. He says there is no need for an apology.

I say there is an attempt to divide the world into economic zones where nations are absorbed into international economic entities. How will this impact on Zimbabwe?

He says:

> South Africa is the powerhouse of southern Africa. We are Africans because the northern part of the continent is more Arabic than African. We are South Africa's second strongest trading partner and we need a stable government if overseas investments are going to be made in Zimbabwe. We have got to get the gangsters off the farms and get back to planting crops to feed the nation. I have black Zimbabweans visiting me here saying they have no food. You know, if I had no food for my family, I would steal it. So let us get back to work and feed the nation.

I ask him what role South African President Thabo Mbeki can play in mediating on this land issue. Smith says:

> Mbeki is a good man and he had a difficult role to fill after Nelson Mandela stepped down as president. I have the highest respect for Nelson Mandela. We have to get the gangsters off the farms. Mugabe and his men already possess millions of acres of land. Land is not an issue. The problem is the use made of it, and Zimbabwe's farmers are very productive. They need to do their work and start planting.

I ask him the historical question which, according to the leader of the HNP in South Africa, J.A. Marais, was not answered properly in Smith's book, *The Great Betrayal*: Why did you not acknowledge the critical role played by Dr Verwoerd in establishing Rhodesia? He says, 'If you read my book, then you will find that I did acknowledge Verwoerd's role. He was honest, something that cannot be said of his successors'.

Knowing that Smith is a great rugby and cricket fan, I ask him how he regards the recent Hansie Cronje affair. He says:

> Very sad. Youngsters looked up to him, and then he does a thing like that. We played rugby and cricket for the love of it but now it is all professional – making money. We have to adapt to that and move with the times. I remember in London meeting Australia's Prime Minister Robert Menzies and New Zealand's Holyoake and we talked rugby. They were supposed to get at me. Later Menzies expressed surprise that we did not talk politics!

Warming to the sports topic, he reminisces about the great games of rugby and cricket Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and Rhodesia then played. He mentions games and players and results in great detail. I introduce my final question – what does the future hold for Zimbabwe? – by throwing in the hackneyed 'Sport is war without guns'. Specifically I ask him, 'You have your children and grandchildren here. Are you staying?'. Emphatically he responds, 'I am African. I have more claim to this land than Mugabe who has only been here for two generations. This is my home. If we can regain investments, then this country has a bright future'.

A photo session of the three of us – Ian Smith, Paddy and I – follows. As we farewell this grand politician and walk out of his home along the path to the front gate, there is an all-pervasive serenity. This man, who once shook Africa, nay the world, with his courageous 'This far and no further UDI' can rest easy because politics has come full circle. It is now the black Zimbabweans who wish to see the end of Mugabe's reign. They are aware of the fact that the land issue is merely a pulling of the race card. The rent-a-crowd of veterans reminds me of how the 'left-wing' rent-a-crowd operates in Australia on behalf of the ethnic lobbies and the 'sorry' industrialists!

Even Mugabe's long-time friend and one of the earliest freedom fighters, James Dambaza Chikerema, advises Mugabe to leave office for the sake of the country's well-being. Chikerema started the struggle for majority rule during the early 1940s and had been jailed by successive white regimes for political agitation.

The current negotiations with Britain in order to resolve the land crisis focus on Britain's demand for a free and fair election. My speaking to a number of black Zimabweans indicates that Mugabe is not wanted

anymore. Petrol queuing over this issue brings all races together – blacks, whites and Indians – and it unites them against Mugabe. Is this not a common theme? Take away creature comforts like driving a car and political trouble starts. Our politicians had better ensure that the petrol supply remains priced.

Paddy and I then drive to the University of Zimbabwe. We were both students there – Paddy in the late 1960s and I in 1978 when I completed my teaching certificate. It is still an exclusive place of study because entrance requirements have not been compromised. All students have to present with a number of A-levels (the equivalent of the International Baccalaureate) before being accepted. There are now about 10 000 students. During my time the vice-chancellor was Professor Gordon Craig – if my memory serves me correctly – who loved his drop. He was also a churchman and gossip had it that at one wedding where he officiated, he tumbled about but got the job done. That is the important thing, is it not? I saw him later, on television, at one of the Royal functions in London sitting very close to the Queen. These fellows were characters. I wonder what they think of being politically correct. Or was their problem that they were being politically correct?

The wide, open space is still there. The lawns are in need of a cut and groom. The dormitories need a little attention. Comparing the atmosphere of the place with that of 20 years ago. I think nothing much has changed. Student politics, however, is far more militant. Only on Wednesday about 100 students gave Tobaiwa Mudede, the registrar-general, a hard time when he explained to them the electoral process.

Here is a gem taken from today's *Daily News*:

> 'What guarantee do we have that our questions will be answered?' asked one student. 'Or are we being used so that the Zimbabwe Broadcasting Corporation edits the film to make it appear that we approve of the process?'
>
> Another student said: 'We cannot be used like that. We are intellectuals.'
>
> Mudede asked those who felt they were being used to leave the meeting. No one left.
>
> 'I would not invite you here to abuse you,' said Mudede. 'I cannot do that because you are my children. I feel bad when I get a

> reaction, especially when I think I am doing you a favour by imparting knowledge.'
>
> Mudede told the students that there was no need for them to be disrespectful. He said he had been a lecturer before and had tutored students of a higher level than that of the University of Zimbabwe (UZ) students. He said he would first take them to the registry's computer network at the Zimbabwe National Army headquarters and then they could submit their written questions. Mudede had gone through the same process with ambassadors and journalists. But the students insisted that they were not being disrespectful. They only allowed Mudede to continue when he assured them that he would respond to all questions submitted. The students booed when a ZBC news crew arrived.
>
> 'Just leave them alone, they are here to do a job,' Mudede pleaded with the students.

With hindsight it seems that in Australia it was a good ploy to have compulsory student union fees, then set up the left-wing opposition within the students. In this way the divide-and-rule process was assured. We shall see how student life develops in Australia now that compulsory union fees have been dropped by most university administrations. A colleague at one university has informed me that students have become very docile and non-critical; in fact they are being terribly politically correct and not at all adventurous in their thinking. I advise him that it is the teaching staff – and the over-bloated bureaucracies – that are politically correct. This is killing research and anything that is unconventional and creative.

And then it was a brief return to Mount Pleasant where I was now not surprised to see that nothing much has changed there either. The post office is still the same and my PO Box 77 of three years still lives on.

Thereafter I socialise until the late evening with Paddy's family and friends. I am amazed to meet a scientist, a black Zimbabwean, who knows all about the HIV = AIDS controversy. This lady is highly critical of so many things, including the current political situation. It is a delight listening to her – I can just relax and she explains how Peter Duesberg's website informs so clearly what the AIDS debate is all about.

Then we take a trip to one of the shopping centres – Westgate. It is closed but the cinema complex is open. This place is just like shopping

complexes in Australia, a meeting place where one socialises and watches people. Some do not like these huge impersonal places anymore and prefer the more intimate, communal atmosphere of the smaller neighbourhood shopping centres.

* * * * *

Republic of South Africa

Saturday, 29 April 2000
It is difficult flying directly from Harare to London. Why? The Easter traffic and some 'flight-flight' – especially by Zimbabwe's Indian community – has filled planes to capacity. Hence I must fly back to Johannesburg and continue to London from there.

Jean and Paddy take me to the Harare International Airport where I must pay a $Z750 departure tax before I am permitted to leave the country. Apparently this was not included in my ticket, otherwise it would have been $US20.

A computer breakdown has slowed the check-in to a stop. Luckily I manage to slip through the long queue by seeking information and asking questions about what is going on. My legs cannot stand the strain of standing for too long. Others before me also pleaded 'medical condition' without success. The ground stewardess of British Airways says I should not forget that I am in Zimbabwe. I ask her whether this is a one-off happening. She says it is normal to have computer breakdowns, and reverting to checking-in luggage by hand takes time. OK, so I settle into the line and farewell Jean and Paddy who have watched all through the window of this enclosure.

The departure time is 12.45 p.m. but our line has only inched forward a little. Half-an-hour later I am able to book in. The passenger list is checked manually. Yes, I did pay that $US20 departure tax in my ticket. So I retain my $Z750 because I do not wish to exchange it for $US15.

At one hour past the official departure time and I find a back seat, literally, where I can stretch my legs. My allocated seat, 8C, is occupied by a corpulent lady who pleads some kind of medical condition. I understand and let myself be led down the back of the plane by one of

the attractive flight attendants. A multi-racial lot – all of them are extremely attractive and delicately obliging.

Margaret Parr is the captain taking this aircraft – good to see a female pilot at the controls. An announcement is made placating passengers, asking each one whether they are on the right flight to Johannesburg. It has been known that someone will fly to London instead of Johannesburg because two planes are boarding at the same time.

At 2 p.m. four attendants count the passengers: the tally is 115. Because this 727 can take 140 passengers, I am safe in my back seat with my legs up for the 90-minute flight. From the flight deck Captain Margaret apologises for the delay owing to an 8 a.m. general power failure at the terminal. The paper work is almost complete and we will be on our way 'very shortly'.

Well, another 10 minutes pass until the cabin crew arms the doors and does a cross-check. Still another five minutes pass before take-off time for Joburg.

An interesting gentleman sits next to me, a corporate jet pilot. He informs me how word has passed down to him from on high that a black face is needed at the controls of one of these jets. It is difficult to follow affirmative action in the aviation industry because unlike other sectors of human employment, it is unwise to lower standards in the flying industry. There is no problem in having cabin crew standards maintained by such affirmative action. On this flight the cabin crew is a multi-racial mix of young 23-year-olds – three blacks and five whites, all extremely presentable. But in order to fly a plane such as this – no, any plane – it takes many years of learning to reach the level of sophistication needed to guarantee safe journeys in the air.

We land at Johannesburg around 3.30 p.m. Half-an-hour later I meet my host and we are on our way to a relaxing weekend on a farm outside Johannesburg – so I hope.

Charges of bigotry backfire
George Lane, *Denver Post*, 29 April 2000

> An Evergreen [Colorado] couple accused publicly of being anti-Semitic won a $10.5 million damage award from a federal jury

Friday in a defamation lawsuit against the Anti-Defamation League.

The ADL accused William and Dorothy Quigley at a 1994 news conference of perpetrating the worst anti-Semitic incident in the area since the slaying of Jewish talk-show host Alan Berg 10 years earlier.

They were accused of launching 'Operation Aronson,' an effort to run their Jewish neighbors out of town, and threatening to commit acts such as painting oven doors on their neighbors' home.

The jury found that the statements at the news conference, and on talk radio, were defamatory and 'not substantially true.'

'I will say this', said the Quigleys' attorney, Jay Horowitz. 'Thank God for the jury system.'

A member of the ADL defense team said the verdict is likely to be appealed.

Barry Curtiss-Lusher, chairman of the ADL in Colorado, said the group was shocked at the verdict.

'We believed we were doing the right thing when we were contacted by a frightened family that thought they were being threatened by bigotry and hatred,' Curtiss-Lusher said. 'Clearly, this jury did not believe we were as careful as we should have been. But we did what we thought was right.'

The damage award could eviscerate the ADL's national budget of about $45 million, Curtiss-Lusher said, and it strikes at the core of the group's mission.

'It's horrible,' he said. 'Defamation is antithetical to what we're about. It's not what we do, and it's not what we believe we did here.' The group will continue to fight anti-Semites, he said.

'We will not be afraid to continue to make statements and oppose them,' he said. The Quigleys stood in the courtroom and embraced as the jury filed out of the room after the reading of the verdicts before U.S. District Judge Edward Nottingham.

The couple, with tears in their eyes, declined to comment about the six years of feuding with their neighbors, Mitchell and Candice Aronson, or about the four-week trial.

The Aronsons, not a party to this round of litigation in a long-running feud, were not present. They moved out of the neighborhood two years ago. Neighbors near the Quigleys' Prima Lane home in the exclusive Hiwan section of Evergreen declined to comment, calling the family 'lawsuit-happy.' The Quigleys and the Aronsons got along until the Aronsons' large dog, Bear, allegedly attacked the Quigleys' smaller dog, Cody. After the canine battle, William Quigley allegedly drove his car toward the stopped car Candice Aronson was driving before swerving away at the last minute.

After the automobile incident, Candice Aronson went home and told her husband that Quigley had tried to run her down, according to testimony. Mitchell Aronson responded by cranking up his police scanner, capable of eavesdropping on conversations the Quigleys had over their cordless telephone.

The Aronsons said they were shocked at the anti-Semitic language they heard, including threats to their children and a remark about painting an oven door on front of the Aronson home, a reference to the Nazi Holocaust against Jews.

The Quigleys also suggested it was too bad the Aronsons weren't on a bus blown up by terrorists in Israel, according to testimony.

Curtiss-Lusher said the jury may have been sending a message against such an invasion of privacy as the police scanner rather than weighing whether the anti-Semitic label against the Quigleys was true.

When the Aronsons complained, the Jefferson County district attorney filed ethnic-intimidation charges against the Quigleys.

Quigley pleaded no contest to the car-swerving incident, but the ethnic-intimidation charges were dropped. District Attorney Dave Thomas later apologized to the Quigleys and paid them a $75,000 settlement.

As the neighborhood feud continued to deteriorate, the Quigleys filed a lawsuit against the Aronsons and the Aronsons countersued. Those two lawsuits eventually were resolved with neither family having to give the other any money.

The lawsuit the Quigleys filed against Rosenthal and the ADL reached court April 3. The lawsuit charged that not only were the Quigleys defame by the ADL, but the organization was supportive

of the illegal invasion of their privacy – the use of the police scanner.

During closing arguments Thursday, Horowitz told the jury that while Dorothy Quigley had a 'big mouth' and may have said things over the telephone that she later regretted, there never has been any evidence that the couple were anti-Semites. When talking to the jury about damages the Quigleys had suffered, Horowitz noted that William Quigley, who was employed by United Artists theaters, was a marked man because of the anti-Semite allegations.

During this period, Quigley earned between $115,000 and $200,000 a year. Without the anti-Semitic label, he could have earned $500,000 a year, the lawyer said.

The jury began deliberating Friday morning. Shortly before 5 p.m., preparations were being made to send the jurors home for the weekend when the court clerk announced: 'We have a verdict.' The numerous damage awards included $1 million in economic and non-economic damages for William Quigley and $500,000 for Dorothy Quigley. The couple also were awarded more than $8.7 million in punitive damages and other, lesser amounts.

Sunday, 30 April 2000

Vegging and enjoying the wide-open spaces of Africa, all very much like Australia. No wonder those on the chicken run from South Africa wish to make their new home in Australia.

Posted most of the travel diary this morning and read my 138 e-mail letters, and the following is of interest to all of us:

Subject: Correction for David Irving
Date: Sun, 30 Apr 2000 20:56:03 +1200
To: kmcvay@nizkor.org,
From: Dr Joel Hayward
Subject: Re: http://www.nizkor.com/ftp.cgi/
people/h/hayward.joel [personal remarks removed]
I am therefore wondering whether you will post the following letter on the Nizkor page 'assigned' to my name. This may help to present a fair picture.
Thank you.
Sincerely, Dr Joel Hayward, Palmerston North, New Zealand

I would like to correct some of the statements that Mr David Irving has made on his web site.

First, I have not 'recanted' about the Holocaust because of pressure from Jewish groups or individuals. I have instead changed my mind about the conclusions I reached as a young MA student in the very early 1990s.

I'm baffled by the insistence of some people that I 'must not' change my mind about the Holocaust debate. This attitude is unscholarly. Why can I not change my mind? Must my ideas be stuck in a 1991 rut?

I am obliged as a scholar to remain open to new evidence, to reflect on old evidence, to test arguments, and to abandon those that – to me – don't stack up. I have done this, and now know from reflection and further reading that my old MA thesis contains errors of fact and interpretation. I also know that those errors have caused pain to some people in the New Zealand Jewish community, especially to Holocaust survivors. So I have done what I sincerely believe is the right thing: admitted my mistakes and said I'm sorry.

My change of mind is genuine, and absolutely not the product of coercion by Jewish groups or individuals or anyone else (even though it's true I have experienced some resistance over the years). I have simply come to realize that I made mistakes and now want, on my own initiative, to say sorry so that my mistakes don't continue to cause distress. The responsibility to do so wouldn't normally accompany recognition of errors in an unpublished masters thesis, but I am well aware that my old work dealt with an unusually sensitive and contentious topic. I would also like to clarify one other issue. In a letter to a Wehrmacht military history discussion group (which now appears on Mr Irving's web site) I once offered support for the quality of Mr Irving's MILITARY history scholarship, even though I simultaneously stated that I did not agree with his political and racial views.

My research in German primary MILITARY documents (conducted in several European archives) does indeed show me that Mr Irving did not falsify those sources or employ them according to an improper methodology. I have not seen any examples from the diaries of Jodl, Milch, Richthofen, etc, where he falsified evidence.

But I have now seen enough evidence from the trial transcripts to believe that Mr Irving has a problem with Jews and consequently

> employed improper methodology when dealing with certain documents relating to aspects of the Holocaust. I did not know this until the intense scrutiny of his books during the recent trial made it manifest.
>
> I was also offended by some of his statements and actions, and consider the trial to be extremely informative. I learned many new things about Mr Irving. I still consider much of Mr Irving's work on Wehrmacht operational history to be strong and useful (as even the judge observed), and he deserves credit for books like Trail of the Fox. But I accept the judge's verdict that Mr Irving's obvious difficulty with Jewish issues distorted the way he sees and presents the Holocaust.

* * *

I certainly felt Hayward had recanted but then reason advised me that this is Hayward's freedom of thought and speech in action. He is a true revisionist – who will now have to fully detail the information source that caused him to change his professionally held opinion on this contentious homicidal gas chamber story.

Monday, 1 May 2000: Pretoria

It is developing into a beautiful sunny day and it is a holiday in South Africa. My host and I travel around Pretoria to view the areas where the poor whites live. Anyone who thinks of being superior because of skin colour can see how stupid such a mental attitude is. As an educator I have always insisted that personal performance is what matters – because such a measure is always personally satisfying. Still, the problem for the upcoming generation is always the same – aspiration outpacing ability. This problem is a universal human problem – I observed such in Eastern Europe last year, just as I have observed this within myself!

The centre of town is a little dilapidated with garbage bags on the streets – why? Is it because the whites have moved out of the centre of Pretoria?

In the late afternoon I address a gathering of interested persons in Johannesburg on the Zimbabwe crisis and also on the latest developments around the Hayward controversy. I state clearly that Hayward has the right to change his mind but that morally he is obliged to justify his stance. It is not enough for him to offer an apology to the Jewish community for causing hurt and suffering on account of having

held some view on an historical matter. That may sound high minded but it also hides the moral obligation he has towards those who trusted his judgment and his personal integrity. Strength of character is now an issue here because uprightness, integrity and courage, among others, are virtues that play a role in establishing someone's moral and intellectual credibility. I inform the gathering how Hayward informed me that someone had put pressure on him from the Israeli Embassy in New Zealand. He was informed that he would never be permitted to travel to Israel. However, was he by chance to get into the country, then he would never get out again.

Such is the reality of what caused him to change his mind about the conclusion he had reached in his 1993 thesis. Further, he was in two minds about appearing as a witness for Zündel but he did not wish to help the enemy's cause, i.e. the Nazis! Hence the reason why he embargoed its results for five years. Irving was right when he said to me that Hayward knew what he was getting into but then held on to his results. Mark Weber and others knew the detailed results of Hayward's work and kept quiet about it – respecting Hayward's wishes that it remain a secret among a small group of elitist scholars. Dr Robert Faurisson did not want to know anything about the thesis. I insisted to Hayward that it is his moral obligation to publish it fully because there are elderly men and women in Germany, and elsewhere, hurting – being fined or thrown into prison – when his work could clarify issues and reduce their suffering. He sent me the original of his thesis and informed me I could make use of it in whatever way I wished. And so I sent out a copy to our Human Rights and Equal Opportunity Commission, without informing Hayward. Pressure then flowed from Jeremy Jones, Executive Council of Australian Jewry, to Hayward. It was not enough to turn Hayward around – but Irving's court defeat was.

Such is life!

Hayward decided against helping those who are still languishing in prison because of their firmly held view that, among other things, there were no homicidal gas chambers anywhere in the Third Reich. Instead, he has supported those who have continued to claim victimhood as a result of the claim that homicidal gassings occurred during World War II.

And what about the truth of those allegations? The legal muzzle is still there, especially on Germar Rudolf whose *Rudolf Report* has still not been

refuted. Hayward's work is words, words, words – but Rudolf has linked his words with a physical investigation of the alleged homicidal gassing site, and he comes up with the results that Hayward now refutes: no evidence to suggest that homicidal gassings ever occurred at Auschwitz–Birkenau.

I meet Mrs Brown, the publisher and editor of *Impact* (PO Box 28233, Sunnyside 0132, RSA) which is one of the more interesting current affairs bi-monthly English language publications emerging out of South Africa. In the February/March issue under 'Memorable Quotations' I read the following from Oswald Spengler: 'Little as we know about the events of the future, one thing is certain: the moving forces of the future will be none other than those of the past – the will of the stronger, healthy instincts, race, will-to-property, and power'.

Any comment from anyone?

One of the interesting e-mails I received is worthy of reproduction here:

ERZÄHLT ES EUREN KINDERN – TELL YOUR CHILDREN

Joerg is my 16-year-old Nephew going to school just outside Hamburg. Last week during a family visit, he handed me a small book and said, 'This will interest you more than me!' It was a small book called *Erzaehlt es euren Kindern*. Stephanie Bruchfeld and Paul Levine, two Khazars, both born in the mid-fifties, now living in Stockholm, wrote it. It is another book about the Holocxxxt. And the book was given out free to all schoolchildren in Sweden and now to all Schoolchildren in Schleswig Holstein, Germany. I thought, oh boy, another happy book of suffering! But as I glanced through it, I was surprised to find how crazy some of their stories are. So here are just a few quotes of the absolutely stupid rubbish they want our kids to believe.

Quotes:
Page 48: This day, Sunday 13th October 140.000 Christians were booted out of their homes and 140.000 Jews were booted into these vacated homes. The Jewish Council was overfilled with People wanting to know which streets belonged to the Ghetto. (Anybody ever feel sorry for the 140.000 Christians that got booted out?)

Page 49: Schooling was totally forbidden by the Nazis, but despite the ban, in the Ghetto in Lodz 22,330 Jewish children went to 63 Schools. (and the Nazis never noticed, huh?)

Page 49: Although the Germans had burnt down hundreds of Synagogues and prayer meetings were put under a death penalty, the true believers in the Ghettos continued to go to prayer, If the SS or Gestapo came upon such a group, if they did not immediately shoot everyone, then they at least cut off their beards. (Those Nazis really know how to hurt a guy)

Page 51: Chaim Kaplan wrote how the Nazis controlling the Warsaw Ghetto insisted that Jews must remove their hats when German officers went by. Instead of being cowed by this, the Jews turned every meeting with an officer into a subject of mirth, they would jump to attention and in a sweeping bow remove their hats, doing this continually while the others watching would roll around in laughter at how they had made a fool out of an officer of the 'Master Race'.(?)

Page 51: Heard today how the Rabbi from Wengrow was murdered on Yom Kippur. He had been forced to clean the street and put the rubbish in his hat, but as he was bending over he was bayoneted three times through the chest, but he kept on cleaning until he died. (Who has work ethics like this today?)

Page 52: A Central part of the National-Socialist Anti-Jewish Policy, was to force the Victims to run the Ghettos by themselves. For this purpose the Germans created so-called Jewish Councils, It was these Councils that put together the lists of names of those people to be sent to concentration camps ... to avoid all forms of confrontation with the Nazis the Jewish Councils did everything in their power to stop resistance groups being created. (Rotten Nazi bastards making them run their own ghettos)

Page 55: 12.000 People were being gassed daily in Auschwitz.

Page 96: During the winter in Treblinka the children were forced to stand outside naked in the snow until their feet were frozen to the ground. They stood there crying. Some SS men would tear some children in half or grab them by its legs and smash their heads against a stone wall. After hours of this, those children still alive would be led into the gas chambers. Up to 15.000 people were being gassed a day in Treblinka. (I wonder if Spielberg can feel another movie coming on?)

* * *

I ask myself, 'Why have these believers in the Treblinka homicidal gas chamber myth not contacted Adelaide Institute!'. Our ACT Associate,

Richard Krege, and his team investigated the Treblinka site with a Ground Penetrating Radar and found the conventional story about the mass graves etc. did not accord with what they found at the site – and we need not even worry about the homicidal gassing story. Anyone who bothers getting involved in this network of busy work loves time wasting. This reminds me of how Egyptian and Greek mythology is supported by archaeological digs as having some basis in physical fact. Also, some Israeli archaeologists claim that Biblical sites have no equivalent in physical Israel.

Likewise, the Holocaust gas chamber story rests on a myth – on a British wartime propaganda exercise that took on a life of its own. This is now the Germar Rudolf versus Joel Hayward controversy. It must be remembered that because judicial murders were committed in the name of the truthfulness of the homicidal gassing claim (the manufacturers of Zyklon-B were hanged by the British after the war!), and billions of dollars have been extracted from Germany, there is no real going back. The horrible lie has to take its course. The latest victim in this messy minefield of lies is New Zealand historian, Dr Joel Hayward, who has fully recanted his 1993 views on historical revisionism and its legitimacy as an academic field of study.

Why would a professional opinion be so hounded? The enforcers of the Holocaust gas chamber story ruthlessly apply legal sanctions to establish their dogma. We hold that the homicidal gassing story is not convincing enough because of our physical look at the alleged homicidal gas chamber at Auschwitz–Birkenau, Krema II. That is all we are asserting – and this assertion of our professional opinion earns us a stint in the conceptual prison made up of: hater – Holocaust denier – racist – anti-Semite – neo-Nazi! So be it. We are still closer to truth content than those who superstitiously believe in the Holocaust-homicidal gas chamber story.

Jeremy Jones, you old codger, be just a little ashamed of your lie-telling lifestyle. I know it has the virtue of material comfort but you know that telling lies is a terrible moral affliction. It requires tremendous mental energy with which to override your normal feelings, your innate sense of justice … perhaps?

Tuesday, 2 May 2000
After a good night's rest a glorious sunny day is just what is needed to get things into perspective. Resting on the land outside Johannesburg makes

me forget what is going on in the cities where individuals have great difficulty relaxing from the stresses and strains of a life determined by consumerism.

* * *

Interview re HIV = AIDS

I ring President Thabo Mbeki's spokesman, Parkamile Kenneth Mankahlana, and confirm that we shall meet in his office at 10.30 a.m. I wish to discuss the recent international controversy sparked by the South African president when he announced that his health ministry is to assemble experts who will look into the validity of the HIV = AIDS hypothesis. Worldwide billions of dollars have been put into the AIDS theory – and nothing conclusive has come out of it.

Now South Africa is the first nation in the world to officially question the HIV = AIDS hypothesis. Great opposition from all over the world has come President Mbeki's way and there are claims that this is a retrograde step into 'voodoo medicine'. Still, the problem remains that HIV does not seem to cause AIDS. Rather, drug abuse and malnutrition are its determinants. President Mbeki is accused of 'clouding the issue' by giving credence to Peter Duesberg's thesis that AZT actually causes AIDS. Robert Gallo, the originator of the HIV = AIDS hypothesis – which was never peer-refereed – is alleged to have said to Duesberg or to some of his colleagues, 'It's the virus, stupid!'. End of discussion – and the AIDS dogma emerged. Now it is an industry, and who wishes to be retrenched from their lucrative position?

I pass through security at the president's office where the new coat of arms for South Africa has just been officially launched. I wait some minutes before Peter takes me through the security reception and on to Eric, the president's spokesman's secretary. I am offered a cup of tea or coffee – I accept the former – and wait for the spokesperson, Parks Mankahlana, to arrive in his office, which he does presently.

Mr Mankahlana is a slightly built, gentle and unassuming man, yet he knows what he is talking about on this AIDS controversy.

Töben: 'When did His Excellency, President Mbeki, become aware that an alternative view on the HIV = AIDS hypothesis existed?'

Mankahlana: 'The president first spoke about it in parliament last year, I think in August. But in private conversations he has been raising a number of questions some time before that'.

Töben: 'Is there a large AIDS research industry in South Africa?'

Mankahlana: 'Obviously. South Africa is one of the leading countries in the investigation aimed to find a solution to the problems of AIDS'.

Töben: 'What kind of reaction has the president received from the multinational pharmaceutical companies when he announced his intentions of setting up a committee of experts to look into the HIV = AIDS hypothesis?'.

Mankahlana: 'Generally abusive, a very abusive response bordering on hysteria and intolerance. I must say it was a very disappointing response. You see, science is based on investigation and research, producing scientific results. So, when a person asks questions, you must answer those questions with a scientific reply. The person may be asking the wrong question, a person may be asking the right question, and a person may be uninformed because he has not read something properly. But you don't say, 'Don't ask this question. You're not allowed to ask it. Don't investigate this thing, we know the answer already'. This isn't a scientific enquiry. You would think, if you did not know, the president of South Africa has issued a decree saying he has banned any mention of HIV or AIDS in public. You would think that if you look at the responses. But the president of South Africa says, 'This article in a medical journal says…, that article in another journal says…, if two professors say this…'. Surely, if a professor of medicine says, 'Parks is a dog', then he must indeed check whether Parks is a dog or not.

I mean, the notion that the president should not have spoken to the dissident! How can you say a human being must not talk to another human being? We are human beings, and it is a fascist response actually. We know humankind deals with all kinds of problems. About five years ago the IMF and the World Bank told us the only answer to the problem of poverty is structural reform, free markets and so on. Even now that orthodoxy has been revised all over the world. If Blair had said the things he is saying now about a third way, I am sure he would have been condemned just five years ago.

We are revising, with the aim of improving. So, the response has been very, very depressing. Anyway, we are going ahead and the programs of the government are based on what we know. We continue them without interruption. You get the feeling that people are saying the government is denying that AIDS exists. Never, never. The programs that are there to fight AIDS are going ahead. You can go around these offices on your own and you will find every public toilet has a facility where you can get a condom out. All this continues, it is government policy.

There are no cuts in other programs. Actually, the addition to the health budget, the government set aside a further R75m for research. For countries like the US, Britain and Germany, R75m is not a lot, but for a country like South Africa it is a lot of money. It shows the level of commitment to this problem'.

Töben: 'I have just returned from a trip to Zimbabwe and there the Finance Minister has handed over millions of dollars to the AIDS Council, money to be used to further research. Is your president in contact with other African leaders on this issue?'.

Mankahlana: 'Yes, definitely, but there has not been a meeting of heads of state, not one'.

Töben: 'Has President Mbeki been contacted by the pharmaceutical manufacturing group, Glaxo Wellcome, the manufacturers of AZT?'.

Mankahlana: 'They published an article. I am not aware that they have written directly to us. They published an article responding to some of the things we have said, published through the newspapers. The last public statement they made was they were going to ask for a meeting with the president. I do not know if this letter has come. That is the only contact. But I know for a fact that Glaxo and staff are here generally to discuss all kinds of things, related not only to AIDS'.

Töben: 'Are you aware that American basketball star, Magic Johnson, has the HIV, and nearly died after being placed on AZT, then when he stopped taking the medication, he recovered?'.

Mankahlana: 'I know personally that Magic Johnson lives with HIV but I do not know in what detail the president knows about this matter'.

Töben: 'We have a group of researchers in Australia, for example, Elene Eleopulos of the Department of Medical Physics, Royal Perth Hospital, who claims that HIV does not even exist. This has brought together the two protagonists, Gallo and Duesberg, claiming that HIV does exist. Eleopulos says HIV is a myth. What is your view on this matter?'.

Mankahlana: 'Oh, I do not want to get into that. This is what should happen: scientists must debate and argue about the issues. That is science in action'.

Töben: 'There are groups, Global Network of People Living with AIDS and the International Community of Women Living with HIV/AIDS, who are actively fighting the AIDS dogma. Has the president any plans to support such movements – if they exist in South Africa? In other words, have you got dissenting groups in your country?'.

Mankahlana: 'There are people that have expressed fairly unorthodox views but generally there are not many dissenters in South Africa. But as you know the president has been in contact with a number of people like Duesberg and Ransack. It is true to say the debate in South Africa has been dominated mainly by the people who follow the orthodox view. So if anyone were to say something it would be supporting the orthodox view with the result there has not been a lively discussion. As a result, our ignorance of this disease, I think I can now say, has been very high. But once the question has been raised, then people began to educate themselves, to ask questions, listen to radio interviews, experts come in and argue. The present level of the debate has been raised'.

Töben: 'Do you welcome dissent in this HIV = AIDS controversy, and would you consider setting up a website to publicise your country's views on the issue? There is a website <http://www.virusmyth.com/> set up by Robert Laarhoven'.

Mankahlana: 'From the government's point of view, we have got a website, setting out most of the president's views on this question <http://www.gov.za/>'.

Töben: 'Mr Mankahlana, I thank you for your time'.

[Mr Mankahlana died at the end of the year. He had been ill for some time, and his enemies claimed he died of 'AIDS'.]

* * *

An article in the *Citizen*, a daily newspaper from Johannesburg, today reports on President Mbeki's meeting with Zimbabwean President Robert Mugabe on Good Friday. The report states that Mbeki says that condemning Mugabe will not solve the problems caused by colonisation. President Mbeke says, 'Whatever happens in Zimbabwe, we must ensure that the process takes into account countries in the rest of the region'. Some whites have already interpreted these words as signifying a dead end for whites in Africa. If the president intends to adopt Zimbabwe's land re-distribution in South Africa, then we can expect significant resistance from farmers. We shall see.

I depart from Johannesburg Airport at 8.15 p.m. for Paris via London. Checking in takes a couple of minutes and boarding is done efficiently– thanks British Airways. By 20:50 hours we are already near parallel with the Kruger National Park. Again I am lucky in my seat allocation because I can put up my feet for the whole duration of the approximately 9000 km, 10-hour flight.

BBC-TV news on board carries an item about AIDS. The US National Security Council has seen fit to get involved in fighting AIDS because the disease is so rampant in Africa and Asia – and now also in areas in the former Soviet Union. So much for the USA politics of AIDS that began when Dr Robert Gallo of the US National Institute of Health published his findings in *Science*. US taxpayers alone have contributed over $US45 billion to a theory that was never properly peer reviewed. But a multi-billion-dollar pharmaceutical industry developed around Gallo's theory. Duesberg, in his research, has been a threat to this industry. He predicted that: (a) HIV could not kill immune cells; (b) AIDS would not become a heterosexual epidemic and (c) the anti-viral drug AZT kills rather than cures (Neville Hodgkinson, *The European*, 22–28 June 1998).

From Perth, Western Australia came the greatest blow of all: HIV is a myth, so said Elene Eleopulos, of the Royal Perth Hospital. She claims that an abnormal immune system state can present itself because of factors – toxic or infectious – that over-stimulate the immune system. She claims a stimuli that will test positive can be temporary, for example a dose of flu or a course of flu injections. I recall how the patented HIV kits flooded the market and were used excessively in India. Community leaders, opportunistic for whatever reason, employed them – and so the hunt for victims began. I also objected to the homophobia that developed because of Gallo's theory.

In southern Africa it led to a scapegoating by outright racist whites against blacks. In other words, communities were torn apart by artificially created prejudice – all for the sake of a money-spinning program of alleged prevention. The same mental framework I now detect is behind the propagation of the Holocaust myth. Cui Bono? That is the question we must ask ourselves. I salute the South African president for having the courage and strength of character to oppose the AIDS industry, just as Adelaide Institute is opposing the Holocaust industry. Let me qualify this. It is not so much an opposing of the dogma or the myth. It is a challenging of it by demanding that a rational basis for an open discussion be presented. The South Africans cannot be labelled 'AIDS deniers', though attempts are under way to do just that. It sounds all so familiar.

Years ago when the Reapraising AIDS group was formed in the USA, I wrote about the matter and found the parallels of this controversy with that of the Holocaust allegation of the homicidal gas chambers to be striking. Some supporters advised me not to get involved in the AIDS controversy but I just could not let go of that proverbial bone. And now years later I see South Africa as the first country in the world to question this dogma. Now the strongly presented AIDS item on BBC-TV news indicates to me that the USA is furthering this dogma. Thank God that the USA has freedom of speech enshrined in its Constitution.

That reminds me of the black American with whom I spent some time in Mannheim Prison. Some foreigners wanted him to pull out the racist card against the prison administration. He would not do it. Why not? He found the prison 'a gentle prison' and he had no reason to complain about anything. He also informed me that since the O.J. Simpson trial he lost any sense of racial victimhood. The trial taught him that justice in the USA is to be had – at a price. And that reminds me of individuals who are vehemently opposed to our current monetary system, yet at the same time they will make calls for donations – fight the financial world with the benefits it provides? Adelaide Institute may still get involved in this issue after all, but for the time being it has served us well! Then again, that is not good enough – to judge something with a subjective yardstick – is it?

The trial of 13 Iranian Jews alleged of spying for Israel has begun in Sheraz. [By October 2002 all of them had been released.]

Another item features the Northern Territory's mandatory sentencing laws. The emphasis is racism. No, it is not a racial matter – but it suits those who are developing the ethnic–racial industry for their own selfish needs.

Anyone who is constantly seeking self-identification as something more than being a human being, will pull out their racist card. For example, there is Zionist Jeremy Jones who wants to tell the world he is a Jew. So what? I do not care what he is. But he is certainly not behaving humanely towards me by wishing to deny me my rights to think and to speak freely. He wants to stop me 'from functioning', and that sounds like a threat, like a death sentence. To label me an anti-Semite so that he can then label me a racist, and then take me to court for being a racist. He has never asked me whether I am a racist, but he has simply taken it upon himself to label me a racist. That is not giving me a right of reply to his allegation – and this offends against the natural justice concept. But Jones does not care about such basic human rights issues when it concerns his self-interest.

Nelson Mandela is also on my flight. But as he has requested anonymity, it would be very difficult to pass on to him the comments from Ian Smith.

A majestic view, not unlike those in Australia between Johannesburg and Pretoria, South Africa, 2000.

Thinking and dining with Dr Claus Nordbruch in Pretoria.

With Claus Nordbruch celebrating our respective publications in Pretoria.

Jaap Marais, leader of the Afrikaan's HNP who favoured racial-nationalism, in Pretoria. He died in late 2000.

The entrance to the president's palace in Pretoria with the former apartheid crest – in Afrikaans (left) and English (right) – on 25 April 2000.

On 2 May 2000 the new emblem was unveiled – in English only! On my right is Parkamile Kenneth Mankahlana.

With Parkamile Kenneth Mankahlana, spokesperson for President Mbeki, whose erudite exposé of the AIDS debate impressed me. Unfortunately, he died in late 2000.

With Ian Smith in Salisbury, Rhodesia in April 1980.

With Ian Smith in Harare, Zimbabwe in April 2000. Upon my return to Zimbabwe after 20 years, I found Ian Smith (even at the age of 81) still ready to defend his world view.

Together again in 2000. Paddy was my best man at my August 1980 wedding in Salisbury, Rhodesia. Here we are on the campus of the former University of Rhodesia (now the University of Zimbabwe) where we both received our teacher training.

Two decades later in Harare, Zimbabwe: Paddy and his family and our friend Jean Cooper.

Visiting old friends, Yvonne and Réne, in Paris.

With Eric, a friend in Weinheim, Germany.

Retired General Gerhart Schirmer lives in the Black Forest region.

Ralf Meyer (right) and a friend at Annaberg–Buchholz. Mr Meyer regularly corresponded with me when I spent seven months in Mannheim Prison.

With Andreas Röhler in Berlin. The former East German television (and surveillance) tower in the background was the cause of some great headaches for the atheist regime when the reflection of the sun created a cross!

Chapter 3

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Europe

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England

Wednesday, 3 May 2000: London
I arrive at London's Heathrow Airport around 6.30 a.m., just in time to dash across the transit route to catch the flight to Paris, leaving at 7.15 a.m. What a rush! Then we are advised that there will be a delay of at least 90 minutes because of unfavourable weather in Paris. OK. So I read the daily paper to while away the time and prepare to arrive in Paris at 11 a.m. rather than at 9.15 a.m.

Here is a selection of what is going on in the world, according to today's *Daily Mail*:

May 1 celebrations turned into a riot in London. Hooligans and anarchists daubed 'Why glorify war?' on the Cenotaph and graffiti on the statue of Sir Winston Churchill, then gloated over their riotous behaviour on Internet websites: 'The best memorial to those who died is to lay waste to capitalism, to tear the head off the exploiters, the militarists, the bankers, the bosses and all agents of the state and erect instead a world-wide, egalitarian community of free Human Beings'.

This reminds me of South African ANC General Secretary Kgalema Motlanthe telling 7000 union members, 'You must intensively hate capitalism and engage in a struggle against it as there would always be exploitation in a capitalist system'.

The other front-page story concerns the lucky escape of British racing car driver, David Coulthard, and passengers from their crashed Lear Jet at Lyon yesterday. Both pilots died in the burning wreckage.

There are still tensions between Britain and Ireland over the proposed talks in Ulster at which Tony Blair and Bertie Ahern may discuss the decommissioning of IRA weapons. At the same time Blair says that children spend too much time at the computer.

Prince Charles is in retreat at the Vatopedi Monastery in 'the holy Greek republic of Mount Athos'.

There is also a double-page spread on 'The six Ages of Stress: teenage – exams; twenties – career; thirties –having it all; forties – being single; fifties – growing old; sixties – living alone'.

Then, headlines reading: 'Vicar's daughter caught smuggling 24 immigrants'; 'Human torch hunt'; 'Heather's tribute to the "amazing" Linda McCartney'; 'Lest they Forget' – is a story about a World War II spy who was shot by the nasty Nazis, Violette Szabo; 'Tragedy of the five devoted sisters whose lives have been struck down by breast cancer'; 'Ex-model asked a hitman to kill 'bullying' husband'; 'When Cheryl Griffiths met middle-class manager Clive Barwell, he seemed the perfect gentleman. Yet throughout the 18 months they were together he brutally raped three women. So how did he manage to deceive her'. There is more: 'Sleeping signalman. With three trains stuck on red, he slumped in a chair smelling of drink'.

Below is an item from my e-mail: The admission of hating, especially Germans, confirms what I have always suspected – a hate motive in those who use the human rights rhetoric to hide their own hateful feelings, then project them on to healthy minds. However, from what follows we cannot generalise to the point where we assume all Jews are like that, though it is safe to assume that politically aware Jews, Zionists, are well aware of this negative racist attitude against the Germans.

E-mail information from our ACT Associate, Richard Krege

The Holocaust – When to Stop Hating
We now find ourselves in a new millennium but is it still too soon to consider a whole hearted reconciliation with the German people?
Was the crime of the Shoah of such a magnitude that such an approachment will never be possible, at least in the foreseeable future?
On a practical level the discussion will explore issues such as some people's reluctance to buy a German car, for example.
Rabbi Jeffrey Cohen will be delving into the issue from a slightly different tack to that which has to date been traditionally taken.
Presenter: Rabbi Jeffrey Cohen
Date: 3rd May 2000
Time: 6 pm
Venue: Sydney Jewish Museum, 148 Darlinghurst Rd, Darlinghurst

Age: 18–20
Cost: Free
This function is brought to you by Hillel @ The Shalom Institute and JET – Jews for Ethnic Tolerance (The Young Adult Arm of The B'nai B'rth Anti-Defamation Unit)
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join-talk@shamash.org
Hosted by Shamash: The Jewish Internet Consortium http://shamash.org

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France

Wednesday, 3 May 2000: Paris
Disembarkation from the London flight at Charles De Gaulle Airport is at 11 a.m. It is time for me to face the French road traffic. Under pressure

one tends to forget that the Europeans drive on the opposite side of the road. The excessive speeding by overtaking traffic, not reading the signs in time, getting on the wrong road and ending up at Versailles instead of elsewhere – what does that tell you of my driving ability in Paris traffic? Never mind. I was never any good at geography! Am I not on my way to a conference in California? Here I am now travelling around Europe after detouring through Africa for a week. What is going on? Do I need help? Not really – my Paris host is, as usual, attentive to my needs especially my need for information on the latest in persecution. Also, thanks to David Irving's mighty effort in a London court, we have much to talk about.

Summary of points:

Jean Plantin: Published a bi-annual review called *Akribeia* (Greek = exactitude). He has had two cases against him: (a) for having published the titles of revisionist reviews banned by the French government to protect minors (for example, *Revue d'histoire revisionniste*); and (b) for having written, in particular, that the Buchenwald and Bergen–Belsen camps were not extermination camps. The appeal verdict of both cases was to have been handed down today but has been postponed to 21 June.

J. Lewkowicz: Rang a talkback radio program on which the head of National Front, Jean-Marie Le Pen, was being interviewed about some election matters. Lewkowicz, a son of Jewish deportees, informed Le Pen that his famous remark, 'the gas chambers are a detail of World War II', is wrong: 'No, Mr Le Pen, gas chambers are not a detail! They are not a detail… They are a yarn!'. He was taken to court by the government for breaking the Fabius-Gayssot Law which makes it illegal to question 'crimes against humanity' as defined by the Nürnberg War Crimes Tribunal of 1945–46. Judgement was due on 30 March but has been postponed until 15 June.

Professor Jean-Louis Berger: Teaching in northeast France has been charged with breaking the Fabius-Gayssot Law. Students were taken to watch a play designed to augment their textual studies regarding the life of Jews under national socialism. The text, unknown to me, is Hans Peter Richter's *Damals War Es Friedrich*. The next day Berger wished to comment on and correct some points raised in the play. For example, that the well-known picture of the dead bodies lying in the Nordhausen Concentration Camp were not due to German actions as stated in the

play but rather that of the Allied's bombing campaign. The judgment will be handed down on 15 May 2000. [Berger's sentence on appeal was much worse than the first: one year in prison, suspended (instead of 10 months) and he will most probably have to pay 200 000F (approximately $US28 500) instead of 77 000F. Of course the paper does not give such a figure and does not say either that the man will lose his job. Per Yvonne.]

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Switzerland

Thursday, 4 May 2000: Lausanne–Basel–Winterthur
Question: What do you do when you are driving on a road where speed is restricted to 60 km and the traffic flow is 160 km?
Answer: Do not get angry when the flow pushes you aside and drivers give you the middle finger! Have a good time and enjoy yourself because it is worse when cars are speeding past you at 240 km.

Question: What is going on in Switzerland?
Answer: Legal persecution!

Mr Amaudruz, 79 years old, was sentenced on 10 April to one year in prison. What was his crime? He is an unashamed right-wing publisher of the *Courier du Continent* which caters for French-speaking Switzerland. He is considered such a threat to Switzerland and beyond its borders that Serge Klarsfeld, representing French Jewry, came to the trial. The six Jewish barristers had a field day with Amaudruz's one young and fearful barrister. Some have expressed the matter in religious terms: the world is being prepared for John the Baptist (airing of homicidal gassing story) who, in turn, is there to prepare the world for Christ (Holocaust dogma). And so a new religion is created where the Holocaust becomes its dogma – and so the matter of the homicidal gas chambers will never be openly discussed because it is part of the new religion called the Holocaust.

When I landed at Heathrow Airport it was overcast. When I landed at Charles De Gaulle Airport it was overcast. Today in Switzerland it is overcast. The weather in Europe symbolically reflects the legal and moral bankruptcy a country faces if it arbitrarily adopts 'racist' laws. It clouds any issue, especially the attempt to let justice emerge as unhindered as possible. Such is the legal situation in France, Germany, Austria,

Switzerland and Great Britain where certain historical matters cannot be thought through and discussed in open forum

What a pity – for the physical and mental well being of Europeans is here at stake!

Basel
My stop is only brief because Jürgen Graf is on another study tour and, like Robert Faurisson of France, will personally inform the Institute for Historical Review conference on the latest news regarding his pending 15-month prison sentence – the final appeal court has upheld the prison sentence. The man who speaks 17 languages, who lost his teaching position, and who has written a number of books about the homicidal gas chamber allegation, is also a sentenced man – in absentia – in Germany. No need to guess who the prosecutor was and where it happened! Graf was one of our keynote speakers at the Adelaide Institute's International Revisionist Symposium in 1998.

Winterthur
In his *Notizen* of 24 March 2000, a Dr Wahls writes about the Irving trial, claiming that German playwright, Rolf Hochhuth says Irving's mother was Jewish. This would make the trial a fully Jewish affair and perhaps explains why Irving did not make use of information from expert revisionists who could have helped him win the case. I note that Wahls is merely expressing an opinion here. I shall ask Irving next time I speak with him, though the relevance of this matter escapes me.

Some e-mail:

> **Communiqué de l'Association Vérité et Justice (PO Box 355, CH-1618 Châtel-Saint-Denis, Suisse)**
>
> DEFI PUBLIC AU TRIBUNAL FEDERAL SUISSE
> Dans un arrêt du 22 mars 2000 (6 S. 719/1999), qui n'a été communiqué que récemment, le Tribunal fédéral suisse a confirmé la condamnation à 15 mois d'emprisonnement sans sursis de l'historien révisionniste Jürgen Graf pour 'discrimination raciale' (article 261 bis du Code pénal suisse). 'Vérité et Justice' prend acte, sans surprise, de la confirmation d'une condamnation inique frappant Jürgen Graf, président de notre Association. En fait de 'discrimination raciale', Jürgen Graf a expliqué dans ses ouvrages pourquoi il met en doute l'existence de chambres à gaz homicides,

le plan d'extermination des juifs, ainsi que le nombre de victimes juives sous le Troisième Reich.

Selon cet arrêt, 'Il est prouvé que sous le régime national-socialiste plusieurs millions de juifs ont été tués, dont une partie importante par gazage.'
'Vérité et Justice' considère que la publication des preuves détenues par le Tribunal fédéral suisse est une nécessité impérative pour que l'opinion publique puisse comprendre le sens des lourdes sanctions pénales infligées à des citoyens épris de Justice et de Vérité.
Par conséquent, 'Vérité et Justice' défie publiquement le Tribunal fédéral suisse de publier de telles preuves et reste dans l'attente de cette communication.
Châtel-Saint-Denis, le 28 avril 2000.
Ph. Brennenstuhl, vice-président
R. -L. Berclaz, secrétaire general

This text can be summarised in English as follows. On 22 March, the 15-month jail verdict against Jürgen Graf was upheld by the Swiss Federal Court. Graf can no longer avoid going to jail for 15 months! In its ruling, which was issued only recently, the court says, 'Evidence is there to prove that under the national-socialist government several million Jews have been killed, a large part of them by gassings'. Graf's association, the Association Vérité et Justice (Association for Truth and Justice), says this is no surprise. But they publicly challenge the court to publish such evidence.

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Another Swiss Persecution

En avril 1997, Jean-Louis Berclaz, secrétaire général de l'association suisse 'Vérité et Justice', avait été poursuivi pour avoir diffusé le rapport Rudolf.

Le juge d'instruction chargé de cette affaire, Jean-Pierre Schroeter, avait alors demandé 'un simple préavis à deux personnes éminentes qui (lui) paraissaient particulièrement compétentes pour apporter un éclairage sur cette affaire' (lettre du 21 octobre 1997 du juge à M. Berclaz). Il s'était donc adressé notamment à un chimiste renommé, le professeur Ramuz, 'qui a enseigné la chimie durant de nombreuses années à l'université de Fribourg'; ce

> dernier, toujours selon les mots mêmes du juge d'instruction, 'n'a pas contesté les analyses scientifiques de Germar Rudolf. Cet avis rejoint ceux qui ont déjà été exprimés à ce sujet'.
>
> Le procès eut pourtant lieu et aboutit, en appel, à la condamnation de J.-L. Berclaz à 4 mois de prison avec sursis, condamnation confirmée par le Tribunal fédéral suisse le 3 novembre 1999. Mais, par un tour de passe-passe, et afin de pouvoir évacuer l'examen du document objet du litige, à savoir le rapport Rudolf, le motif d'inculpation s'était retrouvé transformé et M. Berclaz était en réalité condamné, non pas pour avoir diffusé le rapport, mais pour en avoir fait la publicité. C'est la raison pour laquelle J.-L. Berclaz a, par lettre du 28 mars 2000 adressée au ministère public de la Confédération, déposé une plainte pour 'abus d'autorité' à l'encontre des cinq juges fédéraux qui l'ont condamné: l'intention délictueuse des juges est évidente, écrit M. Berclaz: 'en refusant d'examiner le rapport Rudolf sur le fond, et en refusant *a priori* d'en admettre les conclusions, à savoir l'impossibilité technique et scientifique des chambres à gaz homicides sous le Troisième Reich, les juges dénoncés se font les complices d'un groupe de personnes spéculant sur une légende cruelle'.

This text can be summarised in English as follows. Jean-Louis Berclaz, the general secretary of the Swiss Association Vérité et Justice, was sued for distributing *The Rudolf Report*. Judge Jean-Pierre Schroeter, who had asked a famous chemist of the University of Fribourg, Professor Ramuz, for his opinion, investigated the case. The latter, the judge wrote to Berclaz, 'did not question Germar Rudolf's scientific analyses. His opinion agrees with those already put forward on that matter'. However, the trial took place and, in the end, Berclaz was sentenced to four months in prison (suspended) by the Swiss Federal Court. But in the meantime the charge had changed: Berclaz was no longer accused of distributing *The Rudolf Report* but of advertising it! Now Berclaz is suing the five federal judges for 'abuse of authority'. He writes: 'By refusing to make a background examination of the *Rudolf Report*, and by having a prejudice against its conclusions (i.e. the technical and scientific impossibility of homicidal gas chambers under the Third Reich), the said judges are in collusion with a group of people who speculate on a cruel legend'.

So much for democratic Switzerland!

* * * * *

Austria

Friday, 5 May 2000: Vienna
The city is aglow with spring fever, and nothing will diminish its delicious, almost decadent, ambience. Geoffrey, you would enjoy it, the ambience, I mean!

Lüftl: The author of *The Lüftl Report* is like, Stäglich, of the opinion that he has done his bit for the cause. Lüftl does not wish to be involved in any more issues because his expert report states quite clearly that homicidal gassings at Auschwitz were impossible. What more can he say about the issue? I agree with that stance.

Lachout: a man who tirelessly has pursued justice received a favourable judgment from the European Court of Justice in Strasbourg against the Austrian government. The Lachout Document first surfaced during one of Ernst Zündel's trials in Toronto, Canada. It states that no homicidal gassings occurred on German Reich territory. When Lachout began asserting the authenticity of his document, the Austrian judiciary set to him, and began to persecute him formally through legal prosecution.

Förster: I am not certain of the details of the following but, for what it is worth, Förster (who was involved with Jürgen Graf's books) has asked for asylum in the Iranian Embassy. This needs a follow up.

Fröhlich: I could not establish contact with him. Rumour has it he is seeking political asylum in the Iranian Embassy in Vienna.

* * * * *

Germany

Saturday, 6 May 2000: Weinheim
I visit Günter Deckert at his Weinheim home where he remains until tomorrow evening, then to return to his cell in Bruchsal Prison. Since April 2000 he has enjoyed special privileges in regard to his imprisonment. Deckert is permitted to spend eight days a month away from the prison, which he naturally spends at home. As well, he is permitted to spend three days a month out of prison for the day only. The easing of prison regulations is the final stage before he is released on 27

October 2000 – then having spent just on five years in prison for translating Leuchter's talk, then writing letters of clarification to those who are either ignorant or lying about historical facts! What an indictment this is of those Germans who participated in persecuting Deckert. The high school teacher and family man has been to hell and back – because he cares about his country. The persecutors did not break him – and so shame flows towards them for having taken away and violated Deckert's human rights.

Even these special conditions applying to him now smell of vengeance at work. Usually such special conditions come into effect nine months before release – but not in Deckert's case. The persons in charge of his case ought to be ashamed of themselves for holding him for so long – for being a thinking-man, and not fearing anything.

I ask Deckert, 'It has been five years of prison. What was your crime?'.

Deckert: 'For holding an alternative historical point-of-view, an opinion, an attitude of mind'.

Töben: 'Would you do it again?'.

Deckert: 'In Messer die ich sehen kann, laufe ich nicht hinein (I do not run into the knives I can see). I would now change tactics but I have not changed or recanted in any way! I would, for example, not write an open letter to Michel Friedmann, vice-president of the Central Committee of the Jews in Germany, asking him to go home to Israel if he does not like it in Germany any more. For that I received seven months in prison. Another example of my letter writing activity is the one I wrote to a Bohemian Jew, Max Mannheimer, who had survived several concentration camps, amongst them the alleged extermination camp Auschwitz. For that letter I received three months on top of my sentence.

[Friedmann was a close confidant of Ignatz Bubis whom he considered his father figure. Some call Friedmann an arrogant man with reptilian eyes. I do not accept the term 'arrogant' as clarifying deeper psychological traits because to me such persons are usually fearful of life, and thus put on the mask of 'arrogance' to hide their lack of moral courage.]

Töben: 'You know, of course, I received six months for having writing to the judge who sentenced you. All I wanted to hear from her was on what she based that sentence, what kind of information'.

Deckert: 'Yes, that is the funny part. All I asked Mannheimer is a dozen questions concerning his personal experiences in the concentration camps. I reacted to a newspaper article in the *Landshuter Zeitung*, lower Bavaria, which reported on an address Mannheimer had made to the local high school students about his experiences in Theresienstadt, Auschwitz, the death march, Dachau. I asked him for more details because the newspaper report did not make any sense because it was more of a fragment than a report. The history teachers did not ask any relevant questions, something that is, in Germany, highly unusual, i.e. the asking of questions.

My impression was that this whole talk of Mannheimer was a sermon and the content not to be questioned. Mannheimer took my letter to the local police in Munich which passed it on to the prosecutor's office, and from there it was sent to Karlsruhe's public prosecutor, Leber. He worked out a set of complete allegations against me, including the allegation of 'defaming the memory of the dead', then sent this to Mannheimer in Munich for signing.

During the trial, Mannheimer actually stated that the defaming of his relatives had not occurred, and so this allegation was dropped. It would have meant a maximum sentence of two extra years in prison for me.

I had called Mannheimer a liar because he had stated that the final solution of the Jewish question had been decided at the Wannsee Conference'.

(During the trial, Deckert also accused the prosecutor, Leber, of being either ignorant or a liar on the conference. He offered proof of Leber's ignorance by quoting Yehuda Bauer, of Yad Vashem, Jerusalem; Professor Eberhard Jäckel, Stuttgart University; and the documentation from the Wannsee Conference Museum in Berlin.)

Töben: 'What are you currently working on?'.

Deckert: 'I am also doing some research on survivor testimony. I am looking for survivor testimony so that I can make contextual

comparisons from the original English or German as, for example, Faurisson, Graf and Mattogno have been doing quite effectively. It is worthwhile looking at such eyewitness reports, then always scrutinise the core of the problems, and then ask critical questions. After my release I intend to study law at the University of Strasbourg, Elsasse.

Of course, I also intend to publish my prison memoirs incorporating everything that I wrote while in prison. In this respect the five years were not lost years.

As well, I wish to document all judgments in my case and publish them on the Internet, including my dismissal from the teaching service.

Can you imagine, I was dismissed for not distancing myself adequately from right-wing political activities? The Basic Law in Germany is, theoretically, a reflection of the American constitutional reality. Since 1970 it was narrowed through special laws (Sondergesetze) which undermined it, especially Article 3.3.GG, guaranteeing political freedom, and Article 5.GG, guaranteeing free speech and opinions and free research. Paragraph 130 (Volksverhetzung) on inciting to hatred overrides all, and hands out a maximum of five years prison'.

Deckert stated in a letter that an application of this law was 'ein Wilkürakt von Gestalten aus dem Bilderbuch des provinzfaschismus (an arbitrary act by characters out of a picture book about provincial fascism). He was referring to the Mannheim city administration because they forbade him to hold meetings and demonstrations. In fact, for that he received three extra months because it was taken as an insult and not as a mere value statement, the latter of which is not punishable at law.

I state how in my country the same trend is noticeable – that things are taken literally, then people feel hurt and insulted, and a costly litigation process begins aimed to silence any valid criticism.

Likewise, Deckert claims that there are no right-wing terror groups (Rechtsradikalismus) operating in Germany. The state security force (Staatsschutz), however, is still looking for such groups. Were there such organisations then, says Deckert, Prosecutor Hans-Heiko Klein would have been attacked a long time ago. The only type of right-wing terror that ever surfaced turned out to be agents of the state specifically paid to

stir up trouble. The terror comes from the left-wing groups who intimidate and physically threaten and hurt people. Deckert sends his greetings to all those who have supported him throughout his five-year struggle: 'The overseas support is extremely important for me,' he says.

Deckert is still looking a good 60 year-old. His *Festschrift* should appear later in the year (orders: *Festschrift*, Postfach 100245, D-69442 Weinheim, Germany).

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The Deckert case is not the only one of legal persecution in democratic Germany. Here are some of the not-so-well-known cases of creating political prisoners in Germany.

E.G. Kögel: Began 12 months prison in Remscheid at the beginning of the year for 'verharmlosung des Holocausts' (trivialising the Holocaust) in his *Deutschland – Schrift für Neue Ordnung*! Nowhere in German law is there such a paragraph that criminalises 'Holocaust talk'. This is the point Andreas Röhler in Berlin is adopting and it causes honest judges a considerable amount of grief. The corrupt judges – and public prosecutors – could not care less under what law they are charging individuals. They make it up as they go. This was so evident in Klein's mind-set when he suggested in court that I am one of the leading revisionists in the world – something that for him is worse than being a paedophile or a murderer! That is the state of play in German law when it comes to this 'Holocaust story'.

Ludwig Bock: My Mannheim lawyer, Bock lost his appeal against the DM9000 fine which was imposed on him by an action brought against him by Klein. What did Bock do to deserve this? Klein charged Bock for having defended Günter Deckert too vigorously about three years ago, thereby identifying himself too closely with the revisionist mind-set. And a Mannheim judge granted Klein his wish of criminalising Bock for committing a thought crime. This is horrible stuff – and yet, when you see Klein, his physical appearance alone indicates the evil mind that resides in his head. Klein performs in court with his mind in neutral because he does not tolerate any kind of defence. As he so gleefully stated to an Australian journalist after my release from prison, had I said anything in court in defence of myself, then out of that defence Klein would have developed another charge. I call this state-ordered mental

rape – and I was pleased to see a German newspaper report my remarks. So, we have Klein committing mental rape on all those that cross his path. And this man is a German public servant! The system is truly stuffed! What value is my comment: They let Klein rape people?

Erhard Kemper: Held for over a year in Münster Prison. Kemper's wife is an invalid and she needs his help, but the German judiciary does not care about such things. Kemper is treated worse than a child molester or a murderer, all because he courageously reveals his mind-set: 'Lieber hundert Jahre im Gefängnis als an eine Luege glauben zu müssen (Rather 100 years prison than having to believe in a lie). Like Deckert, Kemper fights the individual judges and public prosecutors, giving them a piece of his mind – thereby forcing them to develop their moral integrity. To date he has failed to awaken any civilised core within those who have sentenced this 70-year-old man to prison.

Ernst Jäger: Still subject to an appeal at Krefeld. As a result of a public discussion with Michel Friedmann, Jäger said to Friedmann, 'Nun bleiben Sie mal bei der Wahrheit, in Dachau und Oranienburg hat es keine Gaskammern gegeben. Die dortigen sogenannten Gaskammern wurden von US Befehl von Deutschen hergestellt' (Now just stay with the truth, there were never any gas chambers at Dachau and Oranienburg). Friedmann took him to court for Volksverhetzung. Friedmann had five witnesses in court that all swore that Jäger had said 'Dachau and Treblinka'. Jäger himself presented 15 witnesses who claimed he had said Dachau and Oranienburg. The Krefeld judge sentenced Jäger to six months in prison because Friedmann's witnesses were more credible than Jäger's. Jäger's witnesses were Gesinnungsgenossen (like-minded persons) and thus their evidence was of no value.

Sunday, 7 May 2000: The Black Forest

When I think of my seven months in Mannheim Prison, I think of the old man whom I saw at irregular intervals walking from the prison hospital to the visitors' barracks. This man, Herr Schwammberger, is there until he dies. His crime? He was at Auschwitz–Birkenau and participated in the 'selection' at the rail ramp: to the left – the gas chamber; to the right – to work. This nonsense assertion – nonsense because it cannot be tested in any German court on account of the special laws preventing such testing – has landed the old man into the confines of a prison. It is a terrible breach of his human rights. Yet not a single German politician

will do anything for Schwammberger. A tragedy! If there is such a thing as justice – the wheel turning etc. – then he will not have suffered in vain. I understand that he volunteered to come home from South America for the trial perhaps hoping that the presiding judge would dismiss the absurd allegation. Instead, so I understand, he received two life sentences. It is little wonder that the judicial system, running on precedent, must continue to hold on to the absurd claims made by such persons as Mannheimer above.

Another person, who makes politically incorrect claims, without an apology, is Oberst der Bunderwehr a.D. Gerhart Schirmer. Born in 1913 he served in World War II with FallschirmJägerregiment 16 (a parachute division). His heroic exploits during the war earned him the Ritterkreuz later augmented by the Eichenlaub. He spent just on five years as a prisoner of war (POW) in Workuta in Soviet Russia. To this day his motto remains: 'Arbeite für Deine Familie und Dein Volk nach besten Kräften. Behalte stets Ehre, Treue und Anstand' (Work for your family and your people. Uphold honour, faithfulness and decency). After the war he helped build up the German defence force and he retired as an Oberst.

[I am reminded of how such values would not fit into the life of a John Kennedy or a Bill Clinton – a man who cheats on his wife may well cheat on his nation. Become an internationalist and give a damn about such values.]

Schirmer is a wiry man, not unlike a number of octogenarians I know. He carries little weight with him and perhaps that is his secret in looking physically fit. Although he is still a passionate smoker, he pours coffee with a steady hand.

He delights in telling how he had to face Roland Freissler, the dreaded Nazi judge and president of the Volksgerichtshof. Schirmer informs me that Freissler was until 1932 the secretary of the Communist Association of Jurists in Sachsen, when he left the Communist Party and joined the NSDAP. A year later, many of the communist fighters joined the SA.

When the attempted assassination of Hitler failed on 20 July 1944, Schirmer was imprisoned on 10 November on suspicion of having been involved. It arose out of his leading the Africa parachute regiment 5, where Alfred Graf Stauffenberg was also with him. Stauffenberg was the

nephew of Oberst Stauffenberg who had planted the bomb to kill Hitler. In a skirmish with the British 7th Tank Division, Schirmer succeeded in regaining lost territory. However, Stauffenberg is missing. Schirmer writes to his parents and receives a reply from Stauffenberg's mother who says that Alfred is safe as a POW of the British who has been brought to America. She also advises Schirmer that she is one of the last living relatives of George Washington, the former president of the United States of America.

All this and more can be read in detail in Schirmer's *Sachsenhausen – Workuta* (Grabert Verlag, Tübingen, Germany). For example, Schirmer recalls how as a POW he was sent by the Soviets to the Sachsenhausen Concentration Camp which had become an internment camp in May 1945. The Soviets filled it with 12 000 prisoners, including 1000 women. Hunger killed 2400 of them within a year. This malnutrition subjected anyone to colds and that was the end of them. The camp closed on 30 January 1950.

A tragedy occurred when the British and Americans released their POWs because their clothes were dyed black. This identified them as former POWs. Those who wished to return home to the Soviet-controlled Germany were captured and again imprisoned, then sent to the Soviet Union as slave labourers. They were known as the 'Blacks' because of their clothing.

Schirmer's time in Sachsenhausen taught him that the group in control of the kitchen also controlled the camp – all because of the control over the food supply.

I remind Schirmer that even in Australia honest Jewish individuals recall that Jewish doctors at Auschwitz saved lives there. The absurdity of calling Auschwitz an extermination camp instead of a labour camp is thereby discredited.

Schirmer's significance to historical revisionism lies in this aspect of his wartime experience. At Sachsenhausen the Soviet political officer selected eight people to work on the shower room with its 25 showerheads – Schirmer was one of them! He advised them that it had to be reconstructed. The hot water pipes and the heaters had to be repositioned – one pipe had to go outside to which a gas source had to be fitted. The men laughed at this saying no-one will believe this crude

reconstruction but by October 1945 there was an alleged gas chamber at Sachsenhausen. When the Soviets handed the territory over the East German authorities, this 'gas chamber' was dismantled.

Even the slit in the concrete where individual prisoners were measured then shot in the head was so primitively done that the Soviet soldiers who had to look at this 'crime scene' did not believe it. There were no bullet holes in the opposite wall, for a start. And, so says Schirmer, it did not help to convince anyone of the authenticity of the death wall when the prisoners splashed some cattle blood on the wall. I note that the same problem exists today with the Wall of Death at Auschwitz Stammlager.

And yet to Shirmer's amazement, after 1950 the German Democratic Republic re-built Sachsenhausen as a homicidal gas chamber site! What is going on in the minds of those who deliberately propagate a lie? It is an abuse of human rights to thrust lies down the throats of impressionable students; worse too if it is committed against adults who willingly let it happen. Mental rape and so on.

Interestingly, more than 1 400 000 Jewish deportees (known as the 'Lemberger Juden') from Lviv/Lvov in the Ukraine as well as others were sent to Workuta, the Soviet Union's Arctic Gulag. Mrs Molotov, serving a proxy sentence for her husband, was there.

One day during the war Schirmer arrived in Auschwitz with some of his men. They wanted a coffee. He was advised to go to the Auschwitz Concentration Camp where the officers 24-hour casino would still have some coffee. He noticed that the complex had open gates and so proceeded to the casino. He says the Auschwitz officers did not enter the camp unless directed to do so. It was certainly forbidden for them to frequent the brothel. This idea that camp guards spent most of their time beating prisoners is another libellous comment against the Germans. Camp discipline was maintained through self-governing measures. That injustices occurred at such camps need not be stressed because there will be pain, suffering and injustices wherever humans are confined.

I recall that we had a similar situation at Mannheim Prison where wardens tried to keep out of our way as much as possible. All they wanted was peace – and we had to ensure that we did not give them any trouble, then we had a lot of freedom within the confines of the legal framework that operated within the prison.

All camps had leading groups of prisoners where individuals determined what happened within the camp. In other words, the prisoners looked after camp discipline. In some camps Jewish groups prevailed, while communists ruled in others. The brutality of Jewish Kapos in various camps is legendary. Filmmaker Spielberg did not highlight this in his *Schindler's List*. Why not?

Schirmer says that there were many Poles living in Auschwitz who worked in the Buna factory. They worked there and went home to Poland for three days at a time on accumulated holiday leave.

I ask if prisoners in concentration camps were allowed to have visitors. Schirmer is not sure but he says that many Polish workers lived in Auschwitz and they were able to leave the camp to spend up to three days in Krakau. He then switches the focus and says that the current pope was a confessional priest in Krakau at the time. Then he recalls how former German Chancellor Helmut Kohl received a sizeable donation from French President Mitterand, something that is currently being talked about. The French bought the Leuna fuel-producing plant in the former East Germany – and with it the 800 Minol service stations – for a song.

We end our meeting with a picture session.

Monday, 8 May 2000: Mannheim–Kaiserslautern
I meet a man who in July 1989 tried to escape from the former East Germany. With a friend, Sven left Chemnitz and made his way via Czechia to West Germany on the pretext of buying a motorbike tyre, something that was not available at home. The Czechs handed them over to the German Democratic Republic's Stasi who put them in the Stasi prison at Chemnitz. They were placed in a 4 m x 4 m cell for eight political prisoners. They had cold flowing water and there was a toilet in the cell. They were permitted to shower only once a week. Food, said Sven, was a good three meals a day. They were tortured in order to get them to confess to their 'crimes' of wishing to flee East Germany: dragged out of their cell during the night, they were grabbed by their hair and had their heads smashed against the wall. That was standard practice said Sven.

Although they were not allowed to talk during their one-hour morning courtyard walk, they did not give up in making contact with other

prisoners. They emptied the toilet bowl of water and then used it as a telephone – to play chess with the others in the cell next door.

There was one shopping day a month.

When they were transferred closer to their own community, they had to sign a statement saying that they were not mistreated at Chemnitz Prison. Most young 18-year-olds signed because they wanted to get out of prison.

Interestingly, Sven has as yet not sighted his Stasi file because it costs money to make such an application. However, he has a good idea who betrayed him – Herr Lamprecht, his former history teacher. A lawyer did accept a formal complaint of his against the former East German and Stasi regime, but owing to a lack of funds it has been dropped.

Now Sven is happily married and lives in Germany – but the past is still with him. While telling me his story tears well in his eyes. But he controls the painful memories flooding back to him. He now somehow feels that it is useless to follow through any quest for justice. Still, this man had the instinct to fight for freedom and he spent just on six months in a prison for his belief in freedom – a survivor!

And now I meet an old prison mate from my Mannheim days: Hubertus – watchmaker, artist, art dealer, artisan and creator of the sketch of my cell 1313. Hubertus is cheerful and we enjoy reminiscing about our months together in prison.

And then it is off to visit the Gaststätte 'Zum Kuckuck' in Kaiserslautern where Dr Claus Nordbruch is addressing a group of people. I first came across Nordbruch's name while in South Africa. He is the author of *Sind Gedanken noch frei? Zensur in Deutschland*. Now it is my opportunity to meet this prolific writer on rather sensitive topics, and I shall ask him some questions about freedom of speech in Germany without, of course, mentioning the 'Holocaust'.

His talk is interesting and he captures the audience by detailing how state security (Verfassungsschutz) in Germany permits punk groups and others to incite hatred but persecutes the patriotic groups who wish to retain a nationalistic thought-structure. Nordbruch is not interested in the gas chamber story. His books sell well and his message is clear – free

speech is limited in Germany, something that itself offends against the Basic Law that guarantees free speech to all Germans. Is there a joke somewhere in this proposition?

The weather is a little humid and overcast but it is a thoroughly enjoyable drive along a country road through the Pfälzerwald. I stop at a Gasthaus in Morlautern, a small village on the outskirts of Kaiserslautern, and take a coffee on the terrace where, in tranquillity, I can overlook the city. Birds chirping away remind me that a year ago on this past weekend I was sitting in my Mannheim cell watching a Grand Prix on television. This weekend I had far more exciting things to do – only this morning I heard about Michael Schumacher's misfortunes while Hakkinen, Coulthard and Barichello celebrated victory. Yet that recalls a talk I had over the weekend with some students about the downhill slide of Daimler–Chrysler under Schremp's direction; and how the Euro currency ought to be rejected because it is designed to destroy Germany's economy.

But these topics are too heavy for me right now – my eyes enjoy the blossoming fruit trees, a sure sign that Spring has arrived in Europe. The re-birth idea! It is more than an idea – it is a fact, a physical fact, empirically verifiable. Swallows, cuckoos, starlings – 'und die ganze Vogelscharr' – sing lustily. And I recall my school days during which I loved to learn and to recite poetry as so exemplarily presented to us by Miss Kitty O'Shea – 'a voice so thrilling n'er was heard in springtime from the cuckoo bird, breaking the silence of the seas among the farthest Hebrides'. Thunder is audible but as yet it is not raining.

Tuesday, 9 May 2000: Nürnberg

My meeting with Klaus Huscher is again interesting. He is the leader of the Volksbund Deutsches Reich (VBDR) that aims to re-establish a legally constituted German Reich. He has suffered at the hands of what he considers to be 'an illegal German government' – he spent 18 months in Bayreuth Prison from May 1985 to November 1986. His crime – he is alleged to have distorted German history. This was considered to be 'incitement to hatred', that notorious Paragraph 130 which offends against anyone's human rights.

As the publisher of *Denk Mit*, Huscher wrote an article in which he mentioned someone from the Institut für Zeitgeschichte in München. The particular person claimed that she does not read anything that

excuses the Third Reich. She claimed in court that the title of a book gave her the basis on which to judge what material sets out to excuse Third Reich crimes. Udo Walendy produced a report that defended Huscher's views, and she produced a report condemning Huscher's work. His political life ended when he was sentenced because the party of which he was a member developed into the Greens without a nationalist character. He still is amazed how the party was turned around so quickly.

Huscher attended my trial and after Judge Kern handed down the sentence, he asked Klein how the material he presented in his closing address related to Section 160, Sub-section 2.

Klein: 'Kenn ich nicht, was steht da darin?' (I don't know that one, what's in there?).

Huscher: 'Das die Staatsanwaltschaft hat nicht nur die zur Belastung, sondern auch die zur Entlastung dienenden Umstaende zu ermitteln … das gilt auch für … die Hauptverhandlung!' (That the public prosecutor must investigate incriminating and supportive evidence – and this also applies …).

Klein: 'Da gibt es nichts!' (There wasn't anything!).

Huscher: 'Der "Angeklagte" hat sich auf die Wahrheit berufen' (The 'accused' pleaded truth as a defence).

Klein: 'Wahrheit' (Truth).

Huscher: 'Kennen Sie den dänischen Artz Dr Pedersen?' (Do you know the Danish doctor, Dr Pedersen?).

Klein does not respond. As he and Huscher leave the courtroom, Klein says to the police at the door, 'Das ist auch so einer!' (That's also one of them). [Hans Pedersen was the first person to investigate scientifically and to publish the medical problem of judge's bias (Richtergefangenheit) through mass psychosis. The de-nazification and post-war brainwashing has caused judges to become psychotic.]

Huscher: 'Der Richter ist durch Entnazifizierung und nachkriegsgehirnwasche in einem psychotischen Zustand versetzt worden. Er leidet under den wohlbekannten Zustand 'Massenpsychose,

durch staendige bombadierung mit Nazi Greulgeschichten und Verfolgung jeder andersartigen Ausserung, hat sich bei den Richter ein psychotischen Zustand entwickelt. Dieser Zustand berut auf einen Schutzmechanismus gegen psychische Konfliktsituationed. Die normale Auseinandersetzung mit Problemstellungen wird verdraengt … der Richter hat im Unterbewusstsein das es verboten ist an Nazi Greuln zu zweifeln. Es ist nicht unberechtigt hier von einer art Autismus zu sprechen, naemlich das der Kranke sich in sich selbst zurueckzieht, so dass eine normale Auseinandersetzug mit der Umwelt , zum Beispiel Aufnehmung und Verarbeitung von Argumenten, nicht stattfinden kann'.

'Höchstweberliche Syndrom', coined by Klaus Huscher, emerged from a 1970s Bundesgerichtshof judgement. The fate of the Jews is claimed to be unique – Schicksal der Juden ist einmalig – a judgement from Weber (*Denk Mit*, no. 2, 1981). It is a related symptom to schizophrenia (Bleuler). Huscher is pleased to note that his analysis of more than 12 years ago has been verified by medical research.

Huscher lodged a formal complaint against Prosecutor Hans-Heiko Klein who had stated in court that more than 6 000 000 Jews died. But, as was expected, this Dienstaufsichtbe-schwerde was dismissed by the court.

Annaberg–Buchholz

At Annaberg–Buchholz I meet Ralf Meyer who wrote to me while I was in Mannheim Prison. Meyer is a former inmate of Bautzen, the notorious East German prison where political prisoners were sent. Meyer's crime was the desire to leave his country. For that he spent six years in prison. As an 18-year-old Meyer just did not like being locked up. He says that he used to believe that West Germany was a paradise of unlimited freedom. When they read their East German newspapers, they did not believe anything that was printed. Now, so he says, the people believe everything they read in *Bild Zeitung*, a trashy paper that sensationalises the trivialities of life.

His letters to me in prison caused the mail censors grief because on the back of the envelope he would print: 'We have had our Nürnberg but the politicians in Bonn still await theirs'. Sometimes the letters would get through without objection. At other times they would be retained and placed with my belongings in the Kammer, waiting for me until my release.

Meyer's time at Chemnitz and Bautzen Prisons was harrowing because the aim was to physically and mentally break people. He tells me that one of the greatest delights they had was making chess figures out of bread, often wonderful masterpieces. He does not know what happened to them after the wardens confiscated the figures.

He refused to work in prison because, so he says, he did not have to prove to the authorities that he can work. His Gasthaus is now being renovated. He certainly does not shy away from physical work. He just considered prison work as a cheap form of labour – something that has now been said about the American prison system and its chain-gang development.

He mentioned Paragraph 175 covering an offence that gave prisoners 21 days in solitary confinement. What was their crime? Masturbating in their cell! Imagine the wardens who had to check up on whether the prisoners were in breach of that paragraph, the former Homosexuality Act. It is almost a parallel with Klein and Paragraph 130 – there is no defence against the allegation. Meyer thus advises anyone faced with court never to admit to anything. I informed him that I did not give the arresting officer, Herr Mohr, a statement because he twisted and distorted things around, no doubt wishing to make anything I said fit into Paragraph 130. I also informed Meyer that David Brockschmidt had asked Mohr how he could carry out such work with a clear conscience. Mohr is to have said that had he a conscience then he would cease working in the political section of the Traffic Department of the Mannheim Police Department.

Meyer said that some political prisoners even quoted their political leaders who publicly are to have stated that 'Nicht jede dumme Bemerkung ist gleich eine Staatsbeleidigung' (Not every stupid comment need be understood as defaming the state). The discussion is interesting because Ralf Meyer has been there, done that. And still he smiles about his experiences. The system failed to break his spirit – a true Saxon!

Wednesday, 10 May 2000: Colditz Castle–Leipzig–Lutherstadt Wittenberg

For once I decide to leave the autobahn and slow down a little. From 160 km+ it is back to 90–100 km, rather slow, but the drive through the Mulde River valley is relaxing. I also make contact with ordinary country people – and many are not happy with the re-unification because

material expectations have not been fulfilled. It is the old story over and over again – of former party bosses getting everything and the workers, whose energy and strength built up enterprises since the war, receiving not even a thank you.

I stop briefly for a look at Colditz Castle, where last year the story of the attempted British POWs escape was filmed. In a 1990 booklet about Colditz Castle's role as a POW camp between 1939 and 1945, I note two interesting items: camp money and three photographs of POWs helping locals with haymaking. No wonder the evil forces of darkness wish us to stop enquiring any further about this still believed allegation about homicidal gas chambers. The fact that in Germany the full force of the illegal law and more is used to silence any open debate indicates the weakness of the position that says, 'It happened'.

Another brief stop in Leipzig, meeting with a young judge and an elderly state prosecutor. I am hesitant at first but then the ice breaks and I know that our common contact person's integrity is intact. It seems to me that the former East German dialectically schooled young have a sharper mind than their counterparts in the former West Germany. If the material benefits do not flow through to former East Germany then bureaucrats will like the 'no gassing message' and voters will look towards those parties that will do something for them, for their village/town/region. Stuff the generalised good that is supposed to flow from cleansing oneself of that 55-year-old war guilt in the form of continued reparation payments. Eisenstadt (Iron City), you, too, eat your heart out when next you attempt to extract more money and guilt. Have you no shame?

After I leave Leipzig, I yearn to make a prediction about the demise of the legally sanctioned Holocaust industry in Germany but this would only raise false hopes if the positive information remains mere information and does not translate into action.

At Wittenberg, where Hamlet studied, Luther's church is currently undergoing restoration work. There is a continuous stream of tourists, perhaps, to reflect on what Luther was thinking as he nailed his 'Theses' to the church door. A replica of the door tells the story, naturally in Latin – this far and no further! This act of defiance is an act of rebellion, of refusing to give one's energy to a foreign power in a foreign place. I think of the Kantian Categorical Imperative again – and how some consider it to be a superior principle for guiding ethical behaviour than anything

that has come from Jerusalem or Rome. That is quite a statement. I do not have the time to delve any deeper into this controversy. However, one day it will have to be looked at in detail. How far and to what extent Kant's roots rested also in Rome and Jerusalem will then need to be illuminated.

Thursday, 11 May 2000: Berlin

It is a lovely warm spring day in Berlin and on my brief tour of the city I pass Hitler's Bunker (now the site of the Holocaust Museum). Those responsible for the behind-the-scenes wrangling succeeded in their desire to also set a monument to Adolf Hitler. The Zionist–Nazi symbiosis is thereby complete. To this day the Zionist cannot do without Hitler, something that reflects on the love–hate dependency they have for Hitler to keep the whole Holocaust story going. Yet Hitler could do without the Zionists because he was building an autarchic structure where strength is gained from within rather than from without. Those whose prime motive for living is to extol the virtues and the essence of the victim mentality, of those that chant the forever-persecuted mantra, do not understand this.

For this victim mentality, there is nothing more wholesome than to be in receipt of a financial grant. Yet many have forgotten that material gain is transitory – the Nibelungen hoarded the gold but for what? Ultimately it was for the sake of that fleeting glow of power. Most ordinary Jews will not gain anything from the billions collected on their behalf. It is the mental dependence the Zionists have developed around Hitler's person that must really upset them whenever they have a clear moment in which they can re-assess their own stance.

But that is also the revenge of the vanquished – the Germans. The Zionists have made the Holocaust central to their self-identification. Recent Jewish history begins with the Shoah, the Holocaust. Everything emanates from the Holocaust, even personal failings, character blemishes and moral failings. All is blamed on the experiences, imagined or otherwise, suffered at the hands of the Nazis, the Germans and their helpers. In time to come, Hitler's person will be historically more fairly contextualised to show how dependent the Zionists were on him. It will show a picture of how they rode on the back of national socialism and jumped off when strength of character – in the form of valour, honour, integrity and truthfulness – was asked for. The only state in the world still pursuing aggressive national socialist policies is, of course, Israel.

This generalisation, of course, excludes those Jewish men and women who retained their moral and intellectual integrity throughout the war years, either by remaining in Germany or by fleeing the country.

I again meet Andreas Röhler, the courageous publicist, poet and author who visited me in Mannheim Prison last year. I found that this man is attempting to do justice to the maxim attributed to French philosopher, Voltaire – 'I disagree with what you say but I shall defend to the death your right to say it'. This is still the clearest and strongest statement of what freedom of speech is all about. The implied level of tolerance far exceeds anything the new 'politically correct' dogmatists would dare to formulate – and that is good. It exposes their narrow, selfish, inhuman, petty, intolerant, deceptive, anti-democratic and dictatorial mind-set.

Röhler is the publisher and editor of *Sleipnir* (the steed which Odin/Wotan rode), a critical social and cultural magazine who has now also been convicted under Paragraph 130. He received a six-month suspended sentence for having books in his shop that deny the Holocaust. Although he had people sign a declaration that they are over 18 years old, and thus adults purchasing books of their own choosing, this written evidence was not accepted by Judge Brinkmann. The court case lasted six days, spread over six weeks. The judge continuously tried to silence him whenever Röhler pointed out that he is not interested in talking about the Holocaust, nor about the Auschwitz homicidal gas chambers. According to Röhler, the judge would not permit him to present any evidence that she felt threatening to her preconceived mind-set. He is appealing the sentence, claiming among other things that the judge erred in law. Nowhere does it state in the Basic Law that the Holocaust cannot be denied etc. But now even the powerful AIDS lobby is running around the world accusing and labelling those who do not subscribe to the HIV = AIDS hypothesis as deniers! Is it not anybody's right to deny whatever one wants? Who says we must believe? I see a new Glaubenskrieg looming upon the horizon.

The irony of the Röhler case is that this man comes from the political left, and he has no interest in pursuing the Holocaust topic. Unashamedly he is pushing a democratic line because he knows what it was like living under socialist–communist dogma that did not tolerate dissenting opinion on any topic. The dissenters were called 'revisionists'. Hence Röhler finds it interesting that in my case Prosecutor Klein wished to criminalise my alleged 'revisionist mind-set'. Röhler shares my view that

any thinking person is a revisionist. This makes the free flow of information for our mental development so important. Without it, we are mentally mutated, something that suits those who delight in playing the information power game.

Horst Mahler's meeting

Horst Mahler's group meets at 1900 hours in a Kneipe (a small hotel) where the function room is just large enough to hold the 50-odd persons that have come to thrash out pressing national problems. Having become the guest speaker without notice I am given a hearty welcome by all. Although I know that Germany's Basic Law does not have provisions for prosecuting so-called 'Holocaust denial' and 'revisionist thoughts', I remind the audience that there are prosecutors and judges in Germany who act as if their actions in prosecuting me – and others – are legal and sanctioned by the law. I stress the difference that exists in our country where the adversarial system of justice operates while in Germany it is the inquisitorial system of law. The ideal would be a mixture of both – where there is a principled quest for justice and truth, and where truth is a defence.

During question time a person reports that psychological terror already exists, as it did in former East Germany. A woman's name is cited in regard to a letter from the Chancellor's Office. So this matter comes from the highest political office in Germany. It will be interesting to follow this up, especially if things develop into something.

Yesterday Horst Mahler wrote another letter, as he did in November last year, to his former friend, Chancellor Gerhard Schröder. In January 2000 Mahler wrote a critical letter to Daniel Goldhagen who accused the entire German people of the Holocaust. Now it is a three-page letter detailing to Dr Michel Friedmann (Central Council of Jews in Germany, Schumannstr. 65, D-60325 Frankfurt/Main) 'that it is time for the Germans to throw off the shackles of the Jewish God Yawee'.

Mahler firmly challenges Friedmann to an open debate on the demystification of the Holocaust which Mahler claims he does not deny because that is a criminal offence in Germany. Mahler also claims in this letter that were the Holocaust not an event then it would have to be invented – or something like it. Then Mahler states what needs to be done – to overcome the Jewish God, Yahweh. He quotes Karl Marx's 'Humanity has to emancipate itself from Judaism'. Mahler claims that his

reading of the Jewish sacred texts has given him the insight that Judaism is a religion that propagates genocide. In fact it makes it God's command to the Jewish people to commit genocide – the massacre of the inhabitants of Canaan and intermarriage with their woman.

He then states that his world view has developed from another source, German philosophical idealism. The curse of being 'a chosen people' lies therein so says Mahler: the resulting hatred between Jews and non-Jews can only end with the death of Yahweh. There is more but all this can be read by obtaining a copy of the letter by e-mailing <hm@horst-mahler.de>.

Mahler challenges Friedmann to come with him on 27 May 2000 to the Nibelungenhalle in Passau and to address the young Germans there. He says that he will personally guarantee Friedmann's safety because the Germans there are not barbarians. Other interesting persons attend the meeting. One gentleman converses with me and we realise that we have a common friend. It is a small world, even in the 3 500 000 metropolis of Berlin.

I like Mahler's social and political engagement because it is focused and relevant to a much-needed German renewal. I do not think the authorities will have the courage, foolhardiness rather, to imprison Mahler on his utterances that clearly challenge the prevailing Holocaust orthodoxy. Mahler is beyond fear –and that is a problem not for him but rather for the German authorities that seek to impose victors' justice 55 years after the event, in the year 2000. What can the enemy do to intimidate a fearless man? It can reflect on the fact that he will fight until the end. I like that! Iranian Muslims would understand this mind-set all too well in their own battle against excessive materialism and for patriotism.

Yet, let me predict that Mahler's letter to Friedmann will have consequences for its author. If it does not then Deckert was unjustly punished for writing a letter to Friedmann – six months in prison – and the spell of the Zionists over the German judiciary is ending. Mahler's letter is powerful. The Zündel question – How many divisions has the pope? – will be answered in time.

Friday, 12 May 2000: Harz Mountains–Göttingen

The southern Harz Mountain region of the former East German countryside, Mitteldeutschland (central Germany), even after ten years

of capitalistic development, has retained a freshness that some would characterise as 'backwardness' or 'underdevelopment'. On my exit from Berlin I drive through towns that have stood still since the Marxist socialistic ideology engulfed them – and did not turn their country into a workers paradise. The dogma propagated something that was devoid of reality. The human factor withered because the 17 000 000 Germans let themselves be enslaved by a mind-set that cared not for free thinkers.

Those Germans that rebelled were quickly dealt with – off to prison for insulting or defaming the state. The mind-set is the same that tries to silence our work in Australia. It is about being hurt and insulted as a ploy designed to enact laws that will kill off any dissenting voice, any opinion that he dislikes – and he is quick to label these dissenters as 'anti-Semites', 'Holocaust deniers', 'racists', 'neo-Nazis' and 'haters'.

Think about the concept 'anti-Semitism'. This term, like the others listed above, is used to silence debate on contentious issues that need to be aired in open forum. The fraudulent use of the term is never exposed for what it is: a mechanism used to generate artificial sympathy for a cause, a Zionist cause, that hoodwinks the gullible into believing that Jews are forever victims of aggression. This is psychological warfare pure and simple with one aim – to dominate all those who dare to develop their own world view without submitting to the Zionist world view. Is there truth in the saying that if the Jews do not like you, then you are called an anti-Semite? Is it just a feeling, a battle of the wills and nothing else? What about the money factor? If the Zionists attack one, then the question to ask is, 'What money flow is your criticism likely to interrupt?'. It is obvious that one has to make a distinction between the Jewish faith and Zionist politics for which there is no scope here.

Ironically, in the sciences, if the search for truth disadvantages the Zionists (for example, if someone with a German background makes significant discoveries) then the act becomes a criminal act! In fact, deception and fraud is legal for many Zionists because under the cloak of anti-Semitism they have escaped any form of censure. As David Irving so clearly stated during his court case, those who cry out and label others as anti-Semitic ought to ask themselves, 'Why is this so?'. Is it something in their behaviour that generates these feelings?

Yet it is important to evaluate critically the concepts used for clarification purposes. For example, the Palestinians who have suffered for so long are Semites. According to Erich Glagau (Beethovenstr. 14, D-34225

Baunatal, Germany), it is the Israelis who ought to be labelled anti-Semites because of their genocidal acts against the Palestinians. However, officially in Israel the anti-Palestine/anti-Semitic attitude changed recently when the Supreme Court permitted a Palestinian family to reside in an exclusive Jewish area. Even in Zionist/Orthodox Israel the cry for human rights is finding an understanding ear.

So, in this field there is much-needed revision. Why is this? Let me answer this by pointing to another example of development. In Zimbabwe there is a movement in the residential housing market. Blacks who can afford the price of a home in an exclusive white suburb can now move into the area without any problem. This is not as yet happening in the exclusive Indian suburb of Harare because the Indians are not selling out to just the highest bidder, as are the whites! In South Africa blacks are also moving into former exclusive white suburbs because the only discrimination mechanism operating in South Africa rests on the power of money, for the time being at least.

Those who are bothering to correct the distorted German historical record do not feel these material concerns. At Göttingen I talk with a judge from the Landgericht. He recalls that the University of Göttingen revoked Dr Wilhelm Stäglich's doctorate in 1983 – and it disgusts him because a Hitler law was used to effect the revocation. His father was in the Resistance, and he has no time for 'Nazis', but what is happening in Germany today is not at all to his liking. He sees the introduction of the Euro as a mechanism with which to control the German nation. I suggest that perhaps the Euro will give Germany the official powerhouse status of Europe. He claims that is not needed because the Deutschemark is a greater source of confidence and pride for the Germans.

Saturday, 13 May 2000: Vlotho–Münster

It would be improper for me to visit Germany again, and not call on one of its most respected revisionist historians – Udo Walendy. This man has made historical revisionism his life. It is difficult for any German to surpass Walendy's output as regards the correction of a distorted view of German history. In other words, Walendy does not limit his research to the Holocaust because he would find that far too restricting a field of enquiry, a view that is shared by Adelaide Institute.

Walendy is at home in Vlotho and Mönchengladbach. But currently he is serving another term in prison, this time 14 months in Bielefeld Prison.

He was sent there in February, after a court of three judges rejected his appeal and confirmed the sentences imposed by President Brechmann of the Landgericht. This is Walendy's second sentence, the first was for 20 months in 1998–99 when he spent 12 months in a prison cell in Münster and the rest in Brackwede Prison where rules are relaxed (offener Vollzug).

After I had heard about Walendy's second sentence in Adelaide, I rang the presiding judge and pointed out the absurd legal situation that the Walendy case presents. We talked for about 60 minutes – the judge was quite talkative and he assured me that he was following the law. He understood my not understanding German law. After all, he said, the Anglo-Saxon legal tradition is quite different to that of the German legal tradition. I fully agreed with this comment, adding that it is about time for him to embrace truth as a defence and, above all, not to bring historical matters before the courts. He responded by pointing out that the threat from the extreme right was a motivating factor in his considerations. I informed him that I had spent seven months in Mannheim Prison and were there such a thing as an extreme right in Germany, then prosecutors like Klein would have suffered physically by now. There is definitely an extreme left that is violent but these people seem to be operating as a protected species. The attempt to slot me into an extreme right-wing category, so as to justify holding me at Mannheim Prison, is a reflection how legally, morally and socially corrupt the mind-set is that enforced the prison sentence.

The judge did not feel ashamed to send a 72-year-old man to prison 'for the things that he did not write'!

After two months of prison, Walendy is now permitted to spend the weekends at home with his wife. Walendy is also permitted to spend six hours on a 'cultural outing', and three hours at the swimming pool. How many individuals, owing to professional or personal reasons, have to lead such a married lifestyle?

Walendy refused to comment on his situation but his wife filled me in on what has happened to her husband. She visited me at Mannheim Prison, something I valued greatly. She is a most courageous and insightful woman who has no fear of those who have caused her husband so much pain and suffering. I wonder what would happen to revisionism if there were many more Margarete Walendy's fighting for the cause! Prosecutor Klein et al. would, in their impotence, be shamed out of office.

What hurt Walendy the most was that half of the books that he brought to prison were retained by the prison authorities and were returned to him recently only after a protest. The sadistic East German Stasi methods are now flowing through the legal institutions.

Further, the prison director – without giving Walendy a chance to prove himself, i.e. no right of reply – offended against the principle of natural justice. Soon after Walendy began his second prison term, the prison director wrote a report wherein he justifies why the normal 'two-thirds sentence remission rule' should not apply to Walendy. The report states that owing to Walendy's crime – trivialising the Holocaust, which is equated with defaming the memory of the dead – Walendy is Unverbesserlich (incorrigible) and therefore endangers society generally. Walendy's 30 years of past political activity – considered to be extreme right wing, something that is not illegal in Germany – is projected into the future. This is fatal for him and thus he has been legally terminated – a massive human rights abuse. This is a life sentence. Mrs Walendy says, 'My husband did not break any law. He was punished for the things that he did not write. All written evidence and witnesses were rejected by the judge – he could only punish'.

['Es geht nicht um das Geschriebene, das ist vom Gericht nicht nachzuprüfen, sondern um das Nichtgeschriebene' (It is not about the written material, this the court is not to investigate, but rather about the things not written down). Reference: *Westfalenblatt*, 7 May 1997.]

Interestingly, the mayor of the Herford region also weighed in with ill-considered remarks that aimed to close down Walendy's publishing enterprise. He justified this by saying that Walendy 'versucht das deutsche Volk von der ihm auferlegte Erbsuende zu befreien' (To liberate the German peoples of the imposed inherited sin). I personally see nothing wrong with that because it is normal to wish to reveal the truth about some historical event.

Mrs Walendy has re-opened the publishing business but in view of how German justice is developing, she cannot see herself becoming active again as a publisher. She also reminds me that her husband has been charged with asserting 'false facts'. Walendy presented the historical fact that in 1933 international Jewry declared war on Germany. But this was brushed aside and the judge merely presented an opinion without

any evidence whatsoever, at the same time dismissing any evidence Walendy attempted to produce in court.

Walendy was also charged with not being scientific but rather pseudo-scientific. Were we in normal time/place mode, then we could analyse and discuss the whole vexed problem in an open forum. The law governing free speech is thus circumvented and a normal open discussion is prohibited and sanctioned by law. Naturally we would never accept the claim that something is not open for discussion, and that a judgment be formulated and handed down in which tendered evidence was refused outright.

Further, a list of sentences that led to the conviction, never appeared in the formal indictment. The appeal court did not bother to raise concerns about such procedural errors, and the Human Rights Commission in Strasbourg likewise rejected Walendy's appeal. I would call this behaviour of the judge Rechtsbeugung (perverting the course of justice).

Walendy's classic, *Wahrheit für Deutschland*, has been in and out of the courts over these past 15 years. Initially the Bundesverfassungsgericht lifted its indexation with reference to free speech. However, then the bureaucratic machinery had another look at the book and again placed it on the index of banned books in Germany. Its justification is along the following lines of reasoning:

> Es gibt kein Buch über die Kriegsschuldfrage das mit so vielen Detailen zu sammengesetzt ist wie das von Walendy, wobei die Details alle richtig sind. Es bedürfte eine Historikerkommission die ein Buch zusammenstellen, mit den vielen Auslassungen (?) von Walendy, und das die Details erleutert. Da es ein solches Buch nicht gibt, ist das Buch so gefährlich, denn ein jugendlicher, der ein zweites oder drittes Buch zur Kriegsschuldfrage in der Hand nehmt, koennte dem Walendy höchstens wiedersprechen, ihn aber nicht widerlegen. Die Bundesprüfstelle ist der Auffassung, wie Professor Wolfgang Benz vom Antisemtismus Institute in Berlin, der in seinen Buch, Die Auschwitzleugner, geschrieben hat, das es eine neue Masche der Rechtsradikalen sei mit solch einer Fülle von Fussnoten und Quellennachweise zu arbeiten, angesichts ihrer Fülle der Jugendlichen alles garnicht mehr nachprüfen können. Deshalb muss das Buch erneut of den Index.

[Walendy's book is the only one that deals with the war guilt question in such detail, all of the details being correct. A commission of historians would have to put together a book that explains the details, omitting Walendy's details(?). There is no such book available and this makes Walendy's book so dangerous. Young persons who read a second or third book about the war guilt question can, at most, contradict Walendy but not refute him. The Bundesprüfstelle is of the opinion, as stated by Professor Wolfgang Benz at the Anti-Semitism Institute in Berlin in his book *Die Auschwitzleugner*, that it is a new gimmick of the right-wing radicals to use such an abundance of footnotes and references that the young reader cannot check them all. That is the reason why the book needs to be placed on the index.]

The Oberverwaltungsgericht in Münster has had this case for over two years. But as there is no open and factual debate about this book in Germany, it has been made available in German and English on the Internet (<http://www.aa.zz.com/Walendy>).

Owing to my good telephone work, I visit a judge in the lovely city of Münster. He requests anonymity and does not wish our meeting to be recorded in any detail. It is against my principle of open communication – but I understand because there are immoral legal persons who would eliminate this man whose moral integrity is still intact. I glow with pride and joy as I meet a man who is intact and upright. What a pleasure to meet someone who is normal! Yet the fear of going along secretly is eating him up as well. How long will he last before the sick system spews him out?

I recall my time within the sick Victorian education system. The system reached rock bottom when its ideology instructed teachers to deliver 'value-free education', then ideologically enslaved impressionable young minds dialectically: exercise choice but do not discriminate! The thinking faculty was thereby reduced to the feely-feely animalistic level. It is at this level that Jeremy Jones operates when he seeks to imprison my mind within his conceptual prison that consists of such words as 'hater', 'Holocaust denier', anti-Semite', 'racist' and 'neo-Nazi'.

* * * * *

Nederland

Sunday, 14 May 2000: Enschede–Amsterdam
Yesterday afternoon at around 1630 hours a massive explosion rips through a firecracker factory and devastates the residential area around it.

Today, just on 24 hours later, we park our car and meet up with a German and Dutch television crew who advise us that we will never get into the zone cordoned off by military and police personnel. Side streets are all guarded to keep out those who want to see what happens when a firecracker factory blows up. We continue our walk and ask a uniformed lady where we can get some information on what has happened. She informs us to go to the state press office and wishes to give us a telephone number but we decline and continue our walk.

At an intersection where ambulances and fire trucks enter the disaster area, we find understanding and enter the heart where the explosion occurred. We walk along the street and see a church and larger buildings with extensive roof and structural damage. Workers are on the roofs dislodging the remaining tiles hoping this will make it safer for anyone walking along the footpath past the buildings. The closer we approach the centre, the more damage there is to cars and buildings. We notice concrete blocks, the size of a small suitcase, lying on the nature strips. There are steel reinforcing rods protruding from them. The force of the explosion simply snapped them off. These missiles flew 200–300 m in the air before crashing down on the road, on a car or against a house wall. Many buildings have pock-marked walls as if someone had come through this residential quarter throwing hand grenades about. Concrete blocks the size of a human head passed through some cars, through window fronts and out the back of the homes.

The energy source causing this kind of damage must have been tremendous. The pressure generated by the explosion caused doors, window fronts and walls to buckle. The air is still full of smoke, especially at the core where buildings are still smouldering. The fire brigade is still extinguishing the flames. But a police patrol – a man and woman on horses – is the only other sign of life we see. All inhabitants have been evacuated because of the perceived fear of asbestos poisoning.

In detail we see how window frames have just popped out of their setting as if made of paper. Lead-framed coloured windows are buckled, some thrown out on to the footpath. Tattered curtains flutter in the breeze. Bearing in mind that the Dutch generally do not close their curtained windows, it is ironic that the view into the lounges is even more unimpeded. Standing against a wall in one home is a Dutch baroque grandfather clock from about the 1750s showing all features – day of the week, date, phases of the moon etc. It is only slightly damaged. Through other damaged house fronts we see beautiful and valuable baroque furniture just facing an open hole in the wall. The owner is not there and the streets are deserted bar the few police and rescue personnel. The explosion must have caused some serious injuries. People would not have had time to prepare themselves for the blast then the pressure followed by the concrete missiles. Those with closed mouths at the time of the blast can expect damage to their eardrums.

Before we entered the no-go zone, we saw many shattered glass shop fronts. Now we see how the goods on display just lie there damaged, no doubt waiting for an insurance assessor. Car showrooms have most of their windows totally shattered. In one showroom the flying glass damaged the luxury Alfa Romeo and BMW cars.

On our leaving the area we have to pass through three control rings tightly placed around the area. At the first inner point a policeman asks us why we are in the area because there is the asbestos alert. He is not wearing a mask like the personnel cleaning the buildings are. He welcomes our departure from the area. That evening the asbestos danger warning is lifted.

The outer of the next two control points is strictest because it is the first contact point for anyone wishing to enter the zone. We advise the officer at this main point of entry that we were permitted to pass at the other end unhindered. I am not certain whether my Australian passport creates a sympathetic understanding. Besides, we do not have a camera or anything to suggest that our presence in the disaster zone endangered lives or resulted in looting!

At the point of writing this there were 14 dead but that number is expected to rise to 20.

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In Amsterdam I had a surprise meeting with a handful of Dutch individuals who are interested in a united Europe in which the aristocrats determine policy. The thesis is that under the current 'democratic' system, individuals have no say, except if they have money and lots of it – and even then membership of the 'control-club' excludes the Dutch. That is to be rectified by an aristocratic democracy, a kind of cultural elite which cares about the well being of its people. I hear the words 'patriotism' and 'family'.

Interestingly, I sense that the younger generation of Dutch people – on the streets at least – do not like to speak German and prefer to speak English. At the meeting, this point becomes irrelevant because the war animosity against the Germans is not harboured in this group. On the contrary, the enemy does not come from Germany but rather from those who are pushing the 'Holocaust dogma' on to the people. All very interesting. Anne Frank's diary is not mentioned at all, though the Euro monetary union is. No visit to Amsterdam is complete without some 'krach' in a 'krachten'! But certainly for me there is no visit to the Anne Frank hideout. After 50 years, perhaps others have also grown weary of it.

* * * * *

Belgium

Monday, 15 May 2000: Antwerp
Siegfried Verbeke has reprinted the 1977 German version of Arthur Butz's *The Hoax of the Twentieth Century – Der Jahrhundert Betrug*, as translated by Udo Walendy and Elsbeth Schade. It is amazing that 23 years later this book remains one of the classic books on the topic. Verbeke continues to do his bit for the cause – a great effort behind the scenes.

* * * * *

Return to France

Tuesday, 16 May 2000: Paris
After dropping off the car at Charles De Gaulle Airport, I travel by bus to Gare de Lyon where a number of American tourists board the TGV train.

I look at the technical marvel that is now not so new anymore. What a pity it is that the development of the German magnetic traction train is not progressing. What mind-set is putting the brakes on such a development? Even the Concorde now seems so old. I am not quite certain how to interpret the recent USA court-ordered execution of Microsoft. Why break up a sound enterprise on some kind of monopoly charge? It all rings rather hollow because to be at the cutting edge in this industry requires single-mindedness. The brake is now put on a group that is imbued with the pioneering spirit – *Viam Monstrare*! I hope Microsoft stands firm and wins against those who wish to destroy it. Did the spirit of parasitism, envy and hatred initiate this legal action? Then again, there is a case against extreme forms of economic imperialism such as the oil cartels.

On the bus I meet a lady who calls herself a spiritual healer – Claudine Kurtz. We converse freely and inevitably reach the point about universality and love – how it is a blessing if we can find one soul to call our own, quoting Schiller's *Ode to Joy*, as adapted by Beethoven in his *Ninth Symphony*. Kurtz associates this with her parents' 'Righteous Gentile' designation for having saved Jewish persons during World War II. On the medal it says something about 'who saves one Jewish life…' The parents of our South Australian Associate, David Brockschmidt, also received that Yad Vashem honour: now it is considered by some Australian Zionists that the son has dishonoured his parents by questioning the Holocaust dogma. So much for the price of seeking the truth! I do not raise this whole complex issue with Kurtz but we do exchange our cards.

I settle into my flat and rest, then write up my diary. The European sector is almost complete and it is time to prepare myself for the New World (Order!), the USA, where freedom of speech is constitutionally guaranteed but financially curtailed.

Wednesday, 17 May 2000: Paris
Time: 13.30 hours. I walk for an hour to the Palais De Justice, passing Notre Dame where only last year the exterior was wrapped up for a cleaning session. Now it is done and the building looks all rather ghostly. Never mind, perhaps it is the overcast weather that creates this dullness. The tourists do not mind at all: now that tower tours are on again, Notre Dame is attracting the tourist dollar with a vengeance.

George Mathis appears in Chambre 15 of the Palais De Justice. What is his crime? As the publisher of a newspaper, *Le Reverbere* (The Lamp Post), for the unemployed and homeless, he wrote something about the power of the Jews in France. (Anyone wishing to contact Mr Mathis can reach him at PO Box 10060, Madrid 28008, Spain.) The courtroom is full of France's revisionists whom Mathis has subpoenaed to give evidence on his behalf. When the matter begins, the witnesses file out and the courtroom looks empty.

A brief historical note is in order here. The French legal system pursues revisionists with a law specifically designed to silence their criticism of perverted interpretations of history. It is the Fabius-Gayssot Law, named after the communist member of parliament, Gayssot, and the Jewish prime minister, Laurent Fabius. The law states that it is an offence to deny the crimes against humanity committed by the Germans during World War II, as defined by the Nürnberg War Crimes Tribunal of 1945–46. This refers to the attempt to deny or trivialise the murder of European Jewry.

The country that produced the free speech champion Voltaire has a legal mechanism to silence anyone who dares question the allegation that Germans systematically exterminated European Jews in homicidal gas chambers. Judges in such cases have an easy time because they merely apply the law without asking any questions. The excuse is that the judge is merely following the law. I have been advised that judges plead with the accused that they have no alternative but to apply the law. If a defendant has denied this aspect of the Nürnberg International Military Tribunal then French hypocrisy comes glowingly to the fore in all its rhetorical flourish and elegance.

The German court system punishes differently. There, when one denies the authenticity of the Holocaust gassing story, it is a matter of defaming the memory of the dead and inciting people to hatred (Volksverhetzung). Ironically, it only applies to people who identify themselves as Jews. The Germans go on to claim that scientific investigations continue unimpeded. But if the Holocaust is studied, then that is not a matter of dealing with factual information. Rather it is an act of incitement, racism and even Nazism.

The French system of justice enables individuals to explain why they deny the Holocaust. For example, Robert Faurisson can explain in detail why he denies the Holocaust. The court permits him to present his

arguments. In Germany if one explains the scientific basis of one's research, as did Germar Rudolf, then the judge merely says he is taking judicial notice of the 'Holocaust'. By doing this, the judge then concludes that by airing his arguments, the accused is committing another offence, of insulting the Jewish citizens of Germany. Truth is no defence here.

The Swiss have a racist law that combines the German and French model in some respects. So, too, does the Austrian model attempt to combine the two systems. However, it is permitted to discuss any matter within a small group, something that is not permitted in Germany. The Austrians reason that they need this leeway because otherwise a wife could take her husband to prison were he in her presence to support national socialist ideology. There is provision for a 20-year prison sentence for such an act.

[The Mathis matter was actually transferred from Chambre 17 of the Palais De Justice – where all revisionist cases are heard – to Chambre 15. Then it was postponed for an hour because of a case of a coloured lady having to answer a charge of insulting a black in a hospital. She insulted him by saying, 'Negro eat your cacahouetes (nuts producing cooking oil)'. We have here a lighter coloured person insulting a darker coloured for being a 'real black'. The woman was fined F3000.]

Georges Mathis did not propagate anything to do with the Holocaust. He merely published an article in his newspaper that commented critically on Jewish power in France and the world. The Fabius-Gayssot Law was therefore not activated. Judge Monfort, the president of the court, handles Fabius-Gayssot Law cases in Paris: his female colleague, Judge Ract-Madoux, acts differently. Monfort reminds Mathis that the Holocaust is not the topic but rather of his having written anti-Semitic sentences.

Theoretically the accused can ask any number of witnesses to appear on his behalf. Mathis intended to call 88 witnesses, including France's most notable revisionist scholar, Professor Robert Faurisson. Seven turn up.

(1) Mons. Wagner, a retired lawyer aged 79 years, in his few words to the court protests against the special privileges that Jews in France enjoy. He says they have special laws that enable them to claim damages against insults.

(2) Henri Lesquen, a libertarian who has written a book about racism, says official anti-racism is racism against the French and against whites. This is anti-anti-racism. He also comments about free speech, something I understand and relate to. His liberty group is following in the Voltaire tradition – unqualified freedom of speech! He then qualifies this by saying that he does not deny the genocide of the Jews: he holds to the orthodox belief that the murder against the Jews is a fact. His concern rests with the falsification of the 'anti-racism' concept.

(3) Michel Desotel, a photographer, says nothing at all. He is a definite hostile witness. Mathis expected this man to be quizzed about what another witness would have said, had that witness appeared.

(4) J. Lewkowicz, the gentleman who informed Jean-Marie Le Pen during a talkback radio show that the homicidal gas chambers were a fabrication, cannot get a word in because Mathis abuses him; Mathis asks him how many passports he has, and that this is an intolerable situation. This is unreal! Lewkowicz leaves the witness stand and returns to sit on the bench in the public area of the court.

(5) Jean Pierre Dutrieux, a postal worker, is asked to comment about George Sorros. How can he say anything, when he does not know anything about him? This man leaves the courtroom.

(6) Pierre Guillaume, a well-known French revisionist, is begged by Mathis to 'tell your story'. Guillaume says it makes no sense to say anything here. He has faced this court many times. The judge remarks, rhetorically, that perhaps Guillaume is just a bitter man now.

(7) Robert Faurisson is called and the audience turns around as he enters the court. Faurisson is known in these circles. He reminds the judge that they are well acquainted. Faurisson recalls that at an earlier court case he had asked the judge a question: 'To whom should a judge listen – his conscience or the law?'. The judge had replied that a retired judge made this comment – that a judge should listen to his conscience! Faurisson reminds the judge that in an appeal in 1983 the court had concluded that Faurisson's work was beyond reproach and of the highest academic integrity, and that one may abuse him but never label him as a forger of documents. Faurisson says that since

> 1978 the Jewish community had to realise that it could not argue against revisionists, and so it had to use state power and develop a law against revisionists because it had run out of factual arguments. The defendant did not know what questions to ask him and so Faurisson stood down.

Judge Monfort remains calm and only once shouts at Mathis when the latter does not keep quiet and verbally abuses the state public prosecutor.

The charge against Mathis was brought by Licra (Ligue contre le Racisme et l'Antisemitisme) and by MRAP, a Jewish group that opposes racism. There is even a dismissed renegade judge, Jacques Bidalou, who initially spoke for the prosecution case but then supported the defendant's case. He says he has written a few articles in Mathis's paper and that it is impossible to get justice in this court. He says the only ones that do get justice are the Jews, Licra and MRAP. One has the distinct impression that Bidalou is on the side of Mathis, and that he is there to ridicule the judge and the court system, and to denounce the power of the Jewish community.

At the end of the hearing Mathis says to the prosecutor, 'You can sentence me but you will never get me to pay money to the Jews. I have nothing to do here and I am off or you have to arrest me now!' A policeman holds him back from leaving the courtroom! The prosecution's argument is that Mathis's words can kill ('Le mots creent le meurtre'). The female lawyer for the prosecution claims that while outside the courtroom she heard revisionists talking about ovens and that she heard them say that Jews should be put in them. The male lawyer says that when he reads Mathis's paper, it is as if he is reading 'Je Suis Partout' (Ich bin Überall) – the collaborator newspaper/journal against Jews during the Vichy time of the war.

I have never seen anything like it. The French love their grand moments. There is a place that I remember from my trips to Paris during the 1970s – 'Noisy le Grand' – the grand noise? But this court case was a theatre performance that makes Deckert's show in the German court mild and civilised. One person comments that such lively behaviour – where the judge shouts at the accused to keep quiet, where the accused walks threateningly towards the state prosecutor – is a new development in these courts. It shows that French people have lost respect and trust for

the judiciary, something that the German judiciary lost a long time ago. It began when it started treating revisionists worse than it treats its murderers and paedophiles. The German judges I met during my trip know what is going on but they are isolated and not organised. So, they simply wait until the pendulum swings in their direction because, as they say, the time is not ripe for a palace revolt.

The Australian courtroom scenes – excepting those in the Family Court – are imbued with some sense of decorum and impartiality. I am aware of Evan Witton's criticism of our adversarial court system but I prefer that to this circus.

Then again, it is really up to individual judges how they handle difficult cases and how they dispense justice – if any at all! The mere opportunity offered by the court system to give the accused a right of reply must be therapeutic for many. That is the essence of natural justice. Whether the judge will take note of what is said in his court is another matter.

Someone handed out photocopies of Jean Boyer's *Les Pires Ennemis De Nos Peuples* (Ediciones Libertad, Bogota, 1979). On the left of the title page is a photocopy from the *Jewish Press* of 18 June 1976 featuring a notice inserted by the Supreme Rabbinic Court of America Inc. (1401 Arcola Ave, Silver Spring, Md. 20902 [301] 649-2799):

> EXCOMMUNICATION SESSION: public invited to ceremony and reading
> WRIT OF COMMUNICATION: Bill of Particulars
> AGAINST: Dr Henry Kissinger (Avraham Ben Elazar) Secretary of State
> 22 Sivan 5736, June 20, 1976 – 2:00 P.M.
>
> NEW YORK HILTON, Regent Room 53–54th Streets, Ave. of Americas.
> Members of Court: Rav M.S. Antelman, Rav Beth'Din, Rav M. Blitz, Rav M. Friedman, Rav H.J. Gilner, Rav H. Kranz, Rav G. Meister, Rav M. Brown, Rav E. Kasten.

What relevance this excommunication has in the context of Kissinger's one-world government ideology escapes me at the moment. What it does show me, if this is a genuine matter, is how divided the Jewish community itself is on all issues. There is no real centre of power that is absolutely and solely controlled by Jews–Zionists. Other interest groups, including Christians and Muslims, are also pressing for their share of any lucrative situation. But that is nothing new to those who know that the

Holocaust dogma is there precisely to weld together a fractured group of individuals.

The court case ends at 5.50 p.m. and we make our way to a café to debrief and to congratulate Mathis for having given the judge a piece of his mind. I sense that the court appearance has been therapeutic for the defendant – even if not successful. And yet, as Mathis packs up his belongings and ties them on his little luggage buggy, he walks out alone into the night, where to we do not know. That is the journey we shall all have to take some day – delightful if there is company.

Then it is suppertime and the core supporters around Robert Faurisson adjourn to a delightful French restaurant nearby. Talk moves from a physical performance of spoon-bending to extinguishing a cigarette on the tongue. Then scepticism emerges as a talking point, framed by an evaluation of Diderot's intellectual contributions through to Celine's worth and what of revisionism. Is revisionism heading towards a bleak future? That answer will be formulated and expressed during the forthcoming Institute for Historical Review conference, now only nine days away.

The reasonably clean and efficient Paris underground takes me almost home: two stations before my stop a power failure forces me to get out of the Metro and walk. Advice: Never follow the flow of passengers (as you follow the flow of traffic on the autobahn thereby justifying your speeding!) through an open gate and on to the platform where the train is about to depart – without a ticket. Your hopes of purchasing one at the other end will be dashed and a fine extracted from you. In my case it was considerably reduced because I did not consider myself to be a fare evader. A new concept: fare denier!

Thursday, 18 May 2000: Paris

The legendary Bridget Bardot is to appear in Chambre 17 of the Palais De Justice for having criticised the Muslim method of killing animals (the same as the Jewish method). It is considered a matter for the courts because her comments raise the racist issue. For us it raises the free speech issue of course. I cannot go to the trial because household matters need attending to, such as a final meeting with those who care about what is happening to their country. I receive mixed impressions as regards the introduction of the Euro currency. Those who welcome its introduction point to the benefits of competing as a single European

entity against the mighty US dollar; those who oppose it, fear national sovereignty will be eliminated. This latter comment is countered by the claim that such sovereignty is already a fiction. There are those who will not accept this argument and so radical expressions of ideas freely flow – thank God for free speech in France where 'liberty–fraternity–equality' still grip the imagination of the oppressed though often suspended, especially under the Bonapartes. It was raised by Mathis. The judge did permit him a free verbal flow.

There is also the incessant drive, as in Germany, to declare France a nation of immigrants. This causes the racial card to be pulled and assume importance at all levels of politics. It is played by all – proponents and opponents of immigration. We see an elderly gentleman sitting alone in the café. I am advised he once belonged to a group that ruled an African nation. It was not Idi Amin! Now he frequents the European capitals as a wanderer, a victim of the capitalist policies that he embraced so willingly decades ago. His lifestyle is materialistic and European – that is if his expensive dress sense is any indication of his values. Perhaps, though, he yearns again for that simple village life that he left so long ago when his people ejected him from office.

A Chinese gentleman who has lived in Paris for the past decade will continue to do so. Then, he says, he will return home when he retires. His communication company conceptualises the world in the now traditional economic zones, in his case 'Eurasiatique'.

We discuss the European colonial legacy that lies at the heart of the migration issue. The comment is made that the only thing that has changed as regards European policy towards its former colonies is that in the past the Europeans colonised foreign lands but now they bring people to Europe to again exploit their labour.

Paris is a pleasant and clean city where French rationalism and elegance create the driving engine of its materialistic imperative. The people are friendly. As in the past, my poor French does not distract from communicating effectively with the locals. A couple of French words as an introduction then a switch to either English or German and all is well. Jürgen Graf with 17 languages at his command is far more obliging in any country that he visits.

Charles De Gaulle Airport is like a bustling railway station of bygone days. Three decades ago when I first visited this airport it was small and

not very busy. Now the movement of people is feverish. Thousands throng about with the aim of going somewhere. Reliable information for these travellers is vital. Imagine the chaos and anger that would arise if the whole airport rested on the moral integrity embodied by those who push the Holocaust story as a historical, physical fact! We would have a total breakdown or shut down of all human and technical systems.

That is why it is our moral, legal and social duty to fight the liars and perverters of historical interpretation. A professional opinion cannot merely state that 'The Holocaust happened'. The issue is whether the homicidal gas chambers existed or not. Imagine again the airport scenario – trust in the whole operation is vital. If travellers cannot trust the information then they can claim damages for deceptive dealings. If there is an over-booking, the airlines have in place a compensation package for travellers. So, too, it ought to be with the Holocaust industry. Yet there is a limitation of liability imposed on those who propagate the lie: There are legal supports for the lie, and thus anyone who claims damages for deception will be doubly punished. The liars are literally getting away with murder.

I had to pass through airport security before checking in. A lady asked me a number of questions concerning my luggage: 'Where did I stay the night and did I leave the bag there?', 'Did I pack the bag myself?', 'Where was my point of departure?, 'What items have I in my bag?' (Personal clothing, laptop, camera and cassette recorder), 'Are they your own?' (Yes) and 'Did anyone touch them?' (No). As I handed my check-in card to an attendant, he asks in a whisper (a kind of secretive attitude, perhaps an introduction for New York), 'Did anyone give anything to you?'. I reply: 'I wish they had'.

Again, the importance of telling the truth in the event of something happening comes to the fore. And then we have court cases where telling the truth and the search for truth is considered irrelevant – in Germany's case, it is against the law to tell the truth in court! That is a terrible moral, social and legal problem. It cripples the minds of all Germans. No wonder the young are confused and flee into a subculture of noisy music, sex and drugs. It is too painful to behold any reality in such a mentally twisted world.

Friday, 19 May 2000: Paris
Departure from Charles De Gaulle Airport to …

Chapter 4

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The Americas

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United States of America

Friday 19 May 2000: New York
My arrival is at John F. Kennedy International Airport (JFK). It is a comfortable 8-hour flight to New York. Again it is good to see mature flight attendants – two have been at it for 30 years – delivering a friendly and efficient service. The usual immigration forms are handed out and I show one flight attendant the comment on the green card – I-94W Non-immigrant Visa Waiver Arrival/Departure Form – 'Have you ever been or are you now involved in espionage or sabotage; or in terrorist activities; or genocide; or between 1933 and 1945 were you involved, in any way, in persecutions associated with Nazi Germany or its allies?' The senior flight attendant informs me that in all her years of service she actually has never read the back of this form.

There is more, including a waiver of rights: 'I hereby waive any rights to review or appeal of an immigration officer's determination as to my admissibility, or to contest, other than on the basis of an application for asylum, any action in deportation'.

All incoming travellers automatically sign this card because of the paragraph that follows the above: 'CERTIFICATION: I certify that I have

read and understand all the questions and statements on this form. The answers I have furnished are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief'.

Usually when someone lies in a court of law it is common practice to fall back on a phrase as 'to the best of my knowledge and belief', perhaps adding, 'I did it in good faith', when the lie or an action is especially damaging to another person's well-being.

The moral content of this form is clear, something further clarified by the wording of question B:

> Have you ever been arrested or convicted for an offense or crime involving moral turpitude or a violation related to a controlled substance; or been arrested or convicted for two or more offenses for which the aggregate sentence to confinement was five years or more; or been a controlled substance trafficker; or are you seeking entry to engage in criminal or immoral activities?

Moral turpitude – the last time I heard that was when the University of Melbourne Ormond College's master was charged with a sexual harassment offence. But we must not forget, in the United States, if you do naughty things in cars – civilised people do it in beds – you can get arrested, as one British film star found out some years ago.

The lady next to me is flying home after spending two weeks in Paris visiting her sister who is married to a Frenchman. Originally from Papa and Baby Doc country, Haiti, she has spent over 20 years in New York. She raises the question of being black and how it does not bother her anymore – as it did at one time. She loves New York. She tells me that the practice of straightening her hair is causing problems and the hairline above her forehead is receding because of it. When it is too obvious, she cheerfully says, she will shave her head and wear a wig like the Orthodox Jewish women are required to do.

The arrival at JFK is timely despite the half-hour departure delay. Luckily today's weather is better than yesterday's when flights had to be cancelled. The passage through immigration is swift. A little dog is led through the baggage collection area. It sniffs my bag and its handler asks me whether I have any food in there. I say 'No' but add that a friend's cat once left its mark on it. This causes laughter from those who hear the exchange.

I grab a taxi which for a flat rate of $US30 takes me to anywhere in Manhattan where I shall be until my departure on 23 May. The trip is slow because of accidents and peak-hour traffic but I feel comfortable looking at the scenery – very much like our cities. The driver, Shushkov, is grumpy and there is no conversation with him. He has the radio tuned to a station that offers a 20-minute stockmarket update. Is that not valuable and important news? A live radio-cross to New York Town Hall brings the news that Mayor Rudolph Giuliani will not run the race against Hillary Rodham Clinton for the United States Senate because of his prostate cancer. He begins his speech with a long repetitive, 'I love you and you love me, and I am lucky that you love me because I love you' speech. Amazingly, he does get the message across that a health crisis has brought him some wisdom about the meaning of life – health is more important than running for political office.

I meet Michael and Susan who warmly welcome me to New York. My first task is to download my mail and to post the Europe section of the diary. The following item is of interest:

Sydney Morning Herald (www.smh.com.au) 19 May 2000

Our man in London won't dignify Irving

> London: Australia's envoy in Britain has delivered a diplomatic snub to the revisionist historian Mr David Irving.
>
> The High Commissioner, Mr Philip Flood, attending a function at Australia House, declined to shake the hand of the man four times refused a visa to enter Australia because of his views on the Holocaust.
>
> 'I find David Irving's views totally repugnant and offensive and I believe the overwhelming majority of Australians would find his views and attitudes repugnant and offensive,' Mr Flood told reporters later.
>
> Mr Irving accosted the High Commissioner before a concert at Australia House in the Strand. He was attending as a guest of Australian-born Lady Michele Renouf, the third wife of the late Sir Frank Renouf.
>
> Mr Irving, branded by a British judge in a defamation ruling last month as 'an active Holocaust denier', an anti-Semite, a racist, and

> a pro-Nazi right-wing polemicist, said he planned to ask Mr Flood why he could come to the High Commission 'to be among Australians and friends when I can't come to Australia and do the same thing'.
>
> He said he planned stepping up his campaign to visit Australia and would soon be making another visa application.
>
> Lady Renouf described herself as 'a champion of Mr Irving'.
>
> Although she said she did not know him before the trial, newspaper coverage of the defamation case had prompted her interest, she said.
>
> 'That's what took me to the High Court expecting to find some crazy person who would dream of saying that genocide didn't happen and I found a very well-grounded debater,' she said.

It is good to see Michele making contact with Irving. Perhaps her own studies will broaden somewhat to include the link of Wagner–Hitler–alleged gas chambers! The unifying principle will always be the free speech issue. The fact that Irving is not a criminal, and that his views keep him out of Australia, is intolerable – and it needs to be rectified. Still, it highlights the power of the Australian Zionists. It does not help bitching about it. Our publicity campaign needs to be put in overdrive because Irving cannot be expected to do all this by himself, though perhaps he would like to, thereby not having to share the glory when the myth is finally banished to cloud cuckooland.

It is sad to see Irving being clobbered by the usual concepts, and Judge Gray certainly attempted to place Irving into the traditional conceptual prison where these concepts rule: Holocaust denier, hater, anti-Semite, racist, neo-Nazi. The poverty of the man's mind is here revealed: these concepts say nothing about Irving at all, except that there are the users of such concepts who do not like him. Not one good argument flows from any of these concepts – that is why they are useless in helping us to understand complex historical issues. It is really an abuse of the 'a priori' argument. The persecution of the Jews under national socialism was a fact. Hence any particulars which relate to it must be true and not be questioned either. Such methodology does not help us develop an independent world view, something that is critical for those who wish to be free thinkers.

Another e-mail comes from Germar Rudolf:

> After six years of hard work we finally succeeded:
> Ernst Gauss (ed.) *Dissecting the Holocaust, The Growing Critique of 'Truth' and Memory*, Theses & Dissertations Press, Capshaw (AL) 2000, 608 pp. Letter Size Format, Cloth Hard Cover with 4 Color Dust Jacket, Bibliography, Index, more than 140 illustration, Bookmark.
> Delivery starts probably in July/August this summer and orders are already being taken either at the T&DP website http://www.tadp.org or directly from T&DP, PO Box 64, Capshaw AL 35742, USA. For more information visit http://www.tadp.org.

Saturday, 20 May 2000: New York
A restful night. I look out the window of my apartment on 72nd Street and find it quite unfriendly outside. It is raining and this means I can concentrate on what I will be saying at the IHR Conference in a week from now.

Then in the afternoon it is time to explore Manhattan on foot, just on ten hours. It is enough time to gain an impression, a feel for this part of the city. A general cheerfulness is evident in those who walk along the reasonably clean footpaths. Or, as my host wickedly asks, is this owing to some chemically induced high?

It is time to explore.

- At the 9th Avenue food fair, to the spying out of a statute of liberty on top of the building that sports an O'Neil's neon sign, opposite the State Opera, across from Columbus Avenue.
- Buying 10 postcards of New York scenes for $US1, then walking 50 paces to see a better offer – 15 postcards for $US1.
- After reflecting on how the Trump Tower retained its height without breaking new building regulations to making it to the Empire State Building – there reading a sign which states that visibility is low to zero, and thus a trip to the top is a waste of time.
- The next best thing is to enjoy a ride in the simulator – NYSkyride – that offers sweeping vistas over the whole city.
- Mars 2112 is a cavern eatery dressed up futuristically, but not so the Rising Dragon Tattoos where you can chose from a wide selection of adornments for your body – which we did not do, nor did we make it to the Intrepid Sea-Air-Space Museum.

- Guess what is the 'funniest and cleverest show in town'? Dame Edna Everage, of course. There is nothing like a Dame and so, Barry Humphries, you are still just a man dressed up as a woman, and I preferred you as Metternich in the Beethoven film.
- Lower, Midtown, Uptown Manhattan – on we go, crossing 5th Avenue, a view of Times Square at dusk, Broadway again to see what is on – 'Cats', 'Les Miserables', 'Miss Saigon', 'Saturday Night Fever' (not personally afflicted), 'Jesus Christ Superstar', 'Riverdance-on-Broadway', 'Aida' – with an Elton John score, 'Cabaret' and even 'The Phantom of the Opera' is still showing. There is no reason to complain about not being able to make choices here. We do and take a turn and get ourselves a nice hot chocolate in one of the avant-garde restaurants. Then it is well past the witching hour and my feet, no my senses, need a rest.

Another item of interest, of 13 May 2000, has just come through e-mail:

Journalist Convicted in Romania

> BUCHAREST, Romania (AP) – A journalist accused of writing articles with an 'anti-Semitic' character has been handed a two-year suspended prison sentence for 'nationalist propaganda,' the daily newspaper Ziua reported Saturday.
>
> Mihai Bogdan Antonescu, 35, was convicted Thursday by a Bucharest court, which ruled he had written anti-Semitic articles in 1997 to 1998 in the weekly newspaper 'Attacking the Person,' where he was formerly the deputy editor-in-chief.
>
> One article appearing in the paper called members of the government 'dirty Jews' and Gypsies. Another referred to Jews as 'virtual soap' – a reference to the Nazi practice of making soap from the remains of Jews killed in World War II death camps. The same article lamented the lack of 'barbed wire and Cyclone B' – the gas widely used to execute inmates at Nazi concentration camps.
>
> Antonescu's case gained international prominence in 1999, when FIFA – the world's top soccer body – recommended that the Romanian soccer federation examine all publications owned by Dumitru Dragomir, who is the deputy chairman of the Romanian soccer league and owner of 'Attacking the Person' for anti-Semitic bias.
>
> FIFA had previously asked the Romanian soccer league to investigate Dragomir following an official complaint from the New York-based Anti-Defamation League.

> There was no comment from Antonescu after the ruling. He was the first journalist to be sued for 'nationalist and chauvinist propaganda,' since communism ended in 1989.

*

And while we are at it here is an e-mail I received yesterday:

> Sir,
>
> Your views that the holocaust did not take place, as is commonly believed outrage me. I have studied the Jewish concentration camp extensively, viewed numerous historical footage and read several accounts, and in my mind there is now doubt that the holocaust took place. You made a fool of yourself in Germany, and continue to do so. You are offending the Jewish people of today, and disrespecting their millions of murdered ancestors. Your site is a disgrace and reflects the bigoted views of only a very few miseducated simpletons. Perhaps freedom of speech has spoilt you.
>
> Disgusted
>
> jessemartin@hotmail.com

What can I say in reply to this person? Stop believing and start thinking! But the protester is not alone. Even in backwater New Zealand there is movement at the station!

New Zealand Herald 12.05.2000

University rejects protest over PhD student
Quentin Clarkson,
http://www.nzherald.co.nz/storydisplay.cfm?storyID=136949

> HAMILTON – Placard-waving Waikato University students yesterday sounded a warning to staff supporting the doctoral student and alleged neo-Nazi Hans Kupka.
>
> About 60 students gathered at the university square at noon before marching to the vice-chancellor's office. The protesters claim that German-born Mr Kupka, aged 55, has published a substantial number of anti-Semitic and Holocaust-denial statements on the Internet. His PhD will examine the use of German in New Zealand. The protesters met assistant vice-chancellor Jeremy

> Callaghan because the vice-chancellor, Bryan Gould, is in China.
>
> Waikato Jewish Association spokeswoman Dr Sarah Shieff said students would now pursue internal means of making sure Mr Kupka was not allowed to study at Waikato University.
>
> She disagreed with a letter Professor Gould sent last week that said that Mr Kupka's statements did not constitute Holocaust denial. Professor Gould said if the university denied someone freedom of speech by not accepting him or her, it might have to defend itself in court.
>
> Dr Shieff said Mr Kupka accepted there was a Holocaust, but believed it was on a much smaller scale than it was. She said his doctorate would be 'unviable' if Jews were excluded from it and 'morally and culturally unsound' if they were included.
>
> 'We believe he will bring the university into disrepute if his PhD goes ahead.'
>
> Mr Callaghan said Professor Gould had made it abundantly clear that the university had thoroughly investigated Mr Kupka before accepting him. 'We found no fault in the process. We have found no lawful reason he should be excluded.'
>
> Yesterday's protest had not changed the university's view. 'It was only the movement of people from one building to another.'

Sunday, 21 May 2000: New York

The weather is ideal for another walk – cool and an intermittent slight drizzle. It means long walks without perspiration and with hope for some inspiration.

Central Park is inviting not because there is the AIDS run, with New York Police Department personnel and vehicles blocking off all roads into the park, but it permits me to breathe some fresh air. Again the feeling is that New Yorker's are a laid-back, happy lot who use the park for their Sunday outing. I hardly see any children or youngsters, mainly middle-agers doing their stuff.

I delight in noting that a block-long line of people is trying to get into the Beethoven 2000 concert – complete with string quartets. Today is one of the six free performances at the Alice Tully Hall, Lincoln Center.

Queuing up, I am pleased to see, is a cross-section of people from young ages to old. This indicates that classical music is, contrary to what the general media suggests, a flourishing enterprise. This New York policy of offering free cultural events is, of course, nothing new. The South Australian government did it in November–December 1998 with the Wagner Ring Cycle performance. Still, as the flyer states,

> Free Time is your guide to a uniquely New York phenomenon: first-class entertainment & intellectual stimulation happening in this great city for the great price of free. The search, the toil, the sweat is ours. Every month, over 600 free films, concerts, plays, lectures, etc. are yours for $1.33 a month. Monthly guide to free events in Manhattan. NY Philharmonic's Concerts in the Parks are very well known. Kurt Masur's appearances in free indoor concerts are much less known. If you didn't know, it's not your fault…You didn't have 'Free Time'.

'The MoMA Staff on Strike' reads a leaflet handed out by members of the Professional and Administrative Staff Association (PASTA). What is the gripe? Layoffs and not enough money at the Museum of Modern Art.

Then it is time to rest and reflect a little by entering St Patrick's Cathedral – dwarfed by the skyscrapers all around this church, however, scrapes your soul. I missed the Fifth Sunday of Easter 10.15 a.m. Mass. Now the packed church is listening to a service in Spanish.

A long walk to the United Nations complex is an exercise in willpower. What do I want there, anyway? Perhaps the whole complex will sink into the East River – one day. I can understand how our Australian politicians get dragged there to be impressed with the heart of world government, be invited to address the assembly of puppet states, feel important and come home to implement political, economic and social policies that are quite alien to Australia's national interests. Once captured by the grandeur of the United Nations Organisation, these politicians will, in time, realise what they have done – but then it will be too late and they will be too ashamed to admit that their earlier decisions were immature and not in Australia's best interest. The tragedy of rejected African politicians is legendary here, as it is in Paris.

Once back at my apartment it is a surfing of the 90-odd TV channels – nothing is of interest, except a film about the 1972 Munich Olympics that

were nearly cancelled owing to the massacre of the Israeli athletes. Then it is time to read today's *New York Times* where an article on page 4 is relevant to my work. Note the similar pattern of the use of the term 'denier'.

Mbeki's visit to U.S. Puts AIDS Activists in a Quandary
Daniel J. Wakin

When President Thabo Mbeki of South Africa said last year that AZT was too dangerous to give to H.I.V.-infected pregnant women, AIDS researchers and activists were taken aback. The drug is commonly used to prevent transmission of the disease to newborns, and many of the people who advocate its use said thousands of lives would be lost in a country where the epidemic is burning at white heat.

That reaction turned to shock when Mr Mbeki appointed an AIDS advisory panel that included researchers who have postulated that H.I.V. does not cause the disease, apposition long rejected by the overwhelming majority of scientists.

Now Mr Mbeki is embarking on his first state visit to the United States since succeeding Nelson Mandela as president last year, and activists and those who treat AIDS are wondering how to greet him. Most seem o have decided that the best offense is to give no offense, an approach that they say is being counseled by the Clinton administration.

'The suggestion has been not to press him hard,' said Martin Delaney, founding director of San Francisco-based Project Inform, a treatment information and advocacy group. 'The fear here is that he'll dig in worse if he gets pressured.'

Some activists are preparing a statement to be signed by prominent scientists worldwide reaffirming their view that H.I.V., or human immunodeficiency virus, causes AIDS. Others are planning to try to speak to Mr Mbeki when he appears in San Francisco on Wednesday, two days after meeting President Clinton at the White House.

'We're all struggling with how best to make a difference,' said Jane Silver, vice president for public policy at the American Foundation for AIDS Research in Washington. 'Finally the world is focusing on AIDS in Africa. Part of the challenge is making sure it is not sidetracked.'

'There are no simple answers to what to do about the president coming here, how to respond to the challenges he's created,' she said.

Some scientists are hoping the government will arrange a meeting with prominent American researchers to put Mr Mbeki on what they consider the right path, although administration officials say they have no such plans.

About six weeks ago, several scientists wrote to Sandra L Thurman, the White House director of national AIDS policy, to express concern about South African government contacts with the dissident scientists who are led by Peter Duesberg and David Rasnick, both professors in California.

For advocates and scientists, the stakes are high in a country where nearly 1 out of 10 people is infected with H.I.V. They say that by reopening the debate, Mr Mbeki is hampering efforts to control the disease.

The effects could go further, Mr Delaney and others argue. If the message seeps in that AIDS does not spread by a transmittable virus, people may ignore admonitions to practice safe sex.

And given Mr Mbeki's stature in Africa and among blacks elsewhere, any comfort that he gives to the H.I.V. 'denialists' will feed the fires of those who claim that AIDS is a conspiracy by the West aimed at third world people, Mr Delaney said.

Mr Mbeki's 33-member AIDS panel met on May 6. According to an activist who attended the meeting, David Scondras of Boston, the dissidents voiced their view that H.I.V. does not cause AIDS. They said screening blood supplies was a waste of money and accused the moderator of bias. Mr Scondras said South African officials who were present were taken aback. Mr Mbeki addressed the scientists, and appeared to distance himself from the dissidents.

He said he knew that H.I.V. caused AIDS, but wanted to explore why a certain subgroup of the virus is more prevalent in Africa than in the West, and whether poverty and malnutrition are likely causes. Those factors, along with drug use, anti-AIDS drugs themselves and parasites, are often cited by the dissidents as causes.

Mr Mbeki adopted a different tone in a letter to President Clinton and other world leaders last month, accusing those condemning his approach as waging a 'campaign of intellectual intimidation and terrorism'.

> In the past Mr Mbeki has said the expense of providing AZT is far greater than South Africa can afford.
>
> Many activists praise the South African leader for striving to understand AIDS in an African context, where female-to-male transmission is much more common than in the West. And few question his commitment to fighting the disease.
>
> 'What he's done here is akin to if President Clinton decided that he's going to determine the orbital trajectory of the next space mission', Mr Delaney said. 'It's an intrusion of a leader into an area that's not his expertise.

*

There we have it! The AIDS lobby wishes to dictate discussion content. That is not science because any scientific result is a mere approximation – not an absolute – and thus revision of results is what drives scientific research. The article clearly shows how the Holocaust lobby also operates along the same lines – right into the USA's White House. That office is then used to dignify the accepted AIDS dogma and to vilify the dissenters. That mechanism of elimination is exactly what the communist regimes used against their critics, thereby hoping to protect and save their ideology from legitimate critical analysis.

It is a re-run of what Holocaust revisionists are quite familiar with – being talked about and experiencing legal persecution but never having an open discussion about the problem. And this is not acceptable in a community that prides itself to be 'democratic', 'tolerant', 'unbiased', 'non-discriminatory' etc.

*

E-mail correspondence

> From: Jesse Martin <jessemmartin@hotmail.com>
> To: <info@adelaideinstitute.org>
> Sent: Monday, May 22, 2000 9:49 a.m.
> Subject: Returned Letter to Dr Toben
>
> Dr Toben,
>
> You asked me to define the term holocaust and draw you a plan of Auschwitz, well here you are, Holocaust, the word itself means massive fire. 'The Holocaust' has come to mean the period

between 1933 and 1945 when Hitler set out to destroy European Jewry. The term holocaust was not applied at the time, it has been 'back dated', to apply it later. I ask you only one thing Dr Toben and I wait interested to hear you reply. My question to you is, if the extermination of 4 million Jews did not occur, then how do you explain the accounts of Donald Watt of the mass burnings of gassed Jewish bodies at Auschwitz as detailed in the novel *Stoker*. It may do you good to read it. And as for the floor plan of Auschwitz, It has been attached.

Jesse Martin

*

Dear Mr Martin

Watt's book, and his whole story, has been revealed as a fabrication of his mind – and that criticism did not come from revisionists but from the upholders of the myth.

You need to be a little more critical about what you read and then start to think more and believe less.

Regards
Fredrick Toben

*

Dr Toben,

Mr Donald Watt's accounts have been recognised by the Australian government, with the payment of $10,000. The official statement issued to him read the words, 'He (Donald Watt), was interned illegally in Auschwitz concentration camp'. If you still wanted to dismiss this account and the findings of the Australian government, (I agree that it did contain mistakes concerning the layout of Auschwitz), then how do you explain accounts given in the novel Ellie, and other such texts ...

Sincerely
J. Martin

*

Mr Martin

Please think about it, the proof that the homicidal gassings took place is not proven by the government payout. Have you heard of Alex McClelland who got the same kind of payment for being at the small fortress in Theresienstadt? He, too, tries the same story as proof that he was there – and he takes Watt's opposing view of the

gas chamber story. I remain skeptical because 'show me or draw me the murder weapon – the homicidal gas chamber at Auschwitz'!

Regards
Fredrick Toben, New York.

*

Dr Toben,

Like I said, I do agree that Donald Watt's account is questioned by Holocaust deniers, and holocaust acceptors alike. But what about the accounts given in books like Ellie, and other stories of Jews in Auschwitz concentration camps. And how do you explain the pictures and newsreels of the millions of dead bodies, mass graves, and the executions themselves. Attached is an aerial view of Auschwitz in 1945.

J Martin,
Horsham

*

Mr Martin

Isn't that nice, a fellow from Horsham, and here I am in New York thinking you were somewhere in the big smoke. Congratulations for even taking on this little journey in your mind.

You are a product of terrible biased propaganda that the schools serve up without shame. It is obvious from your letters that you have passed the stage of letting out a big screech, then raced off into isolation to lick your wounds that come from realizing one has been conned for so long. This is the real sense of free thinking, having the moral courage to think differently and flow against the stream so that new visions are available to you - rather than some re-hashed blinkered dogmatic interpretation of the third hand kind.

Donald Watt's popular writings do not rate a serious mention in the Holocaust Revisionist arsenal, only to show the fraud that goes on in this field.

If you were to look at our site and search the connections for more information, then you will slowly realise that you have just begun to scratch the surface of this topic.

It would do well to remember the Faurisson quip: No Holes, No Holocaust.

Also, remember that a lot of the controversy is made up of emotional ravings and side-tripping into areas irrelevant. For example, it is usually claimed that the mass shootings are denied. Not so. Why not? Because there is evidence of such, documentary and reliable at that.

Not so with the alleged homicidal gas chamber allegation. It is a massive libel of the German people, to accuse them of something, then not even permit them to question the details of the allegations.

Finally, ask yourself the question: Why imprison people for questioning aspects of history? There's something sick about that. The response is that these people who ask questions are: Holocaust deniers, anti-Semites, racists, haters and neo-Nazis. Then, one needs to ask, what of the people who question the homicidal gassing story, who are none of the above?

In any case, an anti-Semite is usually a person the Jews don't like, just as a racist is someone the multi-cultureless do not like.

Using these five concepts is intellectually dishonest because it inhibits discussion thereby preventing that vital exchange of information so unnecessary for a mature person.

Think on these things.

Fredrick Toben,
New York

*

Dr Toben,

I have answered all of your questions with evidence that supports my beliefs, I now ask the same of you. Please supply me with information that supports your 'version' of the holocaust, because of yet you have supplied none, and a case without evidence is lost. I have included a picture of a gas chamber at Auschwitz, I am interested to hear what you think of it.

Yours sincerely,
J Martin

*

Mr Martin

> You believe, that is a religious matter. I want to know. Have a look at our website where we have photographs showing my physical 'research'. More when I return home. I am about to depart for Washington, then on to the IHR conference in California, and from there home via New Zealand. I just haven't the time to do this elementary work with you at this time.
>
> Regards
> Fredrick Toben

*

The laptop is still not performing too well but I shall take the blame and save it.

I bought a copy of the just-released book by 93-year-old Jacques Barzun, a former professor of history at Columbia University. He is the author of some 30 books and was twice president of the American Academy of Arts and Letters. I like the fellow's dedication, 'To All Whom It May Concern', and he ends *From Dawn To Decadence: 1500 To The Present – 500 Years of Western Cultural Life* (HarperCollins, New York, 2000, ISBN 0-06-017586-9) with:

> It need hardly be pointed out that the anonymous author's extravaganza did not represent any body of contemporary opinion, only his own. Nor can it be ascertained when and on what grounds his vision of the future occurred to him. But the preceding survey of demotic life and times can be chronologically situated and described as
>
> A View from New York Around 1995.

So, what is all the worry about Hayward 'recanting' his views of 1993? History is an ongoing revising of views. I can see Barzun will not have to do anything like that anymore. So, let us take a brief glance at what he has to say on that special topic.

I looked in the 'Index of Subjects'. Guess what? Yes, there is no mention of the 'Holocaust' nor is there anything about 'Auschwitz'. Einstein is mentioned five times in the 'Index of Persons', Hitler only four times. There is mention of the 'Jewish massacre', something that J.-C. Pressac predicted would replace the use of the term 'Holocaust'.

At page 748 Barzun goes on to say:

> What distinguishes from other mass killings the two egregious examples of the 20C, the Russian of the kulaks (enriched farmers) and the German of Jews, Gypsies, and others marked for destruction by their beliefs, is that they were deliberate and systematic, and in the German, abetted by science. In neither instance was it the soldiers' frenzy in victory or the populace avenging against their neighbors some old grievance. There is no excuse for massacre in any case, but history set a kind of standard that these acts of national policy violated…The modern attempts at genocide were ignobly intellectual: the kulaks' existence contradicted the theory of Communism, and the German victims were 'racially harmful' to the nation. Granted the mix of other objectives – for the Germans a scapegoat, for the Russians, money and land, and for both a unifying effect – the blot remains that a pair of ideas, long matured and held as true by millions outside the scene of their application, should have produced a special kind of sophisticated crime.

The 'modern attempts at genocide'? How was it attempted, Jacques? Do you mean 'limited gassings' or what method was employed? Thank you, Jacques Barzun, you have raised more issues here, and so revisionism is alive and well. Germar Rudolf's scientific analysis of the homicidal gas chamber allegation is more important than ever before. Leuchter is still doing his bit by proxy and with minimum effort – the film made about him is screening around the world, and Adelaide Institute's webmaster continues to post this material on the site.

With such thoughts in my mind I switch off my New York bedside light.

Monday, 22 May 2000: New York

Some interesting e-mail today. I recall that on the British Airways flight from Johannesburg to London, a toilet blockage problem developed, causing some consternation amongst the captain and crew. It may just be a harmless matter.

Another clear-cut case of legal persecution is the following – and note that the word 'lying' appears crucial in the argument. Yet, even President Clinton was allowed to lie, and get away with it!

Ottawa Citizen, 22 May 2000

Government wins a round in deportation case
Judge rules case against 89-year-old alleged Nazi collaborator can proceed,
despite man's advanced age
Andrew Duffy, http://www.ottawacitizen.com

The federal government has won the first round in its bid to deport an 89-year-old St. Catharine's man for allegedly collaborating with German security police during the Nazi occupation of Ukraine during the Second World War.

Federal Court Judge Francois Lemieux last week ruled that the government case against Jacob Fast can proceed, despite concern about what it will do to the long-retired machinist.

'I am not unmindful of the evidence relating to the financial consequences to Mr. Fast. Indeed ... it seems that the harm to Mr. Fast should be taken into consideration,' Judge Lemieux said.

'However, in my view, in the scheme of things, this factor cannot in any way displace the need to get along with this process, and that ultimately the truth must come out, which is both in the interest of Mr. Fast and in the interest of the minister.'

Judge Lemieux heard evidence that it will cost up to $750,000 to defend the case and that Mr. Fast now has $30,000 in assets.

Mr. Fast wanted Judge Lemieux to halt proceedings until the Federal Court conducts a full review of the government's decision to seek his deportation.

Immigration Minister Elinor Caplan has served notice that she intends to revoke Mr. Fast's citizenship on the grounds he entered the country without divulging his German citizenship or his alleged record as a collaborator.

It will ultimately be up to the Federal Court to decide if Mr. Fast lied to Canadian immigration officials 53 years ago when he entered the country.

A father of three, Mr. Fast is a Mennonite who now lives in a small apartment in a St. Catharine's home for the aged. He is the oldest suspected war criminal ever to be targeted by the government for deportation – Mr. Fast turns 90 next month — and his case highlights the legal and moral complexity of such prosecutions.

Younger men have died during similar proceedings or had cases against them dropped because of ill health.

'There's no particular age limit: it's case by case,' said justice department lawyer Max Wolpert, a member of the government's war crimes unit.

But Mr. Fast's lawyer, Peter Doody, called it 'extremely unfortunate that the government would proceed with a case of this kind against a man of this age.'

'He's a very old man,' Mr. Doody said, 'and I don't believe it's possible to have a fair trial 55 years after the events where all of the witnesses are dead and all of the relevant documents have been destroyed.'

Mr. Doody said the allegations are also difficult to defend because they suggest that Mr. Fast had an ill-defined 'association' with German security police.

The war crimes unit recently filed documents with the court that provide the first details of the government's case against Mr. Fast.

According to the documents, Mr. Fast was an ethnic German born in a Mennonite community on the Dnepr River, next to the city of Zaporozhye in Ukraine.

He was 31 when Nazi Germany invaded Russia in June 1941. By October of that year, German forces occupied Zaporozhye.

Federal officials claim Mr. Fast became an auxiliary member of the German Security Police, the infamous Sicherheitspolizei, or Sipo.

The Sipo was largely responsible for putting into effect Nazi policies in the occupied eastern territories. They counted among their duties the jobs of fighting 'Jewish-Bolshevism' and the systematic extermination of racial enemies of the Third Reich: Communists and Jews.

Special units of the Sipo carried out interrogations and executions of anyone suspected of being a Communist or Jew.

Ethnic Germans in Ukraine were not allowed to become members of the German Sipo, but they could become auxiliary police members and assist the special units in carrying out their tasks.

The federal government alleges that Mr. Fast worked for the German security police as an auxiliary member from October 1941 until 1944.

The government contends the auxiliary police unit in Zaporozhye was headed by Mr. Fast's brother, Ivan, and divided into six units. One of the units was known as the Political Police, which participated in the rounding up and execution of the Jewish population of Zaporozhye.

'Jacob Fast was personally responsible for the arrest and mistreatment of prisoners, some of whom were later deported to concentration camps,' the documents contend.

In 1943, the Soviet Red Army turned back the German advances and a large number of ethnic Germans in Ukraine retreated west. By October of that year, the Soviets reoccupied the city of Zaporozhye.

Jacob Fast left the city in early October and made his way to German-occupied Poland. In January 1944, he applied for and was granted German citizenship.

At the end of the war, eight million displaced persons were living in refugee camps. A United Nations refugee agency screened prospective immigrants for resettlement, but German citizens, war criminals and collaborators were not supposed to be eligible for assistance.

Mr. Fast, however, managed to obtain the necessary travel documents from the UN agency.

In July 1946, an uncle of Mr. Fast's wife sponsored the family for emigration to Canada. The application described Mr. Fast and his family as displaced Mennonites from Russia.

Mr. Fast, his wife and children arrived in Halifax on July 31, 1947, and were landed as immigrants the same day. At the time, German citizens were not being admitted to Canada as immigrants.

The government contends that Mr. Fast, by concealing his German citizenship and his war record, deprived immigration officials of the information they needed to make a valid determination of whether or not to issue him a visa. They contend Mr. Fast would not have been eligible had he told the truth.

> The Justice Department is focusing its efforts on the deportation of war criminals since it's easier to prove that suspects lied about their emigration to Canada than it is to prove what they did during the Second World War.
>
> A Federal Court decision that an individual lied to obtain Canadian citizenship cannot be appealed.

*

And so my final day and night in New York is coming to a close. I ring Professor Norman Finkelstein to see if we can meet and discuss matters raised in his forthcoming book. He declines because our positions are 'poles apart'. I suppose were I to follow that kind of logic, then my wishing to speak to 'friend and foe' is indeed a naïve attitude. I recall how in my student days the left-wing students had that kind of attitude towards me. Then, when I spent a week in Berlin – that is during the middle 1970s – and attended seminars where East German Marxist professors celebrated their system, I had lively discussions with these 'poles apart' individuals. I certainly found that we agreed on the same goal, of the system benefiting individuals' well being. But we disagreed on which road we ought to travel in order to get there.

A delightful evening meal in a Turkish restaurant with Michael and Susan ended my stay in New York.

The shock of changing $AU100 and receiving less than $US50 for it has brought me back to basics. The rising interest rate is harming overseas exchange transactions – but the USA profits. Interestingly, the USA may be number one in the world in many endeavours but in one it cannot compete – time. We are always ahead of the USA because when they wake up, we are already going to sleep awaiting the next day.

Tuesday, 23 May 2000: New York–Washington
Another overcast day, something that is quite pleasant for me, but I hear the Californian area is sweltering in an excessive heatwave. Will it get hotter as we approach the weekend's conference?

'Disbar Clinton, panel urges. President vows he'll fight recommendation'. That is the front-page headline in *USA Today* ('The Nation's Newspaper' for 50 cents!). What is the issue? Clinton admits his

testimony in the Paula Jones sexual harassment case was misleading but not false. He denied having sexual relations with Monica Lewinsky. But US District Court Judge Susan Webber Wright found in January 1998 that Clinton was in contempt for lying and fined him $US90 000. Now an Arkansas Supreme Court Committee on Professional Conduct wants to have Clinton disbarred from practising law because of 'serious misconduct', i.e. for not telling the truth – for lying.

My trip to JFK takes just on an hour and $40 for the taxi, and I consider myself lucky in having arrived at the airport on time. Traffic in Manhattan had come to a halt around lunchtime. Well, I wait patiently for the 2.35 p.m. plane – we board at 4 p.m.! Mechanical trouble on the SAAB American Eagle requires we wait until a substitute machine is available.

My arrival at Washington is uncomplicated, as is the $12 taxi fare to the Library of Congress. The Sudanese taxi driver is knowledgeable and interesting. His expressed sentiments make me wonder how the Horn of Africa will develop some productivity and peace. He is needed there and not in Washington driving taxis.

At the Library of Congress the 'Celebrating Local Legacies' display is on with a fine spread for its supporters who seem to be mainly Waspish. The atmosphere is uplifting because, as Janet McGregor, a guide, says: 'The spirit that built this had ideals'. I note one of the many aphorisms on the walls includes the classic, 'Beauty is Truth and Truth Beauty'! Today in the climate of political correctness any semblance of beauty, of proportions, of taste itself, will no doubt offend someone – because any act of thinking discriminates and human development requires one to develop a discriminating taste otherwise we remain the followers of fashion.

The Library of Congress is also celebrating its bicentennial. It is not easy to keep this massive world powerhouse called the USA afloat. This celebration of diversity in unity is an attempt at it. Let us hope the locals managed to contribute to the project and not feel all this is imposed from above. If the alienation from government increases further then in time there will be a revolt, as was the case with the voter revolt in Australia where over 1 000 000 people voted for Pauline Hanson's One Nation Party.

The classic style of the whole Capitol Hill building complex is pleasing to the eye – there is, indeed, still a dream to be found in the minds of those who thought big and free when they carved out a new Imperium on this continent!

Wednesday, 24 May 2000: Washington
Andrew Gray, Wagner expert and copy editor of *The Barnes Review*, is not in town: he is at his holiday retreat. An interview with Willis Carto's *The Spotlight* is at 10 a.m.: I retell my prison experience and how some interesting structures have come to the fore legally. For example, the fact that evidence in German law courts is not privileged so that had I defended myself I would have been up on another charge. This kind of justice violates basic human rights – the right to a defence – and German courts ignore this. Udo Walendy, Günter Deckert and Gerhart Kemper are classic cases of human rights abuse.

Interestingly, people in and out of government read *The Spotlight*. The idea that I should not talk to this weekly newspaper is rejected by me. Were I to receive offers for an interview from any paper, I would accept. In Australia I talk with journalists of the *Australian Jewish News*. Does that make me Jewish or Semitic? What a silly question!

We visit the Capitol where today the House of Representatives votes on the China trade bill. Six ladies and a gentleman are displaying a banner 'Chinese Brutality – Just say 'No''. The group is sponsored by Concerned Women For America (CWA) and a glance at their concerns – lack of religious freedom and forced population control – needs to be evaluated in the context of the size of its population: how many billions is it? Likewise, any criticism of the alleged brutality existing in USA prisons needs to be placed in perspective and contextualised within a consideration of the USA's ever-growing prison population, and then measured with the 'human rights rhetoric' stick that the CWA used on the steps of the House. Some States have the 'three strikes and you're in' rule as has Western Australia and the Northern Territory.

The gentleman is the agitator who holds forth about China's cruelty towards its own people and its lack of freedom. I interject and inform him of Germany's free speech restrictions – seven months for me in a German prison. A group of students comes up the steps and listens to the fellow talking. Michael Collins Piper, author of *Final Judgment* (a book on the Kennedy assassination), interjects, 'Why is Israel arming Red China?'.

I pick up the comment and run it past the students and in no time we have a vociferous group chanting this question, 'Why is Israel arming Red China?'. As we leave, so does the group of students. The seven protesters stand alone on the steps holding their banner. I have the distinct impression that the male member of that group is a Khazar whose loyalty does not lie with the USA but with Israel. 'This is democracy in action' I say to the students and hand out my card to them: 'As US citizens you are lucky because you have the First Amendment that guarantees you free speech'.

Generally speaking, students in American schools have been taught to be anti-traditional while Israel has been promoted to fill the gap and is there to be loved. Today, the small group of students had the opportunity to be anti-traditional with Israel filling the void of traditional. The whole educational wheel has turned full circle. As in Australia, many USA students do not come out of school with any cognitive knowledge but rather with an emotional response to certain slogans. Piper-Collins created a slogan for them today, 'Why is Israel arming Red China?'. It worked!

The vote on the Permanent Normal Trade Relations by the House of Representatives was 237 yes and 197 no.

We adjourn for lunch and delight in some good traditional food. Afterwards Collins Piper enters a bookshop and emerges with a smile clutching a copy of Binjamin Wilkomirski's *Fragments*. He dedicates it thus – 'To Fredrick Töben – a souvenir of the "half-price" table at the leading bookshop on Capitol Hill in Washington. Best wishes, Michael Collins-Piper – 'Why is Israel Arming Red China'?'. So, this book about a Holocaust survivor that has been exposed as a fraud – the author is not even Jewish – is still for sale in Washington. Deborah Lipstadt is said to have reacted with concern when the prospects arose of it being a fraud saying it 'might complicate matters somewhat'. After all, she uses the book in her Holocaust studies program. Perhaps that is why she still insists that the book is still a 'powerful' novel. I ask, 'With what kind of moral framework is she imbuing her students?'. With impunity she is still defaming and inciting hatred against the German people – and that is a crime against the Germans' human rights. Lipstadt is thus committing a crime against humanity. Then again, the Germans are letting it happen!

The essential story of the Holocaust studies program is that it is messing up the minds of young students around the world. Peter Novick, professor of history at the University of Chicago, in *The Holocaust in American Life* (1999, ISBN 0-395-84009-0), also questions this value of teaching the Holocaust. Naturally, he believes in the myths of the gassings – that during World War II the Germans bothered to systematically exterminate European Jewry in purpose-built and customised homicidal gas chambers, constructed at Auschwitz, without an order, without a plan, without a budget and without proof of an autopsy that it happened. Yet it is interesting to see that Jewish intellectuals are grappling with this big lie in some modest way. The only revisionist to receive a mention in Novick's book is Arthur Butz in the following context on page 270:

> The argument for raising Holocaust consciousness that has been advanced with the greatest urgency is, by any sober evaluation, the most absurd: the alleged necessity of responding to the tiny band of cranks, kooks, and misfits who deny that the Holocaust took place. Concern about the 'growing influence' of this corporal's guard was widespread for a time, but now seems to be abating.
>
> The 'star' of American Holocaust denial is Arthur Butz, an associate professor of electrical engineering at Northwestern University, who in 1976 arranged a private publication of *The Hoax of the Twentieth Century: The Case Against the Presumed Extermination of European Jewry*. A few years later the Institute for Historical Review was established in California; its principal activity was publishing the Journal of Historical Review, a slender quarterly devoted to exposing 'the myth of the six million'. The Institute rented the mailing list of the unsuspecting Organization of American Historians, and sent sample copies of its journal to the organisation's twelve thousand members, garnering some publicity from the resulting reaction. More publicity came when its offer of a $50,000 reward for anyone who could prove any Jews were gassed at Auschwitz was taken up by Mel Mermelstein, a survivor of that camp; after bringing a lawsuit, he collected. The deniers' most successful publicity coup was their clever idea of sending college newspapers advertisements calling for 'open debate' on the Holocaust. A series of fusses were occasioned by several undergraduate editors' notion that rejecting the ads raised 'First Amendment issues'. This kept the pot boiling, though in no case known to me was the Holocaust itself ever debated on campuses; rather, it was a question of whether boycott or exposure was the best strategy for dealing with these screwballs. So far as one can tell, it was only fellow screwballs that they ever attracted;

> John Hinckley, who shot President Ronald Reagan, was a denier; so was Eric Rudolph, at this writing wanted for the murder of a guard at an abortion clinic; so was the crazed chess genius Bobby Fischer.
>
> The activities of these fruitcakes were irritating, indeed infuriating – especially, though not exclusively, to survivors. Some insisted that the deniers should be taken more seriously but since there was no evidence that they'd had the slightest influence, it was hard to say why one should do so. Then seemingly powerful evidence of the deniers' influence was supplied by a public opinion poll conducted for the American Jewish Committee by the Roper Organization. Its results were announced on the eve of the opening of the Washington Holocaust Museum in 1993 … Elie Wiesel, of course, became the emblematic survivor. His gaunt face, with its anguished expression, seemed to freeze time – to be staring out from a 1945 photograph of the liberation of the camps ... For both Christians and Jews, Wiesel has been, and remains, not only the emblematic survivor but the most influential interpreter of the Holocaust as sacred mystery ... It seems certain that the widespread inclination to speak of its uniqueness, its incomprehensibility, and its unrepresentability owes much to Wiesel's influence. It seems likely that the absence in the future of authoritative voices insisting on that approach will lead to its decline.
>
> It has been argued – though less now than formerly – that once the survivor witnesses are gone, Holocaust deniers will flourish in the absence of those whose memories refute them. More generally, it is held that survivors' memories are an indispensable historical source that must be preserved, and elaborate projects are under way to collect them. ...

I accuse Novick of intellectual dishonesty here because he is silent on the persecution through legal prosecution of Holocaust deniers. He is either ignorant of the facts on this aspect of the Holocaust controversy or he is an outright liar. His book indicates he is fully conversant with all aspects of the controversy. And what about the truth of the revisionist argument? Why does he not raise that? For example, the reduction in the 4 000 000 deaths at Auschwitz to no more than 1 500 000 is due in large measure to the release of the Auschwitz death books and to Ernst Zündel's valiant fight in the Toronto courts since February 1985. These courtroom battles set the scene for a number of frenzied attempts to keep the lid on the truth. David Irving's great achievement against Deborah Lipstadt in a

London court was to throw out the challenge to the presiding judge, Gray, that he, Irving, would cease the action were the court to travel to Auschwitz and there look for the holes in the roof of Krema II's alleged homicidal gas chamber. The court kindly declined. Why? Did Justice Gray fear the power of the Holocaust lobby as Dr Joel Hayward experienced it like David Cole before him?

These are interesting times. The USA with its free speech guarantee will continue to play a leading role in keeping the controversy alive.

Thursday, 25 May 2000: Washington–Irvine, Orange County
I decide to make an early start for the West Coast USA because you never know what will happen at an airport. It is better to spend time waiting there than not arriving on time. Should I type this kind of mundane comment or should I merely let it slip by and dismiss it outright? This is the old 'flower power' stream-of-consciousness and all that coming to the fore! I think Capitol Hill ambience is getting to me. No, I do not only think it, I feel it all over. Truth as a moral virtue is a scarcity here so I just let it all hang out. Throw in a 'sorry' here and a 'forgive me' there, forget what I said a few moments ago and start all over again and just flow along, unzip and make sure nothing sticks to me, all the while enjoying the warm Washington weather and listening to the local gossip while federal bureaucrats walk along the streets or yuppie for a joint from one of the regular Afro-American suppliers, or sit in one of the many restaurants eating a hearty meal or sipping coffee or tea or fruit juice – and thinking of the fruitcake, misfit, self-confessed Holocaust believer, crank and screwball Peter Novick who now stakes his whole academic career on some developed conscience pangs by turning upon the Holocaust hoax and racket, thereby simulating and feigning academic objectivity with a heart writ large, at the same time dismissing the revisionist argument as presented by Butz, Stäglich, Faurisson, Rudolf etc., and falling in line and embracing a dogmatic and dictatorial mental rapist attitude – 'It happened, stupid'! – only because people let it happen, because they let the crazed kook Novick get away with it, because it is too burdensome to say to him: 'This far and no further!'

The following item speaks for itself, and perhaps sheds light on why Holocaust fanatics wish to continue to blame Germans for inhuman behaviour perpetrated during World War II. Robert Fisk has for sometime now highlighted the cruel and dark side of Israel. Now this is

out in the open, and the horrors of the alleged homicidal gas chambers are not gripping anyone's imagination anymore. The gassing myth is not deflecting from the horrors of the Israeli occupation of southern Lebanon because the horrors of Khiam Jail are there for all to see. For Auschwitz the Allies had to rely on fabrications and lies that needed to be reinforced not by truth but by law. That is the perversion gripping our culture to this day.

Inside a torturers' den, manacles lie abandoned
Robert Fisk at Khiam Jail
http://www.independent.co.uk/news/World/Middle_East/2000-05/den250500.shtml

25 May 2000
The torturers had just left but the horror remained. There was the whipping pole and the window grilles where prisoners were tied naked for days, freezing water thrown over them at night. Then there were the electric leads for the little dynamo – the machine mercifully taken off to Israel by the interrogators – which had the inmates shrieking with pain when the electrodes touched their fingers or penises. And there were the handcuffs which an ex-prisoner handed to me yesterday afternoon.

Engraved into the steel were the words: 'The Peerless Handcuff Co. Springfield, Mass. Made in USA.' And I wondered, in Israel's most shameful prison, if the executives over in Springfield knew what they were doing when they sold these manacles.

They were used over years to bind the arms of prisoners before interrogation. And they wore them, day and night, as they were kicked – kicked so badly in Sulieman Ramadan's case that they later had to amputate his arm. Another prisoner was so badly beaten, he lost the use of a leg. I found his crutch in Khiam prison yesterday, along with piles of Red Cross letters from prisoners – letters which the guards from Israel's now-defunct 'South Lebanon Army' militia never bothered to forward.

What is it that makes men do things like this? The prisoners – thousands of them over the two decades of Khiam's existence – included guerrillas, relatives of gunmen, civilians by the dozen whose crime was innocence, who would not collaborate with the Israelis or the SLA, who refused to join the murderous little militia, who declined to give the Israelis information about the Lebanese army.

'I was hung (sic) here naked for 13 days,' Abdullah Attiyeh told me as we walked along a dirty passageway beside the wall of the old French mandate fort. 'They put a bag on my head and threw cold water over me night and day.'

The hoods were still there, big light-blue corduroy sacks with towels inside — some of the towels bought from Norwegian Unifil soldiers because the UN globe was embroidered on some of them – and so was the wire with which other prisoners, including women, were beaten. Big, thick wire bound in blue plastic. The torturers were sadistic, often stupid men. There were pornographic magazines and cheap comics and puzzle books in their filthy quarters. Israel has admitted teaching these men how to do their job.

In the women's section, we found the mementoes of girls. A drawing of a fish with a heart attached to it and a painting of six white horses running over a darkened field. There was a picture of Father Christmas taken from a chocolate wrapper. And names. 'Zeina Koutash, born 3/9/79, arrested 7/5/99, released 3/1/2000.' There were the names of Rana Awada and Ismahan Ali Khalil, only 19 when she was dragged to this awful place by the SLA. 'How many drops of blood have been spilt on our soil – and have not flowered?' she wrote on the wall. Along with two words. 'Remember me.'

And of course, the prematurely old men who languished in Khiam came back yesterday at the moment of its liberation, to relive their misery.

I suppose evil is always banal but I couldn't fail to be struck how grubby the whole place was, how unclean, how smelly; as if wickedness shad somehow corrupted the prison. The lavatories stank, the food had been left to rot, the prison cells were covered in muck. The men's solitary block was a pit in the ground with a concrete hole for air. A broken wooden police baton lay outside. 'Dog Zorro' was written on it in biro.

There was a little humanity. One ex-inmate recalled the name of Tannious Nahara, an SLA guard from Qleia who would bring food and cigarettes to the prisoners. He was fired from his job for being kind, and threatened with imprisonment in the jail he had worked in. But the cruel men had all fled, pleading their way across the border into Israel a few hours earlier.

Ibrahim Kalash was allowed a bath once every 40 days. 'If we spilt water on the floor, they used to make us lick it clean,' he said.

'You're surprised we didn't escape? Four men did. One made it, another was shot, another captured and the fourth blew himself up on a mine and lost a leg and an eye.' Around the prison there are minefields galore. 'An Israeli officer came here and told the SLA men 'Destroy everything that is green',' Abdullah Attiyeh said. 'That is why there are no trees, just long grass with mines.'

The prison interrogation rooms were as banal as the men who worked them. There were playing cards scattered on the floor, jars of coffee, helmets, unwashed clothes and a stack of beer mats bearing the words 'Middle East Lutheran Ministry'. Ghassan Abu Aissa, a well-known stool-pigeon working for the SLA and Israelis but incarcerated along with the inmates, even left a notebook of childish love poems, a morbid complaint about the hopelessness of passion. Abu Ahlan, a prisoner of more integrity, had written on a wall: 'Lebanon is ours and for our children after us.'

I suppose that's why they came back to look at Khiam yesterday. Abdullah Attiyeh walked me to the prison guard post on the walls and looked out at the land and mountains he was never allowed to see during his imprisonment. 'This place,' he said, 'should be kept forever as a witness to our history.'

*

At this point let me thank Orest Slepokura (<slepokuo@cadvision.com>) for continuing to provide me with relevant material such as the above.

*

And here is something local to Australia with a possible USA–world implication, of course, through the Internet:

Kennett Book – New Bid to Publish it for Immediate Publication

25 May 2000
One of Australia's leading book publishers has stepped in to try to have the controversial government-funded book about the Kennett government published. Today Kotabi publishing a mid-sized publishing house and publisher of best-selling titles such as *Smuggled: the Underground Trade in Australia's Wildlife* and *Victoria Police Corruption* both by Raymond Hoser has offered to save the Victorian taxpayer $20,000 to have the book written by a 'historian' Malcolm Kennedy. It was revealed that last month the former Kennett State government paid Kennedy $100,000 to write a highly embellished 'history' of itself. Taxpayers face an added 'penalty' of

$20,000 if the book is not published within two years. In order to recoup the $100,000 Finance Minister John Brumby offered the book for sale to a publisher. However to date none have come forward. It appears that most publishing houses do not think that the book is worthy of publication, lacks literary merit and would not be commercially viable.

Last month Liberal MP Wayne Phillips, the member for Eltham said he expected to raise the $100,000 to buy the book's rights within a fortnight. That hasn't eventuated and may have been a publicity stunt on his part. Pledges to Phillips for the project have not yet materialized into the needed cash. Fearing that Victorian taxpayers will be stung another $20,000 for not publishing the book, Kotabi publishing has offered to publish the book immediately. Today the company has made an offer to Finance Minister Brumby to publish the book online within a week of receipt of the manuscript.

Because it is unlikely to sell many copies of Kennedy's book, Kotabi has purchased an internet domain specifically for the purposes of publishing and hosting the book. The company intends publishing the entire book online (and only online) thereby saving the taxpayers of Victoria $20,000 and the felling of valuable trees for a book few people will read. Kotabi management says 'That on the basis of the sizeable piece of the book's manuscript we have read, the book's only merit is that it is a good example of the propaganda and rubbish put out by a totalitarian government that is bent on falsifying and rewriting history. Students can compare Kennett's government with those of Stalin, Hitler and others who tried to paint eulogies of themselves. Our current list of book titles includes three books dealing with corruption and related matters in the Kennett government. It would be useful for students to contrast these entirely factual accounts with the embellished account put out by the Kennett government itself.

'Quite appropriately we have purchased the internet domain names 'corruption.com.au' and 'crime.com.au' and we have made the offer to host Kennedy's book on one of these sites.' Kotabi further says 'that by publishing the book online at our own cost we are perhaps giving the Kennett government it's ultimate wish in that their own embellished eulogy will be available to all four million Victorians for free. Kotabi undertake to leave the book online for at least 2 years and not to charge for downloads. Kotabi has also offered to simultaneously publish the book on its

> acclaimed USA Server 'smuggled.com' thereby giving it exposure to about 1 billion internet users. Kotabi's secretary said 'even a megalomaniac like Kennett would probably be pleased to receive such unprecedented and free exposure'.
>
> For further information: Phone: Kotabi Publishing on (03) 9857-4491;Kotabi Corporate Lawyer Alex Tees: 0409-813-622. Author Raymond Hoser: 0412-777 211 This release and other supporting material can be found at: http://www.smuggled.com/MedRel40.htm.

The only point about all this is that the present Victorian Labor Government under Steve Bracks is no better. At least Kennett got some useful things done whereas his adversaries could not run a sweat shop!

*

My two-hour flight from Washington to Chicago is uneventful, and my 90-minute wait for the connecting flight to Orange County's John Wayne Airport passes quickly. I enjoy watching people. It is amazing how busy the American jaws are chewing on their chewing gum. Those who indulge in this unsightly habit are flat out, working overtime. All that energy going nowhere fast. Yet, I suppose, it relaxes and ensures fresh breath.

The four-hour flight from Chicago to John Wayne is smooth across the plains but becomes a little bumpy as we reach the Rockies. Then, so I am informed by a pilot sitting next to me, there is Edwards Air Force Base where the space shuttle lands. And as we weave our way through cumulous clouds across the range a beautiful calm white fluffy landscape becomes visible. It is a 500 ft thick cloud bank that has engulfed the Californian region. It is heading westwards but now, pressed against the mountains, it has nowhere to go. To the left and to the right there are some mountain peaks visible as if they, too, are floating on air. Beneath this cloud layer there will not be any excessive heatwave as the weather forecast at the beginning of the week predicted.

I arrive at John Wayne Airport and our cameraman and video expert, Jürgen Neumann, arrives a little later. Mark Weber takes us to our hotel. It has been a long trip crossing the American continent – again I am tired!

Friday, 26 May 2000: Irvine
A good rest and more work. The pleasantly cool weather is ideal for this. Germar Rudolf, Bob Countess and John Sack arrive. So too David Irving and Ernst Zündel. Germar shows me a copy of the English translation of his German *Grundlagen* (*Dissecting the Holocaust. The Growing Critique of' Truth and Memory*) which is published by Theses & Dissertations Press (PO Box 64, Capshaw, AL 354742, USA; $US55, including postage). His book supersedes Butz's *The Hoax of the Twentieth Century* and Stäglich's *The Auschwitz Myth*. The 608 pages contain cutting-edge arguments and is a must for anyone who wishes to be informed on the Holocaust debate.

Saturday, 27 May 2000: Irvine
Breakfast with Arthur Butz and Germar Rudolf, then joined by Ingrid Rimland and Ernst Zündel, followed by John Sack.

Mark Weber, Greg Raven and the team prepare the conference room. There is a good selection of books on the table at the back. For the first time a revisionist conference is transmitted globally via the Internet: Marc Lemier is makes it possible and Jürgen Neumann and Jim Beardsley now see the world through a video and camera lenses.

David Irving has set up his table, advertising, among other things, his next Cincinnati 'Real History, USA' conference of 22–24 September 2000. For information: PO Box 1707, Key West, FL30041, USA or e-mail info@fpp.co.uk.

Robert Faurisson, John Bennett, Bradley Smith, Robert Countess and Charles Provan arrive.

A message from the Assistant Director of the Adelaide Institute, Geoff Muirden: 'Trying to get through to Conference on Internet, but all I get is "preliminary" videos and audios. Interesting, but not the conference, so I shall wait'.

*

The 13th international IHR conference begins at the Artrium Hotel (directly opposite the John Wayne Airport) with the following program:

3.00–6.00	Registration
6.00–6.20	Greg Raven – Welcoming remarks
6.30–7.30	Mark Weber – Keynote address

7.30–8.30 Arthur Butz
8.30–10.00 Cash bar – socialising

*

And then some e-mail matters:

> Dear Fredrick
>
> Thank you for thinking of the poor friends who cannot be with you all! I'm so pleased to see that David Irving has decided to be there! I wish I could be there with you all, and in particular I would so much like to meet my dear Ingrid and see again my dear Ernst … give my love to them, please. Looking forward to your next message. I cannot get the 'Real Player' thing with my computer.
>
> Yvonne
>
> *
>
> Geoff
>
> Your message was read out loud and clear! Well done – good thinking.
>
> Fredrick
>
> Thanks Fredrick – I actually was able to 'tune in' to the 'live' broadcast and heard it and the rest of the speech. Very good speakers. They almost forgot to mention that John Bennett was among those who attended the first revisionist conference, and I heard him remind them! You are on tomorrow. I look forward to your speech.
>
> Geoff Muirden and Annabelle
> nedrium@netspace.net.au

Sunday, 28 May 2000: Irvine
Early morning e-mail:

Europe - Austrian politician calls Holocaust payments 'protection money'
http://www.cnn.com/2000/WORLD/europe/05/28/austria.holocaust.reut/index.html
28 May 2000 Web posted at 10:13 a.m. EDT (1413 GMT)

> VIENNA, Austria (Reuters) – An Austrian politician, who once questioned the existence of Nazi gas chambers, has described

compensation payments to victims of Nazi-era slave labor as 'protection money' needed to maintain good trade relations with the United States.

'The compensation is necessary in order not to disturb trade relations, especially with the United States,' John Gudenus, a member of the far-right Freedom Party in the Austrian second chamber, the Bundesrat, told *Profil* magazine.

'There is nothing else behind it. This compensation is nothing other than protection money which we have to pay. We are in a situation in which we have to knuckle under to the great powers. But Austrians today have nothing to do with the events of that time.'

Profil released excerpts of the interview on Sunday ahead of publication on Monday.

Austria has been politically isolated within the European Union since the Freedom Party entered government in coalition with Chancellor Wolfgang Schüssel's conservatives in February.

The Freedom Party is best known internationally for its fierce opposition to immigration and for controversial remarks by former party leader Jörg Haider playing down the crimes of the Nazis. He has since retracted the remarks.

Austria, which was part of Adolf Hitler's Third Reich from 1938 to 1945, is establishing a 6 billion schilling ($477.7 million) fund to compensate survivors of Nazi forced labor.

Earlier this month, it reached agreement with the United States and six central and eastern European countries on how much individual victims should receive.

Gudenus resigned as a member of Austria's main chamber, the Nationalrat, in1995 after causing uproar by suggesting the existence of Nazi gas chambers was 'dogma' rather than historical fact. He later said he did accept their existence as fact. He entered the Bundesrat in 1996.

Gudenus said ethnic Germans expelled from what was then Czechoslovakia after World War II also should receive compensation.

Sunday, 28 May 2000: Irvine

7.00–8.45	Buffet breakfast
9.00-10.00	Fredrick Töben
10.05–10.15	Break
10.15–11.15	Jürgen Graf
11.15–12.30	Ernst Zündel
12.30–2.00	Lunch
2.00–3.00	Theodore J. O'Keefe
3.00–3.15	Break
3.15–5.00	Bradley Smith, Robert Countess, John Bennett
5.00–5.15	Break
5.15–6.15	David Irving
6.15–7.00	Break
7.00-8.00	Banquet dinner
8.00–9.00	Pete McCloskey

Monday, 29 May 2000: Irvine

7.00–8.30	Buffet breakfast
9.00–10.00	Charles Provan
10.00–11.00	Robert Faurisson
11.00–11.15	Break
11.15–12.15	Germar Rudolf
12.15–2.00	Lunch break
2.00–3.00	John Sack
3.00–4.00	Glayde Whitney
4.00–4.20	Greg Raven, Mark Weber

Contact the Institute for Historical Review at <http://www.ihr.org> for further details on availability of recordings etc. of the above.

After the final speech it was time to take our farewells and glow in the success of the 13th international IHR conference until the next meeting wherever and whenever that will be. In the Artrium's restaurant a group of reluctant individuals whiled away the time in an impromptu debriefing session until the early hours of the morning. The most important impulse, it is agreed, came from Dr Robert Faurisson when he announced that the new generation of revisionists are ably guided by Germar Rudolf and Jürgen Graf. Rudolf is the one who can propel the *Journal of Historical Review* into the 21st Century with decisive vigour and resolve. It is early times yet but the enemy of historical revisionism, who had its representatives attending the conference, will also make its move

to prevent any decisive revisionist resolves from bearing fruit. Further splits and undermining – if we let it happen – will be on the agenda because a unified force that denies the existence of the homicidal gas chambers will threaten the new world order – and that is politics writ large, something I shy away from. Why?

Tuesday, 30 May 2000: Irvine

Today a newspaper article makes the Institute for Historical Review conference attendees happy!

> **Noted Holocaust Revisionist Joins Irvine Conclave**
> Kim.Murphy@latimes.com, *Los Angeles Times* Staff Writer
>
> David Irving, the controversial World War II historian whose questions about the Holocaust led to a stinging defeat in a London courtroom, launched a three-month U.S. tour over the weekend, accusing his opponents of spending $6 million to defeat him and vowing to appeal the ruling that branded him a racist and an anti-Semite.
>
> 'There's been something akin to a grave injustice done,' said Irving. 'It's sad to say that in the battle between David and Goliath, David doesn't always win. But I think I can say in this particular battle, David is going to win, and the victory is going to be sweet when it comes.'
>
> Irving's appearance was the highlight of a conference of some of the world's best-known Holocaust revisionists, who met at a secret location in Irvine to promote their demands for new investigations to prove there was no mass extermination of European Jews during World War II.
>
> Joining their ranks was former Republican Rep. Pete McCloskey, who is bringing a class-action lawsuit against the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith that seeks damages for the Jewish organization's alleged illegal spying on U.S. citizens critical of Israel and of the former apartheid regime in South Africa.
>
> 'I came because I respect the thesis of this organization,' McCloskey said at the gathering, 'that thesis being that there should be a reexamination of whatever governments say or politicians say or political entities say.'
>
> Southern California Jewish leaders were critical of Irving's appearance, saying he had already been discredited in the British courts.

Rabbi Abraham Cooper of the Simon Wiesenthal Center, who attended some of the London courtroom proceedings, said it was clear the judge had given Irving broad leeway in order to leave no grounds for appeal.

'At the end of the day, justice and history prevailed over hate. And it was not the Simon Wiesenthal Center or [defendants Deborah] Lipstadt or … Penguin Books, it was the elder judicial system of the Anglo-Saxon world labeling him for what he is,' Cooper said.

Orange County Jewish organizations were caught off-guard by Irving's appearance, which was not publicized in advance.

'My reaction is that he's so discredited that he's sort of like a freak at a sideshow. I mean, there he is standing out by himself,' said Jerry Werksman, former Jewish Federation president in Orange County. 'The 1st Amendment absolutely allows this kind of stuff, but they're preaching to their own choir.'

Cooper was also critical of McCloskey's appearance at the gathering, sponsored by the Costa Mesa-based Institute for Historical Review, which for more than two decades has promoted revisionist examination of the Holocaust.

'To show up at the address of the institution here in California, which by its very existence is a source of such unending pain to the victims of the Holocaust and the survivors who live in our community, and secondly, on top of it to make an appearance under the same tent as someone who's just been crowned the leading intellectual Jew hater in the world, I guess, speaks volumes,' Cooper said.

'I'm sure there's a lot McCloskey achieved in Congress, but somewhere along the line he must've gotten his wires crossed. Because standing under that tent, it basically confirms we're dealing with someone who's an anti-Semite,' Cooper said.

Revisionists Say They Are Persecuted

Though Holocaust revisionism is considered an extremist fringe movement whose roots are anti-Semitic and nationalistic, the weekend gathering attracted 140 supporters from a broad range of political streams and nearly 2,500 viewers around the world who watched the proceedings broadcast live on the Internet, conference organizers said.

It was a rare gathering of some of the best-known revisionists, including Northwestern University engineering professor Arthur Butz, author of *The Hoax of the 20th Century*; Robert Faurisson, the well-known Frenchman who has argued there could not have been gas chambers at Auschwitz; Germar Rudolf, the former Max Planck Institute chemist who lost his job and faced imprisonment in Germany after conducting forensic examinations at Auschwitz; and Ernst Zündel, who as a publisher and Web site operator has battled Canadian authorities for years.

'Of the 16 or 17 speakers here this weekend, six have been punished as 'thought criminals'—with imprisonment, court-ordered fines or travel bans for publicly expressing dissident views on history,' said Mark Weber, head of the Institute for Historical Review.

'We are often asked why we seem obsessed with the Holocaust. The answer is very simple. As any child can easily observe, it is not revisionists or the IHR who are obsessed with the fate, 55 or 60 years ago, of a small minority of the population of a foreign continent. It is, rather, our own political, social and intellectual leaders who have made the fate of Europe's Jews during World War II a central icon of our age,' Weber said.

'No comparable attention is given to the tens of millions of other World War II victims, including the many millions of Chinese who perished in the war,' Weber said.

'Largely forgotten in the Holocaust cult have been the tens of millions of victims of America's great wartime ally, Stalinist Russia ... much less the 12 [million] to 14 million Germans, victims of the flight and expulsion of 1944 to 1949, of whom some 2 million lost their lives. We are expected to look at U.S. and world history from what, in truth, is a Jewish perspective,' Weber said.

Successful Appeal Appears Unlikely

Irving, 62, who has kept a low profile since a British court found in favor of Emory University professor Lipstadt in his libel suit against her, gave a rollicking account of the 4 1/2-month trial that portrayed him as a beleaguered historian fighting a fortress of highly paid historical experts.

Though he filed a notice of appeal in his case last week, any appeal under British law is likely to be extremely difficult to win, and would depend on overcoming Judge Charles Gray's finding that there are no grounds for appeal. Irving accused Gray of ruling, in

part, because of the massive resources focused on the case by international Jewish groups and individuals, which he said contributed $6 million to help Lipstadt defend herself.

'The judge ... knew if he ruled in my favor he would face the same thing,' Irving said.

Irving is one of the best-known historians of the Third Reich, and his work on Adolf Hitler's war years and Nazi propaganda minister Josef Goebbels have attracted praise for their exhaustive use of original sources and insights into the thinking of previously inaccessible Third Reich figures. But his questions about whether the gas chambers at Auschwitz existed and doubts that as many as 6 million Jews died during the war have prompted mainstream publishers to refuse to publish his writings and opened an international reexamination of his work.

The main reprisals were brought on after Lipstadt, in her book *Denying the Holocaust: The Growing Assault on Truth and Memory*, accused Irving of being an anti-Semite who manipulated historical evidence to suit his beliefs. St. Martin's Press backed out of a plan to publish the Goebbels biography.

Irving, representing himself, relied on an anonymous team of historians and engineers around the world as advisors. He would pose technical questions by e-mail before retiring for the night and had full answers in hand before going to court the next morning, he said.

Lipstadt amassed a war chest funded heavily, Irving said, by film director Steven Spielberg, Seagram chief executive Edgar Bronfman Jr. and the American Jewish Committee. (Lipstadt, at a recent appearance in Los Angeles, denied that she received any money from the Jewish community, according to Joel Rembaum, senior rabbi of Temple Beth Am of Los Angeles.)

Lipstadt commissioned reports from some of the world's foremost Holocaust historians, who testified that the evidence of gas chambers at Auschwitz is overwhelming and irrefutable.

The judge sided with Lipstadt, ruling that it is 'incontrovertible that Irving qualifies as a Holocaust denier.' He said the historian is clearly an expert on World War II military history but had misinterpreted and mistranslated documents or omitted parts of documents, presenting Hitler in 'an unwarrantedly favorable light.'

> Irving admitted that the ruling could not have been worse.
>
> Later, greeted with a standing ovation, he reminded listeners that U.S. donors are exempt from attempts by Lipstadt's lawyers to pursue Irving's supporters to help pay court costs. The judge has given the historian until next month to pay the first $22,388 of a total of nearly $1.5 million in court costs.
>
> Despite the judge's unfavorable ruling, Irving said there were several grounds on which the appeals court might overrule the high court and hear an appeal, but he declined to discuss them publicly.

*

In the afternoon I make my way to Escondido, there to visit Willis Carto the founder and financier of the IHR and its journal – until the Board of Directors of IHR ejected him. This did not occur until the early 1990s because before that the IHR never made any money. A bequest of a few million dollars, however, changed the situation and the determination to get the money and wrest the IHR from Carto's control.

As I indicated in my talk, this issue is still alive and I am not getting involved in the matter, only to this point. Current court action is out to destroy Willis Carto's *The Spotlight* and that indicates to me that the IHR–Carto conflict is driven by a larger agenda. Why would anyone wish to eliminate, eradicate, exterminate the only populist newspaper in the USA? It is not in the IHR's best interest to go this far, and Raven and Weber should indicate that publicly, otherwise it can be assumed as true that the IHR is now controlled by Mossad agents.

I have now on a very limited scale heard both sides of the conflict – and it hurts me to see that the founder and financier of the IHR was treated in such a way. His wife, Elizabeth, a woman of high integrity and open mind was even hit across the face during a confrontation – and that is not civilised behaviour. It indicates that there has been a 'life–death' struggle.

I am a great believer – although I continue to claim that I want to know! – in the concept of natural justice: giving a person a right of reply. I shall do that by offering space here to anyone who wishes to say something on this matter.

Carto shows me the English version of Friedrich Nietzsche's *The Antichrist*, which he published in 1980. The publisher's foreword says it all:

> Both Friedrich Nietzsche and Henry Mencken are giants in the world of letters and there are many other points of similarity between them. This is why many will find this reissue of the former's most controversial work translated and with an introduction by the latter to be a tremendously exciting event and one which is bound to be notable simply because anything written by either qualifies for that accolade.
>
> The original volume was published in 1918 by Alfred A. Knopf, Inc. It obviously enjoyed popularity in that freethinking era because Pocket Book editions were republished in 1923, 1924, 1927 and perhaps thereafter. In recent years the book disappeared from libraries and even most professional book finders have been removed from the Library of Congress, as if someone, or some group, somewhere made it its business to funnel the work down the 'Memory Hole', a la George Orwell. But the book is important and the edition you hold in your hand saves it from oblivion, thanks to The Noontide Press. It is a clear mark of the intellectual distortion and impairment of our time that only one publisher in the United States has the internal fortitude and foresight to republish it today …
>
> The theme of the work – the true meaning or significance of religion in general and Christianity in particular – is one which will never be settled. Sincere Christians will welcome this book because it brings real issues to the fore. The essence of Nietzsche's criticism of 'Christianity' is that it sets God and His creation, man, apart from and opposed to nature, and this is disastrous and suicidal, not to mention illogical and nihilistic. You may agree with this or disagree with it but it is a criticism which mere words cannot stifle; only time and the accumulation of events can settle the question.
>
> Nietzsche wrote in the nineteenth century, which debated vastly different issues than we do. Although Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels had promulgated their *Communist Manifesto*, some 40 years before Nietzsche wrote *The Antichrist*, Marxism was as yet no serious concern. Nevertheless, Nietzsche anticipated the religion of Marx. If communism is the theory of human equality carried to its radical conclusion, Nietzscheanism is the exact opposite – the recognition of the fact of human inequality – aristocracy and hierarchy. The former, being a *theory*, must rely on imposture, lies

> and tyranny to exist; the latter, being a fact, has no need for artificial controls on human nature and human behaviour and is in itself the very essence of individual liberty, individuality and all human creativity. The manifold horrors of communism in action do not spring from its lovely and ringing phrases and rhetoric but grow out of its unnatural, false and destructive root – the theory of equality. A political system resting on the lie of human equality can maintain its rule only by fraud and force – there is no other way. A system resting on the unpopular truth of human inequality has no or very little need for force.

Now that communism has turned into the new ideology of 'political correctness', the Carto analysis remains valid to this day. More is available from <http://www.barnesreview.com>.

* * * * *

Mexico

Wednesday, 31 May 2000–Friday, 2 June 2000: Rosarito–Ensenada–Tijuana

The next day I meet up with Jürgen Graf, Russell Granata and Arthur Vogt and travel across the border to Mexico. Interestingly, all four of us have been teachers – and although the latter two are 83 and 77-years-old respectively, there is hope for those who by this time in their life feel they have to yield to their creature comforts. Well, Granata and Vogt may have had such inclination but certainly did not show it.

We collect extra insurance at Chula Vista then cross over at the USA–Mexico border without hindrance. How can the bumper-to-bumper traffic be stopped for a single car going south? We cast a glance at the opposite side with the traffic flowing into the USA. Horror of horrors – do we have to partake of that? Some do it every day as they commute from Mexico to work in San Diego!

An article in *Baja Sun Baja Norte*, an English language tourist newspaper, attempts to explain matters (vol. XVIII, no. 5, May 2000, <http://www.bajasun.com> and <bajasun@bajasun.com>):

> **Why is that car in front of me taking so long to get through the gate?**
>
> Last month's issue of the Border Wait Time Bulletin explained the basic concepts behind gate staffing and the types of inspections

> that each northbound vehicle could undergo. This report continues the discussion of factors that affect the wait.
>
> One obvious influence on productivity is the speed with which individual inspectors work. Different inspectors have different work habits and display different levels of caution in vehicle inspections. Since both the Customs Service and the Immigration Naturalization Service place great emphasis on law enforcement, inspectors are concerned with not missing contraband and fraudulent documents .Some are more cautious than others, leading to variations in processing rates.
>
> A second factor is the number of vehicle inspections (under hoods and trunks) that take place in the primary inspection area. If inspectors are suspicious, they can conduct brief inspections at the gate or refer the vehicle to a secondary inspection. The more vehicle inspections at the gates, however, the lower productivity becomes. Too many referrals to secondary inspection can overtax those inspectors, though, and the referrals themselves take time.
>
> Productivity is also decreased by referrals to secondary inspection. In cases in which serious offenses are suspected and inspectors fear that the driver may not go on his own to the secondary area, the primary inspector will walk the vehicle back to the secondary area. The 'walk-ups' can affect productivity, since gates are often closed for five minutes or more when this occurs.
>
> The number of gates open is limited by the number of inspectors available to staff the gates. Both agencies move inspectors between gates and other duties. The number of open gates is never higher than the number scheduled, but it may be less.

I think anyone who is interested in following this up may as well get on the Net and seek further information on this matter. It is interesting for me because of how the USA Customs Service is slowly beginning to persecute revisionists who seek to enter the country. It appears that they are worse than the traditional criminals whose activities involve billions of dollars. Revisionist activity is merely concerned with free thought and speech!

As we bypass Tijuana on our way to Rosarito, we see the USA border to our right – and a young man is just climbing over the first fence. Good luck to him? The inside patrol will follow him, at a safe distance, only a short way because it cannot risk hurting the person as that may result in a lawsuit against the patrol officers. That is the state of things at this

border, according to an officer who shall remain nameless. So we have the USA attempting to police the world yet it fails to secure its own border from the southern invasion. Is this a political issue?

We settle down for the night in the lovely Rosarito Hotel (<http://www.rosaritohtl.com>) and hear how for seven months scenes for the Titanic film were shot here. The hotel claims to have hosted many notable film stars!

Then we continue our trip to Ensenada and rest there for the night before returning the next day.

Meeting Bradley Smith, wife and daughter, is a delight. I can feel for him having opted to give it all away and integrate into Mexican society rather than into the Los Angeles-Hollywood rat-race that he knows so well. Why burn up and stop to work and not live when it is possible to do both with far less stress in Mexico? Smith's two books – *Confessions of a Holocaust Revisionist, Part 1, 1987* and *Confessions of a Holocaust Revisionist, 1992* – give a rare insight into the personal battles that Smith has fought so publicly. The books are available from PO Box 439016, San Diego, CA 92143, USA; <es1hcoc@telnor.net> and <http://www.codoh.com>. As one of the attendees at the first 1979 IHR revisionist conference, Smith can look back with satisfaction on a job well done. His efforts to publicise an open debate on the Holocaust (CODOH) has been a success.

The towns remind me, superficially at least, of Nigeria. There is a lot of colour on the homes that are built from a functional perspective. A reasonable tidiness is there and you see individuals sweeping their small patches, almost a hopeless situation with dust all around. The attention to detail is simply not there because the survival imperative does not permit it to flourish. For example, in the hotel the toilet paper holder is splattered with paint because when the walls were given a fresh coat of paint, it was not covered. Little things like that. Who cares?

Tijuana is an area overflowing with economic refugees from southern Mexico who all wish to partake of the economic consumer dream that floats about just across the border.

And so the four ex-school teachers – Graf, Granata, Vogt and Töben – wonder how things will turn out in this part of Mexico in years to come. The Mexicans' fecundity is now producing a population growth problem for the region. Interestingly, not anyone can become a Mexican because it

is a matter of birth and race for the politicians. Hence, in time, there will be a union between California–USA and California–Mexico. The Europeans simply do not have the healthy impulse to procreate anymore: that is the death-knell of a civilisation.

* * * * *

Return to the United States of America

Friday, 2 June 2000–Saturday, 3 June 2000: Los Angeles

Our return trip to Los Angeles is a long journey along the four-lane freeway with bumper-to-bumper traffic. An accident on the other side of the road also brings our side to crawling pace for about 10 km. I sing Roy Orbison's song:

> Working all day, and the sun don't shine, trying to get back, and
> I'm just killing time.
> I feel the rain, and the whole night through, far away from you,
> California blue.
> California blue, dreaming all along, nothing else to do, California
> blue.
> Every day I pray, I'll be on my way, stay in love for you, California
> blue.
> One sunny day, I'll be back again, somehow,
> but I don't know when, California blue, California blue.

Arthur, Russell and Jürgen remain silent. I interpret this as a sign that they want to hear more of my beautiful singing:

> Take the ribbon from your hair, shake it loose and let it fall,
> Lay it soft upon my skin, like the shadow on the wall.
> Come and lay down by my side, till the early morning light,
> All I'm askin' is your time, help me make it through the night.

I get the distinct impression that I am urged to discontinue. But because it is my birthday I sing the song that five of us sang at this time last year while I was in Mannheim Prison:

> Heute kann es regnen, stürmen oder schnein
> Denn du bist ja selber wie der Sonnenschein.
> Heut ist dein Geburtstag darum feiern wir
> Alle deine Freunde feiern heut mit dir.
>
> Today it may rain, storm or snow
> Because you are just like sunshine.

> Today is your birthday, that's why we're celebrating
> All your friends are celebrating with you.

As we all speak and understand German, there is no excuse for anyone to dislike this 'alternate' Happy Birthday song.

I get the hint and vent my protest with 'Die Gedanken sind frei, wer kann sie erraten … und sperrt man mich ein im finsteren Kerker' (Thoughts are free, and if you lock me in a dark prison, my thoughts will liberate me) etc.

My selection of the songs I sang to the accompaniment of my guitar playing while in prison remains unappreciated. I thought I was quite good – not so those who listened to me politely.

Without a word Russell suddenly has Beethoven's Ninth Symphony coming through the radio speakers. I get the hint and settle down – and shut up! When we reach the third movement, I am reminded how I used that as a background theme for my European trip program almost 30 years ago where I quoted from Marlowe's 'Dr Faustus'. I feel the urge to quote again:

> Was this the face that launched a thousand ships and burnt the topless towers of Illium? Sweet Helen, make me immortal with a kiss. Her lips suck forth my soul. See where it flies – come Helen, come, give, me my soul again.

As the *Ode to Joy* begins, I let go and simply enjoy! There is 'overwhelming' evidence to suggest that Beethoven is a real genius, and not a 'denier' of culture! In fact, Holocaust matters – the corruption, the manipulation, the wilful distortion and outright fabrication and lying – cannot be uplifting for anyone's spiritual nourishment. Why do they do it – tell lies, or believe that Germans systematically exterminated European Jewry in homicidal gas chambers? Why? Because 'it happened'? What a massive libel on the German people – and they still wear it with pride! They went from national socialism to national masochism because they love to feel guilty – and pay compensation to all those who make a claim on Germany for whatever reason.

Saturday, 3 June 2000: Los Angeles

At 9.30 p.m. it is off from LAX, now Tom Bradley International Airport. The Qantas flight to New Zealand is delayed by almost an hour because a satellite misbehaving in its orbit is to be brought down in the Pacific

Ocean. I sit down at Gate 22 next to a power point and plug in my laptop. I can read my e-mail and catch up with interesting items and lots and lots of information.

ZGram – Where Truth is Destiny
© 2000 Ingrid A. Rimland, 29 May 2000

Good Morning from the Zundelsite: The Holocaust claims another victim: One more lesson to be learned!

Joel Hayward of New Zealand, by his own admission partially Jewish, wrote a master's thesis in the early '90s titled 'The Fate of the Jews in German Hands: An Historical Enquiry into the Development and Significance of Holocaust Revisionism.' For this study, he was able to get access to German research facilities and see documents not easily available to gentile revisionist scholars, who are usually barred - as Dr. Faurisson has been barred – from the I.C. of the Red Cross-administered central file repository of all German concentration camps in Arolson, Germany, and as David Irving has been barred by the Bundesarchive, the German Federal Archives, in Koblenz.

While preparing for his master's thesis, Joel Hayward contacted the world's leading revisionist scholars. He got their enthusiastic cooperation. Mark Weber of the IHR worked closely with Hayward, supplying him with information and documentation from the IHR's library and files. David Irving made himself and his considerable knowledge available. Dr. Robert Faurisson cooperated and gave the young man the benefits of his years of untiring research. Ernst Zündel was contacted, and he supplied documentation, trial transcripts of the proceedings in Toronto and other peripheral items like copies of newspaper stories, alleged eye witness accounts etc.

To his credit, Hayward apparently wrote a fairly balanced thesis – the gist of it being, as Dr. Faurisson had predicted to Hayward, that Revisionists were right on the money in their claims, that the numbers and eye witness accounts were exaggerated – but that Revisionists who were on record with these claims were heartless because they did not sufficiently take into consideration in their work and publications the hurt feelings of the Holocaust survivors.

At the beginning of his career, Joel Hayward was a rising star in New Zealand academic circles. He wrote a book on Germany's

Luftwaffe in World War II which sold in mainstream bookstores. All seemed well. A promising career as a professor lay ahead of him.

Attempts to publish his master's thesis in book form, however, were usually stymied by non-cooperation, and as the years went by, the thesis went stale, was overtaken by revisionist milestones such as the Leuchter Report, the Lüftl Report, the Polish authorities' own report on the traces of Zyklon B in the hair of inmates etc. Then came the German chemist Germar Rudolf's report, which proved the final nail in the coffin of the Auschwitz Lie. Joel Hayward went after his daily chores as an academic, relatively unnoticed by the outside world, his master's thesis gathering dust on the shelves of Canterbury University.

Then things began to unravel!

Hayward apparently sent a copy of his thesis to Dr. Fredrick Toben, a German Australian, who was then before a Human Rights Tribunal for politically incorrect postings on his revisionist website. Through a chain of events, the Hayward thesis became known, and all hell broke loose for Joel Hayward! Soon he was at the center of a controversy - the kind that is experienced ever more wherever Jewish sensibilities are at stake.

Hayward felt compelled to write a letter to the New Zealand Jewish community. This letter was published in the New Zealand Jewish Chronicle, along with a story about the controversial thesis.

Thereupon the New Zealand Jewish Council contacted the University of Canterbury and asked that Hayward be stripped of his master's degree – much in the same way a generation earlier Dr. Wilhelm Stäglich, a respected German judge, had lost his doctorate from Tübingen University, along with a chunk of his pension.

Similar grief had been inflicted upon Henry Rocques, who was likewise stripped of his doctorate by the French Minister of Education in the 1980s in France for his work on the 'Confessions of Kurt Gerstein' – the mentally imbalanced SS-Officer who left several wildly contradictory jail house confessions as his legacy before he supposedly committed suicide in a jail in Allied captivity in Rastatt, Germany.

Joel Hayward was in a quandary, but not for long. He apologized. He condemned his own findings. He wrote a groveling addendum to his thesis, to be read side by side with it. Rather than defending his courageous master's thesis, he must have though the could find respite by abjectly groveling before his tormentors - not realizing that these people show no mercy to their targeted enemies.

His apology and retraction did not satisfy his tormentors! The matter is before a judge. He may well lose his title.

We live in an amazing world. The fact that Hayward was of Jewish background did not protect him from these hyenas. David Cole, who was a Jewish Revisionist and did sterling work, found no protection in being Jewish – in fact, the Holocaust Promoters were far more vicious to him than they have been to Gentiles who have blown the whistle on them.

David Irving- well-known, articulate, author of 34 books on historical topics, also crossed the rubicon – and 'Joined the legion of the damned' as soon as he questioned the existence of homicidal gas chambers in Auschwitz after reading *The Leuchter Report*.

He, too, tried to save himself by making compromises, by accepting the notion that '... there might have been' experimental gassings, that 'gas vans' might have been used – it did not help him with the media, much less the judge! His enemies and tormentors merely gloated about his admissions!

Had Hayward stood his ground and defended his master's thesis, he would possibly be stripped of his doctorate – but with his honor and integrity intact. Now he stands to lose it just the same – looking dishonest and incompetent to boot.

The same holds true for David Irving. The heated, shrill condemnations heaped upon this capable writer and historian by the judge and the media would have been no worse – in fact, could have been no worse! – than if he had appeared in court sporting a Hitler mustache and wearing soldiers' boots!

The lessons of the Irving and Hayward cases are clear. There is no compromising with this enemy! This is a fight to the finish – for our enemies have everything to lose!

They have gained all their status, wealth and influence by rising to the top on the strength of Holocaust victimhood propaganda. They

will hurl these lightning bolts of condemnation at anyone questioning any of their 'get rich quick' 'grab power for ourselves' schemes – whether their critics are right or wrong. In Palestine, they label anyone in their path as 'terrorist'. In Canada, the slurs are 'Neo-Nazi' and 'Racist'. Here in America, you will become an 'extremist', a Ku Klux Klanner, an 'Aryan Nations nut' or, heaven help your soul, a 'Holocaust Denier.'

This has been their most effective modus operandi. Professor Kevin MacDonald calls these' survival mechanisms' of these people.

President Kennedy's father was called an 'Anti-Semite' because he reported truthfully to Washington why war came in 1939-41. He was relieved of his job.

George Bush was called a 'Nazi' because he refused to sign a $US10 billion loan guarantee. He was defeated.

Pat Buchanan is now a 'Nazi' and an outcast in the wall-to-wall politically correct media brew because he had the courage to question some of the disastrous policies of Roosevelt.

This terror will go on as long as it brings the desired results – abject groveling and apologies and paying billions to the tormentors. All these are meant to isolate, economically cripple and socially ostracize their opponents.

Information – and only information – about these people's past behavior, present tactics and future goals will lead to liberation.

Ingrid Thought for the Day: 'And, what about guys like Rush Limbaugh, Tony Snow, George Will, etc, who run around calling people 'conspiracy kooks'? Are we kooks – or are they asses?' (Letter to the Zundelsite)

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Good Morning from the Zundelsite
30 May 2000

Yesterday, I wrote about Professor Joel Hayward, who was being made an example of academic terrorism so that other academics will get the message: 'Investigate the Holocaust critically, and you will be made into a pariah in academia'.

Can you think of a more effective way of scaring the living daylights out of already mollycoddled academic weaklings in their

ivory towers, where they live and work in the surreal world of liberal shibboleths, multi-cult slogans and stifling political and historical correctness?

So Hayward and Irving were and are meant as scare crows and bogey men for the academic crowd who will now be scared away from such academic topics as the where, why, and what-for of the Holocaust topic. As far as Revisionists are concerned, Hayward and Irving are important, for they illustrate for all to see in plain daylight just how these ruthless people work who fear they'll touch the Holocaust.

People are not stupid out there in the real world. They can see extortion coupled to intimidation and blackmail. Already large advertisements are appearing in the US-Jewish press that make it very clear that certain orthodox Jewish groups and congregations want nothing to do with the Holocaust shake-downs of Austria, Germany, Switzerland and specific industries like banks, insurance companies, car manufacturers etc. These Orthodox Jews refuse to accept any of the extorted money. They go on record distancing themselves.

Along similar lines, a researcher I know took things a step further and wrote this: 'It is a truism of political life that those who bear bad tidings are blamed for the content of the news.' So it is with Professor Kevin MacDonald.

Professor MacDonald has established that there is a clear and consistent pattern of Jewish agitating and then remolding white society. In fact, he goes further and asserts that this remolding is designed to benefit Jews at the expense of whites. [Should this not be 'Jews at the expense of gentiles'? It is not 'black vs. white'.]

Is Professor MacDonald correct? His adversaries do not wish to debate the question. They wish to declare it out-of-bonds. And in a sense this is an answer - and a very revealing one!

Kevin MacDonald has touched a very sore nerve and severely aggravated it with the truth. Anyone who doubts that Professor MacDonald is writing the truth need merely read his trilogy (*The People that Shall Dwell Alone, Separation and its Discontents: Toward an Evolutionary Theory of Anti-Semitism* and *Culture of Critique*). The methods currently being developed to ruin Professor MacDonald's career are substantially the same methods used to ruin David Irving's career.

Professor MacDonald testified most eloquently at Irving's trial for libel against Deborah Lipstadt and Penguin Publishers. That testimony was so effective that the attorneys for Deborah Lipstadt elected not to cross-examine Professor MacDonald. Their silence, when it counted, contrasts most eloquently with their self-serving screeches now.

Kevin MacDonald's three books are not the final word on the 'Jewish Question.' They are, however, a cogently argued and abundantly documented case against the Self-Chosen Ones.

Those who believe that Professor MacDonald has invented the case against the Jews should do further research. A good start would be Professor Arthur Butz's seminal volume, *The Hoax of the Twentieth Century: The Case Against the Presumed Extermination of European Jewry.*

Inquiring minds should profit greatly from *The Holocaust on Trial* by Robert Lenskior 'Report on the Evidence' by Barbara Kulaszka. These volumes (not to mention the evidence from the trial of David Irving available on the Internet) raise disturbing questions which go far beyond the critical issues raised by Professor MacDonald in his books.

The academic world is a place for open inquiry and debate. Those who deny qualified scholars their constitutional right of freedom of research have declared themselves- and not their targets! - out of bounds.

Professor MacDonald is a credit both to the university he serves and to the general community. The students of Cal-State should further their own education by purchasing and reading his books. Their lives shall never be the same.

Thought for the Day:
'If freedom is short of weapons, we must compensate with willpower.' (Adolf Hitler, Landsberg, 5 November 1925)

Information about Ingrid Rimland's historical trilogy, *Lebensraum*!, seized at the Canadian border for being 'politically incorrect', may be found on the Web.

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Holocaust denier launches U.S. tour with a pep rally among sympathizers

Tom Tugend, The Jewish Telegraphic Agency
<http://www.jta.virtualjerusalem.com>

LOS ANGELES (JTA) – 31 May 2000
A high-profile Holocaust denier began a three-month speaking and fund-raising tour of the United States over the weekend by meeting with some of the top names among those who share his views.

Following a celebrated trial that ended in April, David Irving was judged by a British court to be an anti-Semite, racist and associate of neo-Nazis, and he did not disguise the severity of his defeat.

'It's rather like when you're beaten in school,' he told some 140 sympathizers at a secret location in Irvine in Southern California, according to a report in the *Los Angeles Times*.

At the same time, Irving struck a defiant pose. Describing the verdict as 'a great injustice, 'he likened himself to the biblical David, temporarily defeated by the Goliath of Jewish power and wealth.

He declared that American historian Deborah Lipstadt, whom Irving sued for libel, had received $6 million for her legal defense, contributed by filmmaker Steven Spielberg, business executive Edgar Bronfman Jr. and others.

Lipstadt herself said in Los Angeles last month that the trial costs had come to $3 million for her publisher, and $1.5 million for herself. She said that the Jewish community had not paid for her legal expenses or loss of income.

The weekend meeting was organized by the California-based Institute for Historical Review, a center of Holocaust denial for more than two decades. Participants included an international array of activists, such as Arthur Butz of the United States, Robert Faurisson of France, Germar Rudolf of Germany and Ernst Zündel of Canada, the *Times* reported.

Although the meeting was not publicized in advance, the proceedings were broadcast live on the Internet to nearly 2,500 people, organizers claimed.

The organizers said on Tuesday that Irving will appeal the verdict in the Lipstadt case.

Another speaker was former Northern California Rep. Pete McCloskey, who has brought a class action suit against the Anti-Defamation League, claiming that the organization spied illegally on U.S. citizens critical of Israel.

McCloskey's participation was denounced by Rabbi Abraham Cooper, associate dean of the Simon Wiesenthal Center, who said that his 'appearance under the same tent as someone who has just been crowned the leading intellectual Jew hater in the world, I guess speaks volumes.'

The *Los Angeles Times* news story on the meeting was strongly criticized by noted Holocaust scholar Michael Berenbaum. The newspaper had been faulted at the beginning of the Lipstadt trial for seemingly giving equal credibility to the overwhelming historical evidence on the Holocaust and a fringe group of deniers, or self-described 'revisionists.'

In a letter to the Times, Berenbaum wrote, 'Once again, the Los Angeles Times has allowed itself to be used as a propaganda instrument for Holocaust denial. Berenbaum charged that the Times story 'portrays the deniers as persecuted lambs who are harassed because of their ideas.'

*

Promoting Holocaust Denial: The gross inaccuracies of the *Los Angeles Times* – again.
Michael Berenbaum, *The Jewish Journal of Greater Los Angeles*

June 2, 2000 – 28 IYAR, 5760
To quote Yogi Berra, it is déjà vu all over again. There is an eerie consistency to the mishandling of the David Irving story in the Los Angeles Times, which again on May 30, as on January 7, allowed itself to be used as a propaganda instrument for Holocaust denial.

From the teaser on the front page and the headline on page 16 to the actual content of the opening parts of the May 30 story, the Times and its reporter Kim Murphy give credibility, both tacitly and explicitly, to a man who has been completely discredited by the British courts after a lengthy and fair trial. In the 14-word front page teaser alone are two blatant inaccuracies, if not outright falsifications. It reads: 'Holocaust Speaker David Irving, the controversial World War II historian, has started a U.S. visit.'

Holocaust speaker? Surely even Irving himself would not call himself a Holocaust speaker. He denies it happened! But calling him a speaker gives him the credibility of an expert. He is also not a 'controversial historian.' He is a discredited and disgraced historian. In fact, by any reasonable definition of the word, he is not a historian at all. Found the British Court: 'Irving has misstated historical evidence; adopted positions which run counter to the

weight of the evidence; given credence to unreliable evidence and disregarded and dismissed credible evidence.'

'Irving has significantly misrepresented what the evidence, objectively examined, reveals.'

'No objective, fair-minded historian would have serious cause to doubt that there were gas chambers at Auschwitz and that they were operated on a substantial scale to kill hundreds of thousands of Jews.'

'For the most part, the falsification of the record was deliberate.'

'Irving's historical 'errors' converge, in the sense that they all tend to exonerate Hitler and reflect Irving's partisanship for the Nazi leader.'

This is not the behavior of a historian. Apparently the L.A. Times feels differently.

The headline on page 16 reads: 'Holocaust Revisionist Begins U.S. Tour.' 'Revisionist' is Irving's preferred self-description because revisionism is an honorable task of the historian. Holocaust denier is the accurate term. It is the one used in Lipstadt's book and now established as accurate by a British court.

In the first paragraph of the article, Irving vows to appeal Judge Charles Gray's decision. As Murphy later documents, the judge went overboard to make sure that the decision could not be appealed. He gave Irving vast leeway during the trial. His findings of fact are 287 pages in length and precise in every detail. Irving's grounds for an appeal are virtually zero. Should a man making meaningless vows deserve the credibility of a major L.A. Times story?

In the body of the article, four paragraphs of quotes are given to Mark Weber, the head of the Institute of Historical Review, whose innocuous title masks its true function - furthering Holocaust denial. No effort is made to identity the 'Institute.' Murphy did not tell us why its meetings were held at a secret location to promote its demands for new investigations to prove that there was no mass extermination of European Jews during World War II. One would have imagined that even a cub reporter would have asked why the conclusions of the investigation should be foretold before any objective historical investigation was held. Imagine for a moment if the headline had been accurate: 'Discredited Holocaust Denier to Speak: David Irving, whom a British court recently described as a

racist, anti-Semitic propagandist, will address his supporters in California.'

Is that a story worthy of the front page of a major U.S. newspaper? But at issue here, even more than the many inaccuracies in this article, is the following question: Does a man who has been exhaustively and fairly proven a liar, an anti-Semite, and a propagandist deserve continued coverage in the media? One wonders what it will take for the media to cease giving standing and credibility to a racist anti-Semite who falsifies evidence to make Hitler look good. This article gives David Irving the credibility of some kind of poor, persecuted soul, beset by powerful forces too great for one man. It was he himself who brought the suit against Deborah Lipstadt in a British court where the burden of proof rests on the defendant. She met her burden and then some, as the judge's finding details. Irving brought his downfall upon himself.

Readers have every right to expect accuracy of the Los Angeles Times. It now has a serious credibility problem with this reader. After two tries it can't seem to get the story right. Why?

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Michael Berenbaum is the author and editor of 12 books on the Holocaust and has served as president of the Survivors of the Shoah Visual History Foundation and as director of the Research Institute of the United States Holocaust Memorial

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Czech Mein Kampf Publisher Charged
AP-NY-06-02-00 0641EDT,
<http://www.newsday.com/ap/international/ap427.htm>

PRAGUE, Czech Republic (AP)
The Czech publisher of Adolf Hitler's *Mein Kampf* has been charged with promotion of Nazism, police said Friday.

Michal Zitko, who published the unabridged Czech translation of *Mein Kampf* in March, was charged Thursday and faces up to eight years in prison if convicted, said police spokeswoman Sona Jindrakova.

Upon publication of the book in March, Zitko said he wanted to expose Czechs to Hitler's ''monstrous ideology,'' but also characterized Nazi ideas as no worse than those of communism.

Zitko said Hitler is one of the best-known people of the 20th century and everybody should have the right to read a firsthand account of his political manifesto.

The first unabridged Czech-language edition of *Mein Kampf* was published in 10,000 copies and immediately sold out.

Publication drew immediate protests from the Czech Jewish Community and local anti-fascist associations.
The book contains no commentaries or disclaimers.

*

Convicted to Six Months in Jail – What For?
Hitler-Stalin-Traditions in Berlin Resurrected?

Zeitschrift für Kultur, Geschichte und Politik, Sleipnir im Verlag der Freunde, Andreas Roehler (V.i.S.d.P.), Postfach 350264, 10211 Berlin, Tel./Fax: (49/0/30)-42857835 und -6927863 <sleipnir_verlag@gmx.net>, <www.vho.org/D/sleipnir>

In my summary before being convicted by a female judge, Brinkmann, for 'inciting to hate' I mentioned two facts: The suggestion of the prosecutor, that there are two kinds of historians, on one side the revisionists, who are to be fought with all means available, and on the other the 'good historians' who leave everything as it is desired - by those in power, i.e. the politically correct - is sheer madness.

History, like any science if it wants to be pursued seriously and professionally, must have its foundations and claims questioned and revised incessantly. There are no unmovable facts; everything is subject to examination and constantly expanding knowledge-base.

This basic rule of scientific work is supposed to be protected by law even in Germany. However, to raise certain political questions of history is an undesirable opinion in the same Germany and threatened with heavy punishment. Knowing this, I have never distributed any publications which have been part of penal court trials and judgements. I have kept any such material under my own supervision and under lock and key; I have leased it to persons only who could prove a scientific interest and for their own professional use- after obtaining a written declaration by the prospective borrower.

The written declarations by the persons concerned were presented to the court, but the judge simply ignored them. She rejected any proof of my solicitude out of hand. Instead she followed the completely fabricated assertions of the state prosecutor, that I intended to disseminate these few writings – altogether just 18 pieces. Not even my remark was listened to, that the writings in question concern only some technical aspects of killings in a wider historical context.

Just as well it could not make any impression, that a number of well known Jewish researchers(as allegedly the Jewish minority is to be protected by this sort of court cases) assert the same ideas which are punishable by courts in Germany. Thus we have the odd fact that these same courts are not ashamed in refusing to acknowledge Jewish opinion whenever it suits them: Noam Chomsky's statements confirmed my legal position, so did those of Arno J. Mayer in 'Der Krieg als Kreuzzug' ('Why did the Heavens not Darken – The Final Solution in History').

The whole trial before that judge was a farce. There occurred numerous transgressions of the penal court proceeding rules by her, many offences against the press laws and, of course, against the Basic Law of Germany. The defence attorney, Carsten Schrank, cited them in detail and made an impressive final speech.

Naturally, before this kind of judiciary in present day Germany, it was all in vain. Please help to defend an independent media outlet.

*

'*Le Monde*' a fait également paraître un article sur le mêmesujet mais qui n'est pas placé sur son site Libération du 2 juin 2000.

Le CNRS finitpar dire non au négationniste. Le chercheur Serge Thion fait l'objet d'uneenquête interne. Par SYLVESTRE HUET, Le vendredi 2 juin 2000, Le site du CNRS

Catherine Bréchignac, directrice générale du CNRS, a décidé de rendre publique – lire l'interviewci-contre – l'action qu'elle mène depuis plus de deux ans contre Serge Thion, chercheur au CNRS depuis 1971, l'un des piliers du négationnisme français. Et si la physicienne rompt avec la discrétion jusqu'alors de mise, c'est qu'elleest outrée qu'on puisse la soupçonner de la moindre indulgence vis-à-vis de Serge Thion, l'un des 11 000 chercheurs de l'organisme qu'elle dirige.

Il est vrai quele CNRS ne peut guère se féliciter de compter Serge Thion dans ses effectifs. Caractéristiques du personnage, ces phrases signées de lui que l'on peut trouversur l'Internet (1), à propos de la récente visite de Lionel Jospin en Israël: «L'irrépressible besoin des socialistes de se mettre à plat ventre devanttout ce qui pourrait avoir l'air juif est également bien connu [...] Jospinmouille quand il serre sur son cıur ce genre de meurtrier (Ehud Barak, ndlr) [...] alors ils lui ont caillassé la gueule à Bir Zeit [...] et ce crétin liberticide de Gayssot en a pris plein la gueule aussi. Merci à nos camarades palestiniens.»

Dérive. Né en1942, Serge Thion est une figure centrale et prolifique du négationnisme français. Dès 1979, il prend fait et cause, jusque devant la justice, pour Robert Faurissonqui nie l'existence des chambres à gaz dans les camps et l'extermination desjuifs par les nazis. Une défense menée au nom de la «liberté du chercheur» et abondamment détaillée par Thion dans son pamphlet Vérité historique ouvérité politique? Une prise de position alors surprenante, de la part d'unchercheur qui s'était fait connaître par des ouvrages sur l'apartheid (le Pouvoir pâle) ou l'Asie du Sud-Est revendiqués comme marxistes et anticolonialistes.

Sa dérive intellectuelle conduira ce «révolutionnaire», animateur du groupe la Vieille Taupe (une expressionde Marx pour signifier la révolution et désignant dans ce cas une librairiedu Quartier latin), de l'ultragauche à la propagande négationniste et révisionniste. Son plus beau coup étant, en 1981, d'obtenir de Noam Chomsky, le linguiste américain, la signature d'une pétition en faveur de la «liberté académique» de Faurisson. Serge Thion tentera aussi de nier le caractère génocidaire durégime cambodgien de Pol Pot, essentiellement pour faire le parallèle avecun autre génocide – la Shoah – et les envelopper du même «doute scientifique».

Ménage. Avecl'arrivée de l'Internet, considéré comme «une chance inestimable pour lestravaux révisionnistes», peut-on lire sur un site alimenté par Serge Thion, ces textes ont trouvé une nouvelle diffusion. Et soulevé une vive réactionde la directrice générale du CNRS qui manifeste sa volonté de faire le ménage, malgré les difficultés administratives et juridiques que Serge Thion, protégépar son statut de fonctionnaire, ne manquera pas d'utiliser comme il le faitdepuis vingt ans.

Responsable dela commission d'enquête diligentée par Catherine Bréchignac, l'historien François Bédarida annonce que son rapport

est pour «très bientôt». Et qu'il contientla «preuve formelle que les textes négationnistes signés de Serge Thion sur Internet ont bien été déposés par lui». Pour l'historien, le CNRS doit «seposer le problème majeur des limites de la liberté de la recherche. Le CNRS n'a pas d'orthodoxie historique mais ne peut admettre les transgressions dela méthode scientifique. De plus, Serge Thion a réussi pendant longtemps àdresser une cloison étanche entre son activité scientifique et son militantis menégationniste. Toute action à son encontre exige du discernement, car si lessanctions sont moralement justifiées elles ne peuvent être juridiquement arbitraires.».

(1) Sur le sitede l'Association des anciens amateurs de récits de guerre et d'holocauste. Une information complète sur le sujet peut être trouvée sur http://www.amnistia.net

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Catherine Bréchignac,directrice générale du CNRS, «J'ai décidé d'agir pour des raisons d'éthique» Recueilli par SYLVESTRE HUET

«S'il est prouvéque les activités à titre privé de Serge Thion tombent sous le coup de laloi, c'est à la justice d'intervenir. J'espère qu'elle le fera.»

THIERRY DUDOIT
Avertie en 1998des activités de Serge Thion, Catherine Bréchignac a aussitôt demandé uneenquête et s'est retournée vers la justice. Directrice générale du CNRS, Catherine Bréchignac rend publique son action à l'encontre de Serge Thion, chargé derecherche au CNRS. Qu'allez-vous faire de Serge Thion?

La loi Gayssot interdit la négation des crimes contre l'humanité, si Serge Thion y contrevient, il doit subir les conséquences prévues par cette loi. Si vous connaissez une personne qui bafoue la loi, vous devez en avertir le procureur de la République,ce que je suis en train de faire. Cette action ne date pas d'aujourd'hui. Les instances d'évaluation du CNRS en charge de ce chercheur m'ont alertéeà l'automne 1998 sur l'activité de Serge Thion. Dès le 18 novembre 1998, j'aidonc, sur avis du comité d'éthique du CNRS, mis en place une commission destinéeà enquêter sur un site web. En particulier de déterminer si les textes répréhensibles répertoriés sur ce site l'avaient été via des moyens de communication provenantd'un agent du CNRS. Dans le passé, Serge Thion avait

déjà utilisé le sitede la Maison des sciences de l'homme, institution qui ne relève pas du CNRS, pour diffuser des textes non scientifiques.

D'autre part, à ma demande et à celle du département sciences de l'homme et de la société, la section du comité national dont il dépend l'a évalué en mars dernier eta conclu, à l'unanimité moins une voix, à une insuffisance professionnellepour les deux dernières années. J'envisage donc de donner suite à cette procédureet de convoquer une commission administrative paritaire qui devra recommanderune suite, une sanction éventuellement, à cette évaluation.

De quelles sanctionsThion est-il menacé?
Je n'accuse pas Serge Thion, je souhaite demander à la justice de déterminer s'il a, en tantque chercheur CNRS, publié des textes négationnistes. Si l'enquête internedémontre qu'il utilise son temps de travail pour d'autres activités que sarecherche, il doit être sanctionné à ce titre comme n'importe quel chercheurdu CNRS qui ne justifierait pas son salaire. Si ces activités ressortissentdu négationnisme, j'entends bien faire respecter la loi. Je demanderai auministre de prendre une sanction qui peut aller jusqu'à la révocation. Enoutre, s'il est prouvé que ses activités à titre privé, en dehors de son tempsde travail, tombent sous le coup de la loi, c'est à la justice d'intervenir. J'espère qu'elle le fera.

Comment expliquerque Serge Thion soit toujours au CNRS?
Je dirige le CNRS depuis l'automne 1997. J'ai découvert cette affaire, il faut l'avouertrès éloignée de mes préoccupations de physicienne, à l'automne 1998. J'aiagi aussitôt. Je suis le premier directeur général à l'avoir fait, en accordavec la direction du département des sciences de l'homme et de la société.Je ne protège aucun négationniste et j'imagine mal que mes prédécesseurs aientpu le faire.

Où travaille Serge Thion?
En 1994, Serge Thion a été affecté au centre d'anthropologie de la Chine du Sud et de lapéninsule indochinoise. Cette unité a été fermée fin 1999 pour cause de production scientifique insuffisante. Serge Thion a proposé d'être affecté à une nouvelle unité travaillant sur la péninsule indochinoise, la section 36 lui a donnéun avis favorable mais, compte tenu de la procédure en cours, cette affectationn'a pas été prononcée.

Avez-vous desconsignes ministérielles?
Je n'ai pas deconsigne particulière du ministère. Serge Thion a 58 ans, il est donc prochede la retraite et j'aurais pu décider de laisser

le temps faire son ıuvre, j'ai décidé d'agir pour des raisons d'éthique, une éthique indispensable àl'activité de recherche scientifique.

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From: Glayde Whitney (whitney@darwin.psy.fsu.edu)
Subject: Boycott Germany
Date sent: Thu, 1 Jun 2000 21:52:36 –0400
Copy of a letter sent today:

Dear Professor Xxxx

It is with regret that I must withdraw from presenting a Keynote Address entitled 'Our Inquisition Today' to the main Plenary Session of the 12th International Conference on Xxxxxxxxx, [31 July-5 August 2000] meeting in Germany that is to deal with the topic of Threats to Freedom of Expression. This is because of the Threats to Freedom of Expression that are encased in law in today's Germany.

At another conference held just a few days ago, there was an up-to-date presentation concerning the draconian thought-crime laws to which both the citizens of Germany and visitors to Germany are subjected. Special branches of the state police exist which specialize in the enforcement of laws against thought-crimes and speech-crimes. This totalitarian-state, indeed Orwellian, situation is as good an example of 'Our Inquisition Today' as could have been exemplified in my planned address.

Literally many hundreds of German citizens have been arrested, charged, jailed, fined, exiled, and/or lost their positions for straightforward scholarly statements concerning various areas of investigation. Some historians and social philosophers have been affected, as also have scientists close to my own area of specialization. For example, I have an Associated Press clipping that reports the suspension of a demographer in Germany. Her sin was to say that the investigation of possible race differences in intelligence was a legitimate field of study. The clipping reports that Jewish organizations in Germany called for her dismissal. This is relevant to my attendance at the conference in Germany because, not only do I advocate that studies of racial differences in intelligence and other traits are important, but I have myself published such studies in refereed scientific journals and in other media.

It is not only German citizens that have fallen to the current inquisition. It is also the case that Foreign Nationals have been arrested and incarcerated upon visiting Germany. One example is an Australian citizen arrested and held for months under 'administrative custody' during 1999. He was eventually tried for the crime of having published material on a website he operated in Australia. The German judge for the case refused to sentence a foreign national for operating a website in a foreign country. However, the Australian was found guilty for sending letters into Germany. Similar cases [writings in foreign countries combined with shipment of written material into Germany] have already lead to the incarceration of American nationals by German courts.

In my own case, I have already been criticized and threatened by groups such as the Jewish Defense League for writings in various journals and books. It is also the case that I have mailed copies of such writings to colleagues residing inside Germany. Thus with the already existing precedents, it seems prudent to not visit Germany since I have no interest in experiencing the inside of a German prison.

There have been quite a few times across recent decades when scholarly and scientific individuals and groups have pressured or boycotted various regions because of human rights violations. The refusal to hold meetings in certain states and the hullabaloo against the USSR for suppression of scientists come readily to mind.

I suggest that rather than holding meetings in Germany, all persons of conscience should boycott Germany until the citizens of that country are relieved of the oppressive thought crime laws to which they are being subjected by their ruling elites.

Sincerely,

Glayde Whitney, Professor
[Professor Whitney passed away on 9 January 2002.]

*

Verbreiten von Propagandamitteln und Verwenden von Kennzeichen verfassungswidriger Organisationen Propaganda, Volksverhetzung (thought crimes):

1999: <http://www.bmi.bund.de/publikationen/vsb1999/v99_d006.htm>

1998: <http://www.bmi.bund.de/publikationen/vsb1998/v98_d005.htm>
1997: <http://www.bmi.bund.de/publikationen/vsb1997/deutsch/v97_d044.htm>
1996: <http://www.bundesregierung.de/02/0201/innen/vsber96/rechts_i.html>
1995: <http://www.bundesregierung.de/02/0201/innen/vsber95/rechts_ii.htm' \l '_Toc356615847>

propaganda offences, 1994, 2083, innocent persecuted victims
propaganda offences, 1995, 1601, innocent persecuted victims
propaganda offences, 1996, 5635, innocent persecuted victims
propaganda offences, 1997, 10257, innocent persecuted victims
propaganda offences, 1998, 9549, innocent persecuted victims
propaganda offences, 1999, 8698, innocent persecuted victims

Because of the draconian thought-crime laws to which both the citizens of Germany and visitors to Germany are subjected, the numbers of thought crime cases are declining. People do not open their mouth anymore. It reminds us of the persecution of Christians in ancient Rome and of the Bolshevic terror. 'But no-one would say anything publicly ... for fear of the Jews.' (John 7:13)

THE REMER TRIAL
<http://nationaljournal.org/e99/persecutions/oerdep-e.htm>
THE GRAF TRIAL
<http://nationaljournal.org/e99/persecutions/graf.htm>
THE TOBEN TRIAL
<http://nationaljournal.org/e99/persecutions/tobentrial-e.htm>
THE DECKERT AND WALENDY TRIALS
<http://nationaljournal.org/e_urites.htm>

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Britain Mounts Its First Permanent Holocaust Memorial
Maureen Johnson, Associated Press Writer, 2 June 2000 01:13 p.m.

LONDON (AP)
Battered tin cups and twisted eyeglasses, the last possessions of Jews murdered at the Nazi's Chelmno death camp. A rusted Star of David. A deportation railcar, its red paint peeling. Gentle Yiddish music, the roar of a Hitler rally, the voices of survivors.

All are part of Britain's first permanent memorial to the Holocaust, the centrepiece of a $25.5 million extension of the Imperial War Museum in south London.

For Freddie Knoller, 79, a survivor of Auschwitz, the sight of a huge model of a death camp is traumatic - and reassuring.

'In a few years' time, we won't be around,' Knoller said. 'But in 50 years' time, people will be able to come here and see what happened.'

Knoller, an Austrian Jew who fled Vienna in 1938 but was arrested by the Nazis in German-occupied France in 1943, was among a dozen death camp survivors at a special viewing Friday.

The exhibition opens to the public Tuesday, when it will be inaugurated by Queen Elizabeth II.

The display is both eerily factual and emotive.

Sparsely mounted artifacts speak for themselves. There are the implements the Nazis used to measure skulls and grade eye and hair color to categorize racial differences, and a wooden cart on which bodies were flung in the Warsaw ghetto.

A big marble slab found at a German psychiatric hospital near Munich was used for gruesome experiments on Jews, Gypsies and disabled people.

There was also a tiny cyanide capsule which Oswald Pohl, an SS officer who oversaw the plundering of possessions from murdered Jews, didn't have time to swallow when he was arrested in 1946, a year after the allies defeated Adolf Hitler's Germany. Pohl was executed for war crimes.

The organizers have adopted a chronological approach - an overview of anti-Semitism in Europe, Hitler's rise to power, the outbreak of World War II, and then the persecution and genocide of 6 million Jews.

Everything - from a machine used to sprinkle crushed human bones as fertilizer or an SS officer's meticulous lists of a year's killing in Ukraine - was double-checked for authenticity, the organizers said.

The exhibition opens two months after a judge dubbed British historian David Irving a Holocaust denier and ruled against him in a libel suit. 'An exhibition has now been developed that has tremendous force and authority,' said David Cesarani, professor of Jewish history at Southampton University in southern England, an adviser on the project. 'It is perhaps the best way to refute the deniers.'

*

Forged Letters Book – 'It Won't be Shredded' for Immediate Publication

3 JUNE 2000 Author Raymond Hoser: 0412-777 211; Kotabi Publishing: (03) 9857-4491 Kotabi Corporate Lawyer Alex Tees: 0409-813-622 <http://www.smuggled.com/MedRel42.htm>

In the wake of yet another book's print run being pulped Australia's leading corruption book publisher, Kotabi has announced it will not shred, pulp or stop selling its publication detailing corruption associated with Peter Costello and others in the Liberal Party. This week Random House announced that it was pulping and destroying the entire print-run of its book 'Waterfront: The battle that changed Australia'.

It is understood that this action costing the publisher tens of thousands of dollars arose after threats were made in relation to a line in the book which said that the forged letters tabled by Ralph Willis at the 1996 Federal Election had been forged by someone at Peter Costello's office. Random House paid $277,000 to Peter Costello and Tony Abbott in 1999 after a court found that the publisher had defamed the pair in a book called 'Goodbye Jerusalem' by Bob Ellis.

In July last year Kotabi released a book with a 3,000 word chapter detailing the entire forged letters saga and stated that the only possible source of the letters was from someone who worked at the offices of Costello and then Victorian Premier Jeff Kennett.

The actual forgery culprit is also identified. More damningly 'Victoria Police Corruption – 2' details how Victorian Liberals had successfully and improperly used forged letters to attack and destroy other people's credibility including a failed attempt to have author Raymond Hoser charged and convicted of forgery by 'planting 'forged letters on him, knowing that they would be tabled in good faith. That book 'Victoria Police Corruption - 2' and another published at the same time ('Victoria Police Corruption') have already been through the defamation courts and so far author and publisher have won all cases.

Truth has been their defence.

As recently as 18 April 2000, a coalition including a convicted extortionist, Adam Zoccoli and the Victorian Ombudsman's office again sought to have one of the books banned from sale. The

application failed - Justice Gillard failed to identify anything in the books that were factually incorrect and ordered that sales proceed.

Kotabi publishing are presently arranging reprints of both books as sales continue to power along. Both were meticulously checked and researched prior to publication.

Contents of both books were derided by those adversely named as 'fantasy' and 'wild conspiracy theories' at the time they were published. However in the 8 months since publication their contents have been vindicated as true and correct by numerous independent researchers and widely reported in the media.

Including in the vindications are the following:

'Victoria Police Corruption' broke the following (more recently reported) 'news' stories.

Details of rapes of women at Maryborough by Police - since vindicated by three court judgements against the (named) Police and payouts to victims.

Drug trafficking by drug squad policeman Kevin Hicks. At the time the book came out, Hicks protested his innocence of the allegations. He has since changed his mind, pled guilty and was sentenced to five years jail as recently as last week.

Hoser's statement that Niddrie woman Jane Thurgood-Dove was murdered on instructions of a serving Police officer was initially derided by a police spokesman as a 'wild conspiracy theory'. Reluctantly, the homicide squad has since admitted that the evidence shows Hoser was right.

Hoser's statement that guns were hidden in the ceilings of several named Police stations was also denounced as 'complete bullshit'. Recent ESD raids on the St. Kilda Police station have again confirmed the veracity of what Hoser wrote.

The Intergraph Royal Commission has confirmed Hoser's extensive account of the matter in 'Victoria Police Corruption'. The inquiry was promised by then opposition leader Steve Bracks after a person asked a question of him at the Labor election campaign launch. The person cited the book as a reason for having the inquiry.

Just this week, the State government announced an inquiry into the tendering process of the sale of the Vicroads road building

equipment during the Kennett years. 'Victoria Police Corruption - 2' was the first to properly detail the scandal. Those allegations were also derided by officials as 'a wild conspiracy theory'.

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Palestinian Fight With Israel Urged
AP-NY-06-03-00 0622EDT
<http://www.newsday.com/ap/international/ap218.htm>

TEHRAN, Iran (AP)
Iran's supreme leader today called on militant Palestinians to continue their struggle against Israel, saying the recent liberation of south Lebanon from Israeli occupation showed what was possible.

'It is possible that in several years time parts of occupied Palestine, and ultimately all of occupied Palestine, will be returned to the Palestinian people,' Ayatollah Ali Khamenei said in a speech broadcast live on Tehran radio.

'Today, there are some who see this as unlikely, but yesterday there were some who deemed the Lebanese phenomenon unlikely, even impossible. Yet, it happened,' Khamenei said, speaking to tens of thousands of mourners marking the 11th anniversary of the death of revolutionary leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini.

Khamenei attacked leaders of the Palestinian Authority and said they were 'agents of America and Israel.' Without referring to the Palestinian Authority by name, he said the Palestinian people should put their faith in the militants.

'If the Palestinians rely on the youth who have faith, their movement will achieve victory,' Khamenei said.

Representatives of Palestinian groups in Tehran refused to comment on Khamenei's speech.

Last month Israel and its proxy South Lebanon Army pulled out of a strip in southern Lebanon that had been occupied since 1985 as a buffer against cross-border guerrilla attacks.

Hezbollah, an Iranian-backed leading guerrilla group in south Lebanon, has called the Israeli withdrawal 'a major victory.'

> Iran does not recognize Israel's right to exist and opposes the Middle East peace process. Iran denies Israeli accusations that it arms and finances militant Palestinian groups, saying its support is purely moral.

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We board around 10 p.m. and take off 45 minutes later for that 12+ hour flight to Auckland. It is still Saturday, 3 June 2000 until we cross the International Dateline – and we lose Sunday, 4 June 2000 – and arrive in …

Having breakfast with Michael Santomauro in New York, 2000.

New York is never boring.

Good to see New York offering its citizens a free Sunday concert.

I was told you need binoculars when you live in a Manhattan apartment – so you can spy on your neighbours! But I do not want to look – I want to do!

The USA Congress, Washington, DC.

Outside the USA Congress were protesters opposing US–China trade 'normalisation'.

Michael Collins Piper challenges the protesters.

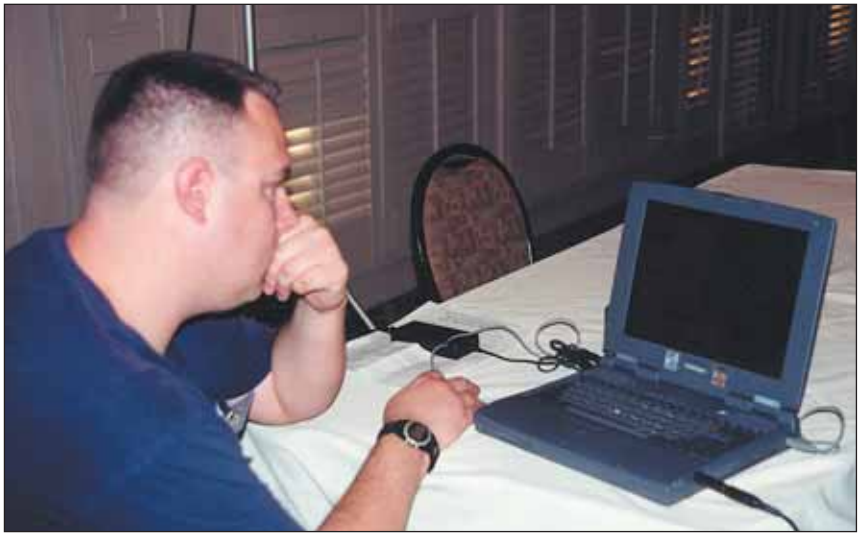
At the USA Supreme Court where the USA's First Amendment is still enshrined in law.

Fredrick Töben meeting with the editorial board of The Spotlight.

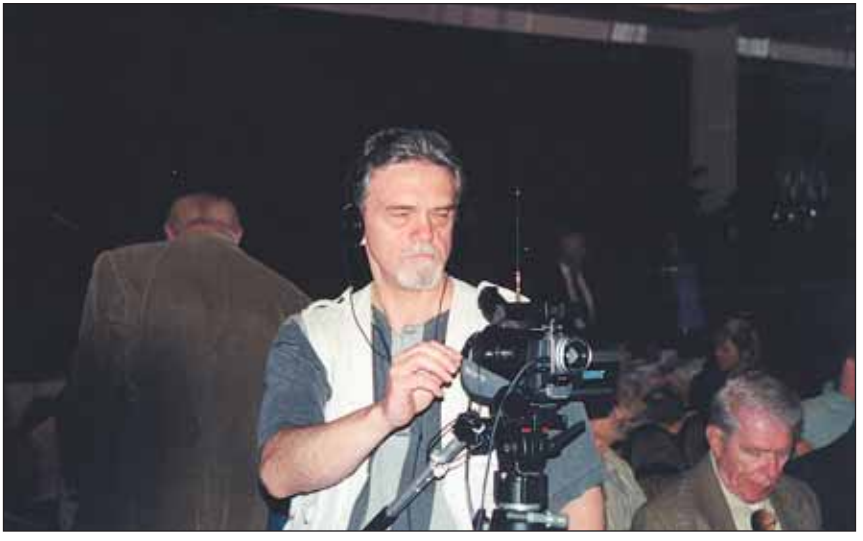
The three IHR conference attendants from Australia: from left, John Bennett, Fredrick Töben and Lila McIntosh.

As usual, Jürgen Graf, still adding finishing touches to his speech.

The group of speakers for the 13th IHR international revisionist conference.



Marc Lemier brought the proceedings on to the Internet.



Jürgen Neumann captured all on video.

The official photographer, Jim Beardsley (right), jesting with Robert Faurisson.

Ron Gray, the registrar for the conference.

The master of ceremonies, Greg Raven, conducted the affairs of state.

Mark Weber.

Arthur Butz.

Ernst Zündel.

Fredrick Töben.

Theodore O'Keefe.

Bradley Smith relaxing after his talk.

Robert Countess and his wife, Elda.

John Bennett.

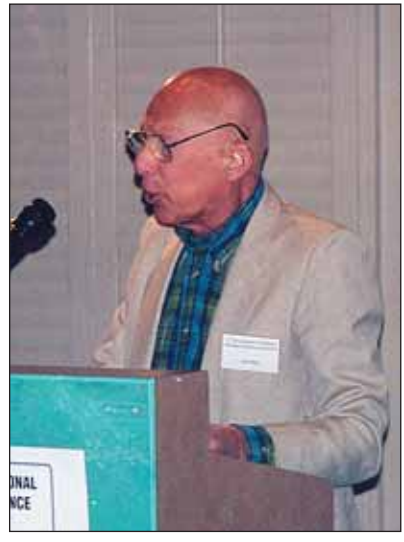
David Irving.

Peter McKloskey.

Charles Provan.

Robert Faurisson.

Germar Rudolf.



John Sack.

Glayde Whitney. Professor Whitney unexpectedly passed away on 9 January 2002.

A solid revisionist team – Ingrid Rimland and Ernst Zündel.

After the conference at Rosarito Beach Hotel in Mexico (where parts of The Titanic *were filmed), June 2000. From left: Arthur Vogt, Jürgen Graf, Fredrick Töben and Russ Granata.*

A visit to Elizabeth and Willis Carto's home.

With Gene Pitney in Melbourne, 1963.

Meeting Louis Armstrong in Melbourne, 1963.

Backstage with the Big O in Melbourne, 1963.

Roy Orbison on stage in Melbourne, 1963.

Chapter 5

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Australasia

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New Zealand

Monday, 5 June 2000: Auckland Airport – Queen's Birthday
6 a.m. It is raining, windy and winter in this Pacific paradise. Customs does not stamp passports anymore and so I have to ask for one to be placed in mine. The sniffer dog is not interested in my bag – I feel ignored.

I journey southward and call in at my former school, Te Awamutu College, where, in 1969, I took to heart 'by your students you will be taught'!

The New Zealand Herald gives me a brief overview of what issues are important: 'Queen's honours for a fallen winner and a sexy loser'. I see that Australia's Major-General Peter Cosgrove, who led the peace-keeping forces in East Timor is now a Companion of the Order of Merit. Well, fancy that, we in Australia have done away with honours but New Zealand still hands them out. However, the honour of a knighthood has been abandoned for the first time this year – there goes my hope that I would have been known as 'Sir Fredrick, the Holocaust denier'!

Another headline is more serious: 'Doctors' exodus alarms hospitals' because the New Zealand medicos want more money and are leaving in droves, often heading across the Tasman Sea to Australia.

The third front-page story is for those who want to feel that inner glow: 'Barefoot boy has a cold night in the bush'.

In the News Review there is an item that reflects the morality prevailing in parts of New Zealand's high finance/business world: 'The tower that grew in secret ... Questions are being asked about how AMP received approval to build a 32-level tower on this Quay St site without a public hearing'.

New Zealand television is celebrating its 40th birthday. There are shots of early news clips showing 'Piggy' Muldoon who used to upset university students in 1967–69 by challenging them to real debates. All that is now missing from the flabby campus scene – but not only in New Zealand. It is a Western world phenomenon where the Holocaust dogma has taken hold of questing minds and imprisoned them in a cesspool of lies and deceit. But as I have stated elsewhere, it is intellectually wrong to blame 'the Jews' for such a state of affairs. Acting fearfully is a personal matter of moral integrity.

The evening television news covers the Fijian (and Solomon) crisis, something that *The Daily News* in New Plymouth comments upon in its editorial. It is a sickly commentary, emotional and lacking in facts. The analogy with Nazi Germany is hammered out without thinking about the deeper economic structures that determine political policy, especially in a small nation such as Fiji. It is oh so politically correct that it is misleading and not informing. Would I get the opportunity for a right of reply?

Ironically, when I ring the editor, Murray Goston, he says that playing the race card has its problems. About six weeks ago near New Plymouth a policeman shot a youth and now the government 'racial' instrumentalities wish to label the incident a racial incident. Murray, you are getting your just deserts because you are not taking the trouble to think things through anymore. You are on a 'belief trip' and trying to sell it as a fact.

Well, been there, done that. Australia's Human Rights and Equal Opportunity Commission does likewise – to sniff out hatred, racist and

anti-Semitic incidents, thereby extending protection from criticism of those who wish to uphold the Holocaust dogma.

Goston, of course, is a believer because he 'saw the gas chamber at Dachau'. No, he says, he did not see the sign that states 'This gas chamber was never used'.

Oh, wei, oh, wei! How productive is it to continue discussions with a person who is still in the Holocaust jungle of imposed or self-deception?

I am pleased to note that our conversation does remain civilised, and ends when the circle is completed.

I then retire to my host's home and around 9 p.m. it is off to sleep. The time zone difference has given me a day and a very long night. I should be balanced out by tomorrow morning.

Tuesday, 6 June 2000: Palmerston North
I wake up at 4 a.m. – time to do some work. The Joel Hayward controversy is still on the front page of the local paper, *Manawatu Evening Standard*, and two items will fill in the knowledge gap that exists outside the region:

Victoria seminar staggers Hayward
John Myers and NZAP, 2 June 2000

> Massey University's Dr Joel Hayward is stunned by a Victoria University seminar reviving his controversial student thesis on the Jewish Holocaust, now under academic inquiry.
>
> The Victoria-based Centre for Strategic Studies is planning a seminar entitled Denying-Diminishing the Holocaust, on June 29.
>
> It is promoting the seminar with a flyer questioning what Dr Hayward's beliefs about the Holocaust are now, but hasn't invited him or even advised him of the seminar.
>
> Organiser David Dickens said Dr Hayward was welcome to attend but it probably wouldn't be advisable.
>
> Dr Hayward, clearly upset by events since his 1991/92 Canterbury University masterate thesis was made public under embargo late last year, said he was reluctant to comment.

How am I supposed to respond, with a Canterbury University working party (chaired by retired judge Sir Ian Barker) still working on my thesis?' he said.

'I'm just trying to handle the whole situation with some dignity.'

Dr Hayward said he believed the Victoria seminar was professionally inappropriate, given that the Canterbury academic working party was still about two months from its conclusion.

'I'm fully supportive of Canterbury's action and I sincerely hope the working party reaches a resolution that is satisfactory to all concerned parties, including the Jewish community,' he said.

Dr Hayward is now senior lecturer in defence and strategic studies at Massey University.

The flyer promoting the seminar also asks what the controversy means for academic freedom, standards of academic supervision and whether Canterbury University's inquiry into these issues – yet to conclude – goes far enough.

Dr Hayward said it was remarkable that an academic competitor would hold such a seminar wile an academic inquiry was still running.

'It's a remarkably inappropriate topic for a Centre of Strategic Studies that has a focus on defence issues and regional security,' he said.

'One has to wonder if there is personal or professional competition or rivalries involved. I think one should be questioning Dr Dickens' motives on this.'

Dr Dickens said he believed the subject did relate to defence and strategy.

'It is not designed to embarrass Joel,' he said. 'Joel just wants it to go away.'

Dr Hayward's thesis has been subject of a range of claims, including denial and understatement of the Holocaust, since it was released by Canterbury University under embargo. The subject is described as a historiography of Holocaust revisionism.

*

Seminar 'mischievous' says army chief of staff
Alister Browne, 3 June 2000

A planned seminar on the Holocaust has been attacked as mischievous by army chief Major General Maurice Dodson.

The June 29, seminar is planned by the Victoria University-based Centre for Strategic Studies.

General Dodson was invited to attend by centre director David Dickens. But he rejected the invitation in a letter to Dr Dickens.

Titled Denying/Diminishing the Holocaust, the seminar seems t have been sparked by controversy over Massey University senior lecturer Joel Hayward's master's thesis, currently being investigated by Canterbury University after claims it denied the Holocaust.

Dr Hayward apparently hasn't been invited, but John Ballard, his boss in Massey's defence and strategic studies programme, has been. So too was General Dodson, who said in his letter to Dr Dickens he was 'alarmed' the army had been linked t Dr Hayward by Dr Dickens.

General Dodson said Dr Hayward had nothing to do with the army. 'I counsel you to not allow any such linkage to be made at the seminar if you choose to go ahead with it,' he wrote to Dr Dickens.

'My advice is to find a new subject.'

General Dodson said he couldn't see how the proposed seminar subject related to the objectives of the centre.

He asked who would be speaking in Dr Hayward's defence.

He also said he didn't think the issue should be discussed while there was an inquiry going on into Dr Hayward's thesis.

Professor Ballard said he agreed with the army chief, but would be going to the seminar if it went ahead. 'It all seems pretty nasty to me,' he said.

'I don't understand why such a topic would be the subject of a seminar run by the centre. I am shocked by this whole thing.'

> Dr Hayward, who wrote his thesis nearly ten years ago, has since distanced himself from it, issuing corrections and withdrawing his main conclusions.
>
> In it he had written that there were no gas chambers, far fewer than six million Jews died at the hands of the Nazis and there were no plans for mass murder.
>
> Canterbury University, which awarded Dr Hayward a degree for his thesis, has set up a working party investigating how it came to be conferred.
>
> Dr Dickens couldn't be reached for comment.

*

I briefly alluded to the Hayward controversy in my address held on 28 May 2000 at the Institute for Historical Review's 13th international revisionist conference at Irvine, California, USA. There Hayward was depicted as 'an academic coward' for having 'recanted' his views on the Holocaust.

I defended his right to change his professional opinion on the Holocaust. Any thinking person revises a held opinion if the free flow of information provides one with new information. However, it is part of academic tradition then to detail the reasons that have led to such a change of opinion. Hayward owes the academic community a rational explanation as to what factual matters caused this change.

If this is not forthcoming soon then a failure of moral and intellectual nerve may be the charge that adequately describes his change of opinion. It is accepted that his recent letter of apology to the Jewish newspaper in New Zealand could not give his reasons in any detail.

The Holocaust myth/dogma/racket has become a double-edged sword. There is even going to be a seminar at Victoria University of Wellington on 29 June at which the Hayward affair will be discussed.

Interestingly, Dr David Dickens, the person who is organising this seminar has not invited Dr Hayward to attend – and that is not according Dr Hayward a right of reply.

This seems typical persecution procedure: you talk about the person, then conclude he has offended by claiming his views have hurt someone's feelings. The victim is then 'killed', in this instance it is character assassination in the form of public vilification.

It intrigues me to note in the above report that Major-General Maurice Dodson has come out so strongly as a Holocaust believer. This indicates that the New Zealand defence force is forced to believe in this dogma. That is very sad indeed. Defence forces need their myths but this one does not have any correspondence in reality and so it gives a fighting person a false consciousness.

Also, Hayward is certainly linked to the New Zealand Army because he is the editor of their magazine. Dodson's claims thus need to be checked out again because it seems that he is either ignorant of the facts or he is a liar.

Dodson's implied threat to Dr Dickens reminds me of my time in New Zealand during 1967–69. As a student at Victoria University of Wellington I noted that student politics was not enslaved to political correctness. Vietnam was all the rage and free speech on that controversy raged throughout New Zealand society. Students also did irreverent things. As part of their orientation week, Massey University students 'stole' a couple of Army trucks from the barracks, then painted on them: 'God defend New Zealand because the Army can't'.

Hayward's superior, John Ballard, is said to be 'shocked by this whole thing'. Is that because Ballard cherishes the 'belief in the Holocaust' and the Hayward affair has caused him to be confronted with a basic academic virtue – doubt? Since when is it not permitted to deny something in academia? Is it not the task of an academic to search out the truth of matters? Now in New Zealand we have a controversy at university level where a person's views are publicly decried. Where is the cry for academic freedom or the demand that free speech principles be valued?

One of the greatest examples of persecution through prosecution – the witch trial mentality – is the trial held in an Italian court in which Galileo's heliocentric world view was defeated by the false geocentric world view of the Roman church. The Roman cardinals who demanded

Galileo's prosecution–persecution, were plainly fearful of losing their power to a new world view based on scientific research. Over 300 years later Pope John Paul II issued a statement to the effect that a judge had 'made an error of judgment' when he found Galileo guilty.

So, too, it will be with the Holocaust dogma. In time the truth of this preposterous lie – that Germans systematically exterminated European Jewry in homicidal gas chambers at Auschwitz – will emerge. But in the meantime a number of individuals and organisations will have extorted billions of dollars from Germany. That, in effect, is the Holocaust racket, and New Zealanders are now being sucked into it.

The tragedy of this Holocaust dogma is that it distorts the history of what happened during World War II. It makes world history look like a Jewish affair by reducing the 30-year war period of 1914–45 to this caricature: Hitler hated the Jews and so he exterminated them in gas chambers. The defenders of this myth have developed an elaborate conceptual prison that silences their critics. This dictatorship is ruthlessly enforced through government instrumentalities specifically developed to oversee its enforcement.

There are five key words used as a weapon to destroy individuals' reputations: 'hater', 'Holocaust denier', 'anti-Semite', 'racist' and 'neo-Nazi'. Intellectual and moral integrity is swept aside as these concepts are used by those who will not tolerate another point of view. They ruthlessly enforce a biased and dogmatic world view consisting of the undefined concept 'Holocaust'. Anyone who disagrees with them is slandered and libelled in the media. There is not even the pretence of impartiality and objectivity, i.e. giving a person a right of reply or cherishing the common law principle of natural justice.

Dr Hayward fears for his academic career – and that is sad that this man should be faced by such an onslaught of vilification. But that is nothing new to those historical revisionists who are strong and firm in their research – those who do not recant because of the pressure placed on them from the Holocaust dogma enforcers.

And where does truth find a home within this sad business? Truth is no defence in New Zealand racial laws that attempt to stamp out 'racial hatred'. Naturally, 'Holocaust denial' is considered to be a racial hatred matter! The evil inherent in all this is cleverly hidden behind government

structures because were the initiators of all this to come to the fore, they would never have the strength to stand up to an individual challenge, person to person. But it is nothing new that cowards also seek power and control. Hence the importance of moral values that reflect strength of character, or lack thereof. Truth is the most crucial element in all this – and I have found from experience that it is missing in those persons who are crying the loudest for tough laws to silence those that have a dissenting view on the Holocaust. I wonder why!

Here is something that has just come in:

PM apologises to four jailed for IRA blasts
Reuters

Belfast: British Prime Minister Tony Blair had apologised to four people who spent 15 years behind bars after being wrongly convicted of IHR bomb attacks in mainland Britain.

'I believe that it is an indictment of our system of justice and a matter for the greatest regret when anyone suffers punishment as a result of a miscarriage of justice,' Mr Blair was quoted as saying in a letter to the wife of Paul Hill, one of the so-called Guilford Four.

'There were miscarriages of justice in your husband's case and the cases of those convicted with him. I am very sorry indeed that this should have happened.'

The apology featured in a BBC television programme on Mr Hill, who, with two other men and a woman, was given a life sentence for attacks at the height of an IRA bombing campaign in mainland Britain in the 1970s.

Mr Hill, 45, whose wife, Courtney Kennedy Hill, is the daughter of assassinated United States attorney-general Robert Kennedy, is reported to have received L200,000 in interim compensation. He was still awaiting a final settlement, the BBC said.

Seven people were killed in the 1974 bomb attacks at pubs in Guilford, Surrey, and at Woolwich in London.

The four were convicted of the Guilford bombing. Hill and one of the others were also found guilty of the Woolwich attack.

> Court of Appeal judges overturned the convictions in 1989 when it emerged that police had concocted evidence and mislead the original trial by lying.

Note well: LYING.
And then we have the Holocaust lobby lying its head off and developing government structures – and using them – that do not give a person natural justice. Nor is the Holocaust lobby interested in the legal principle of innocent until proven guilty because it rejects the moral principle of truth as a defence. What price freedom?

Wednesday, 7 June 2000: Palmerston North–Wellington
100 days to go before Sydney's Olympic Games begin – tonight from Auckland to Australia's heartland Ayers Rock (Uluru).

At 9 a.m. it is a visit to the office of Palmerston North's *The Evening Standard* to speak with Alister Browne who wrote the latter article above.

In the afternoon it is a brief visit to the Victoria University of Wellington's Alumni Association's office. It is now 33 years since I was a student at VUW (in Maori, Te Whare Wananga o te Upoke o te Ika a Maui) and I note that the basic layout of the university has not changed – and I recall many pleasant moments I spent there. What ever happened to Stuart Slater, the psychology lecturer who was worrying about the process of musical composition and feeding his students with basics? I am informed that today 'the place is full of feminists'. Serves the men right for failing in their job. No wonder we have race hatred and discrimination issues flourishing. It is emotionalism that does not reach towards any higher ideals such as justice. The lady who offers this information to me also draws my attention to an article in *The New Zealand Listener* of 10–16 June 2000 (<editor@listener.co.nz> and <http://www.listener.co.nz>).

> **In the Extreme – Why is a Holocaust revisionist still enrolled at a New Zealand university?**
> Philip Matthews
>
> Is a middle-aged German immigrant tearing Waikato University apart? On Thursday, May 11, a student protest wove through the quiet autumnal campus , from the Student Union building to the office of Vice-Chancellor Bryan Gould. The aim was to convince

Gould to disenrol Hans Joachim Kupka, a Waikato doctorate student who has been called one of the most notorious and prolific holocaust deniers. The march was led by activist Joe Carolan: 'We need to send a strong message to management that in a place of critical thinking, which a university should be, there is no room for Holocaust denial.' Gould was away and could not meet the protesters.

Academics are equally upset. Staff and members of the Waikato Jewish Association have written to Gould en masse and met him individually, repeatedly, trying to apply pressure. As have other institutions. On May 17, staff of Victoria University's German Department wrote to the Vice-Chancellor. Their letter4 concluded: 'The academic reputation of the University of Waikato and the moral integrity of this country are at stake.'

Just who is Hans Kupka? He is in his early fifties, has lived outside Germany since the 1980s. He is known to be wealthy. His past activities in Germans are still a mystery. On the Internet he wrote: 'I have worked as an academic teacher for 10 years on all continents.' He arrived in New Zealand in 1987 and bought a house in Mt Maunganui. And from New Zealand he posted messages on the Internet that, had he remained in Germany, would have kept him from public office and any teaching job – or even resulted in criminal charges.

On the newsgroup http://www.soc.culture.german in postings from 1995 to 1998, Kupka dispensed the hate and disinformation of the Holocaust revisionist.. He compared the existence of concentration camps to the existence of UFOs. He proposed that as few as 340,000 Jews died, rather than the commonly accepted figure of six million. He called Nobel prize winner Elie Wiesel 'a malicious agitator'. He suggested that 'Germany is being blackmailed with the Holocaust'. He accused Schindler's List director Steven Spielberg of 'profiteering at the expense of the misery … of fellow Jews'. He stated that 'Germany's tolerance as regards immigrants is overstepped'. He claimed 'a certain expertise with the German soul'. He replied to a Jewish correspondent with 'Heil und Sieg!'

More than two years ago, a Jewish student in Waikato's German Studies Department stumbled across the newsgroup and drew it to the attention of academic Norman Franke, who noticed that the postings came not just from a New Zealand email address, but also from a postgraduate student in his own department. Alarmed,

Franke alerted head of department Volker Knüfermann. Kupka remained enrolled.

His opponents sought the opinions of leading Holocaust experts, such as Luise Freudenberg, of the University of Berlin, who wrote, 'He is a neo-Nazi, a rabid ant-Semite … No university should allow somebody like Kupka to use its stationery, its name and its reputation.' Gould sought the opinion of the Race Relations Conciliator, who examined Kupka's postings and concluded that the case would not be pursued by that office as Kupka had written in German, on an obscure website, and his statements were 'political opinion' rather than hate-inciting racism. Which puts Gould in a difficult position.

'I abhor what this man is reported to be saying,' Gould says, 'but for a university to take action as draconian as [disenrolling him], you need to be very, very clear as to what principle it is that you're applying and that the evidence supports the application of that principle. We would need to be very convinced, in law and moral terms, that we have a watertight case against him. In other words, it's not a lack of concern or a lack of will to act, it is simply that we are obliged to uphold freedom of speech and act according to the law.'

But if the Race Relations Conciliator had seen Kupka another way? 'If it could be shown that he had committed an offence of that kind in New Zealand or if indeed he is brought to trial and convicted in Germany, or if some conclusive evidence is shown that he is a Holocaust denier – all of those things could change the picture.'

Kupka's opponents continue to gather information. It is known that he was enrolled at Massey University from 1991 to 1994. He averaged a C+ and was denied access to Massey's masters' programme. His proposed masters' topic was the vindication of the German 'Republikaner' party. It is alleged that Kupka has been a member of this party – a far -right, anti-immigrant party founded by former SS member Franz Schönhuber – and that Massey staff believed that Kupka might use his thesis to whitewash the party. Such a topic would 'definitely' ring alarm bells if presented to German historian Christian Leitz of Auckland University – 'The party provided a home for people who have rather different views on the Nazi period than I or most educated people would have.'

Leitz is one of the few in this story who has met Kupka socially. He was unaware, then, of Kupka's political persuasion. 'He's one of

those people who come across very nicely. Very well-spoken, all that. He comes across as a smooth character … I don't think you would have any suspicions that you're talking to somebody who's got his own agenda.'

His Waikato doctorate topic looks more innocuous than the Massey topic – it is to do with the use of the German language in New Zealand – but many Waikato staff feel that a 'cultural safety' issue arises here, as no study of German culture in New Zealand is possible without attention to Jewish refugees from the Third Reich, as the letter from Victoria points out: 'We find it difficult to believe that a PhD thesis on the German language in New Zealand can be designed without dedicating part of it to the investigation of the input of Jewish immigrants. At Victoria University alone, four lecturers in the Department of German, including the founding professor, not to mention tutoring staff, guest lecturers and students, had been forced by the Nazis to leave the Reich because they were Jewish; numerous teachers at secondary schools were in the same position; the Wellington Goethe Society was founded by Jewish immigrants to promote, through seminars, oral competitions and lectures, German language and culture in New Zealand.'

'It's not that I don't sympathise with people who are outraged by what Kupka has said,' Gould says. 'It is that being outraged is not good enough grounds to throw someone out. My door is open and I will consider any evidence put before me. In many ways, I would like to bring this episode to a close. But I will not act just because people shout at me.'

Kupka is no longer in New Zealand, but he remains enrolled. Some say that he has returned to Germany, but others say that he is in Australia, where he has two adult daughters and may seek residency. He presents himself as the victim of an 'emotional' and 'manipulative' smear campaign. Asked in an email interview about plans to return to New Zealand, he replied: 'You will understand that, given the current campaign against me and threats made to a number of people, I cannot disclose the required information.'

As always, Kupka expresses himself more freely on the Internet. A message posted last November called his Waikato opponents 'stupid rabble [who] believe any rubbish … liars, forgers … 'preachers of morals', political missionaries'. He continued with a vehemence that some Waikato staff view as a threat: 'They have no

courage, these slanderers and liars. In fact one could say that they are a bunch of cowards, because several of them have their telephone numbers and addresses deleted from the telephone directory.'

While Kupka sat his controversy out, another appeared. Joel Hayward's Holocaust revisionism case is more black and white – as a masters student at Canterbury University in 1991 and 1992, Hayward wrote a thesis that drew on the discredited Leuchter Report, a 'scientific' study that concluded that no functioning gas chamber existed at Auschwitz.

Unbelievably, Hayward's thesis was passed by two supervisors, one at Canterbury and one at Waikato. 'How could two well-known supervisors pass a thesis like that?', says Friedrich Voigt, a professor in the German Department of Auckland University. 'That, to me, is an academic scandal … Kupka is an obnoxious case, but not up to the standard of the Hayward case.'

Hayward received his doctorate from the University of Kansas and now teaches World War II military history at Massey. For some time, Hayward, like Kupka, was named on the Holocaust watchdog website, the Nizkor Project – he was indexed, rather ingloriously, just above Heinrich Himmler and Adolf Hitler. He now disowns his thesis, claiming that he made mistakes as a young student. In a letter to the Nizkor Project, he distances himself from prominent Holocaust revisionist David Irving, who used Hayward's thesis as academic ammunition.

That bogus credibility is the real danger, says Leitz. 'These people are feeding into the right-wing violence that happens in Germany and other countries. They're providing a 'respectable' background to what your 'average' extreme right-wing organisation is doing.'

With Hayward's thesis as a disturbing precedent, Leitz advises Waikato to watch Kupka very carefully. 'If you have any suspicion that this is an attempt to infiltrate material into the academic world – like the Hayward case, which is the only Holocaust denial that has ever been passed – then use the tools that a department has to either reject it or ask it to be revised. It's difficult to say whether they should just say, go away. It's too late for that – they've enrolled him.'

Initially, there had been talk of Kupka interviewing German speakers in New Zealand, both Jewish and non-Jewish. Which is

> where the 'cultural safety' issue arose. But Gould is 'pleased ' to announce that Waikato's ethics committee has now stipulated that any contact will be kept to a mailed questionnaire. 'No recipient of the questionnaire will be required to deal directly with Kupka,' Gould says.
>
> 'No interview with Holocaust survivors are explicitly intended or necessary in the context of my research,' Kupka wrote to the Listener. Still, it may be that the publicity surrounding Kupka makes research difficult, if not impossible. 'It would be an insult to Jews to realise what he has published on the Internet,' Voigt says. 'I've talked to Jewish colleagues and they say, 'If I know who he is, I will simply refuse to talk to him'.'

And so the conspiracy against Kupka continues by morally and intellectually bankrupt persons who have given up any attempt to retain academic objectivity in this matter. It will not help to abuse Kupka because that will not make the homicidal gas chambers appear out of nothing!

I make an appointment for 11 a.m. tomorrow to see Dr David Dickens, the director of VUW's Centre for Strategic Studies. He initiated the seminar 'Denying-Diminishing the Holocaust' set down for 29 June 2000.

And then it is a walk into the past, to Manor Park, the Gray girls and all that.

Thursday, 8 June 2000: Wellington–Palmerston North

I browse through my material collected at the IHR Conference and find the following from Paul Fromm's *Free Speech Monitor* <http://café.canadafirst.net>. It is worth reproducing here because a similar mind-set operates within Philip Matthews' article on Kupka. Although Matthews has retained quite a civilised tone in his report, he has difficulty in accepting that the search for historical truth stands above anything that may be upsetting. The emotional blackmail of those who uninhibitedly participate in the Holocaust racket is an immoral situation that needs to be exposed, for the sake of cultural sanity.

How Journalists Distort – A Memoir

> This memoir is excerpted from an anthology of such memoirs, a compilation of different recollections by Canadian broadcast

journalists. This one happens to be a profile of Mayor James Keegrastra of Eckville, Alberta. It was done by Linden MacIntyre, then with the CBS public affairs programme 'The Journal' (now defunct). MacIntyre now co-hosts another CBS show 'The Fifth Estate' (fifth@toronto.cbc.ca), whose producers also include the Maoist ideologue and Pol Pot groupie, Julian Sher, himself an author of a book on Canada's right entitled White Hoods. The 4 pages that make up the memoir appeared in a book entitled The News Makers published by Key Porter Books of Toronto in 1990, edited by Linda Frum. The first few lines of introduction are undoubtedly hers; copied below the dotted line is pure MacIntyre. Here you have far and away the most unabashed bigotry masquerading as sweet tolerance hell-bent on unmasking and exposing the alleged bigotry of another. Of his interview with Keegrastra, MacIntyre went so far as to declare: 'It didn't matter if it was libelous or slanderous – it was supposed to be libelous and slanderous.'

'James Keegrastra, ex-mayor of Eckville, Alberta, will be remembered as one of our nation's more notorious politicians. His virulent ant-Semitism shocked and dismayed the nation. Once exposed , he lost his job, both as a high school teacher and as mayor. The Journal's Linden MacIntrye was one of the first to interview him.'

*

My interview with James Keegrastra did two things. First, he offended me with his message. And I was appalled, as I became aware halfway through that shoot, of the impotence of the media. He was using us as a platform. He did not care what we thought of him. Bring in your cameras, sit down, ask him questions. He answers them, then you go out, you broadcast them, and people hear his answers. And some people say: 'Gee, that's terrible!' But a lot of people say: 'Hey, that sounds logical to me.' The first thing that surprised me was his willingness to be interviewed. I hadn't thought this assignment would ever get off the ground because he couldn't be crazy enough to do an interview with us on this subject. But the guy said, sure. He was the mayor of Eckville at the time. He said 'Let's do it in the town hall.' We did. I asked him questions and, to my astonishment, he answered, elaborating on his nutty philosophy. When we completed the interview, I thanked him and said, 'We'll want more time with you.' He was so full of himself, he said, 'Sure, I'm at your disposal.' So, we went out for a coffee – the producer, the crew, and I. And I said, 'I don't want to

put that on television.' I had gone out there assuming that he would be a little embarrassed about what he was saying. But then I realized, of course, he's proud of what he is saying and of his own eloquence. He's delighted at having this attention and this platform. Finally I said to the producer, 'We've got to do this again. That interview didn't work. I was too polite. I want to do the interview in his own living room, because what I want to do to him should be done on his turf.'

The danger in this business is the tendency in the audience to identify with the guest. They see the guest as a person in a strange milieu. And when the television person becomes aggressive or rude, the audience member thinks: Gee, that's not nice. They bring this person into their place and now they're being rude to them! What rotten host! But if I'm rude to him on his turf, they know he has the privilege of throwing me out. I spent a couple of days worrying about my second interview, interviewing kids, parents, and the school principal. The principal was probably the most chilling person I met because he represented the kind of indifference and stupidity that had permitted Keegrastra to thrive in this system for all those years. 'My daughters went to his class,' he said, 'and I helped them with their homework and I didn't see anything wrong with it.' By the time I got back to Keegrastra, I was horrified. My first reaction had been that this guy is so far out to lunch, it must be obvious to everybody. But it turns out that people see him and think: Well, if he says all that on television and he's so comfortable with his beliefs, there must be some truth to them. So, I said to myself. This can't be an interview, it has to be a mugging. This guy deserves to be beaten up. I didn't realize how easy he was going to make it for me. I went to his mobile home. It was quite nicely set up and there were two comfortable rocking chairs. He was dressed comfortably in a plaid shirt. He was just so much at home. He had gone through his library and pulled out all his favourite books and stacked them on his coffee table. He had a huge collection, just the worst trash you could imagine. He had obviously been on the mailing list of every crackpot group in the world. I went through it all and thought, boy, this man is not an isolated phenomenon. This guy is part of a system.

By this time the camera went on, there was no more politeness. My questions were more like statements. 'You have taught this … Who told you that?' And he'd start to answer and I'd interrupt and say, 'But that's a lie. That's hate-literature.' 'No!' he'd say. 'It's not hate-literature' But I'd never let him complete anything. He'd just get wound up and I'd interrupt him and tell him he was lying. I asked

him: 'How can you teach kids that the Jews killed Abraham Lincoln?' 'Well it's true!' he said. My interview was a prosecution. But he thought this was good, friendly debate between himself and this inferior reporter. The guy was totally formed by what he had read. That he had absolute self-knowledge made it all the easier to beat him up. I just went at him and at him and at him. When we returned to Toronto, we made a devastating error in our editing. We used too much of Keegrastra speaking and not enough of my prosecution because we were uneasy with my aggressiveness. When we screened the piece for the folks here at The Journal, there was a ripple of dismay. They felt that we had given this guy yet another platform. It's never happened to me before or since, but the documentary supervisor asked to see the field tapes of our interview with Keegrastra. We watched the whole forty or fifty minutes. They said, 'That interview is the story. That's what we want on television.' We re-cut the piece and put in chunks of the interview because what had happened in his living room was an event. It was a confrontation between his view and the indignation of the normal world.

I didn't represent the indignation of the Jewish people or of a persecuted minority that would be particularly offended by him. I had come to represent the collective indignation of normal people talking to a screwball. Once we put it together again, everyone thought it was fabulous but would have been 'lawyered'. I was against having it lawyered. It didn't matter if it was libelous or slanderous – it was supposed to be libellous and slanderous. Every now and then you deal with someone for whom the rules to not apply. With Keegrastra, you play according to his inverted system and you whip him at it. But it had to be done. I went in with trepidation, sat down with the documentary supervisor and the lawyer, and we played the film. At the beginning, the lawyer was scribbling furiously. Then she scribbled less furiously, and finally she put her notebook down and just watched it. At the end of it she was weeping. She said, 'We shouldn't broadcast this. But we must.' And the piece played untouched.

*

My discussion with Dr David Dickens is brief because he has just returned from overseas, and I congratulate him on his becoming the father of a new baby. The only items of interest handed to me by his secretary are:

A Brief Chronology of the Hayward Affair

December 1991
Article on Holocaust Revisionism in New Zealand: The 'Thinking man's Anti-Semitism?' by Hayward published in Australian Institute of Jewish Affairs Journal, *Without Prejudice*.
Hayward shows knowledge of Holocaust literature and is critical of work of Irving and Faurisson, whom he says are holocaust revisionists crusading to deny the Nazi genocide of six million Jews.

1992
University of Canterbury Registrar and Head of History Department warned of Hayward's emerging views on Holocaust by the student lobby group, Opposition to Anti-Semitism Inc. (OAS), OAS advice ignored.

February 1993
Hayward submits MA Thesis entitled, 'The Fate of Jews in German Hands. An Historical Enquiry into the Development and Significance of Holocaust Revisionism'.
Awarded MA with First Class Honours by Canterbury University. Thesis says works by Holocaust revisionists Weber, Irving and Faurisson balanced and authoritative. Claims 'more than one million and far less than the symbolic figure of six million' Jewish deaths.

1993
Hayward requests embargo of thesis for three years. Request approved by GV Orange of Canterbury University's History Department.

1996
Hayward requests, and is granted, permission to restrict the availability of his MA thesis until 1 January 1999.

1999
Hayward again requests an extension of embargo. Canterbury University refuses and invites Hayward to attach an addendum to his thesis. Hayward for the first time acknowledges that the thesis 'contains several errors of fact and interpretation'.

2000
Professor Dov Bing claims Hayward distributed the thesis to Holocaust deniers/diminishers, Dr Töben of the Adelaide

Institute, David Irving in London and to Dr Robert Faurisson in France.

April 2000
The New Zealand Jewish Chronicle publishes article showing that Hayward's exercise in Holocaust denial was accepted by Canterbury University.
Dr Hayward's letter to the Editor of the *Jewish Chronicle* apologising for 'mistakes I made as an inexperienced student' published.

15 May 2000
Canterbury University announces a high-powered working party to investigate the circumstances leading to the award of an MA thesis of Hayward.

In a flyer advertising the seminar, Dr Dickens states:

> The revelation that Dr Joel Hayward (now a Senior Lecturer in Defence and Strategic Studies at Massey University) was awarded a first class honours degree for an MA Thesis by Canterbury University that denied/diminished the scale of the Holocaust raises questions that will be the subject of this seminar.
>
> What are Hayward's beliefs now? (He has said that he knew little about the Holocaust at the time he wrote the thesis and now says that his conclusions are wrong. Yet he wrote an article criticizing Holocaust revisionists before writing his MA – and has not clearly said what his views are now on issues such as the existence of death camps.
>
> What does this mean for academic freedom? Canterbury University agreed to Hayward's request to embargo the thesis for six years which prevented academic scrutiny. Canterbury University was alerted to concerns about Hayward's MA research – yet this advice was ignored. What does this say about standards of academic supervision in New Zealand universities? Does Canterbury University's appointment of a distinguished panel to investigate this matter go far enough?
>
> To promote free discussion, the Chatham House rule will be observed.
>
> The Centre will produce a summary of discussion (non attributable). This will be made available on the internet.

Please RSVP by 27 June 2000 (acceptances only)
Tel: 4365434 or email: css@vuw.ac.nz

*

More information concerning Massey University.

Massey staff vow to fight plans to cut teaching positions,
Jo Morgan, *The Dominion*, 8 June 2000

Massey University staff said yesterday that they would fight plans to cut 116 teaching positions by proving the university was being badly managed.

A meeting of 230 union members at the university also unanimously called for vice-chancellor James McWha to resign.

But Professor McWha refused last night to step down, saying the union members' proposals were 'hardly imaginative'.

Massey says its plans to cut the positions have been forced on it by falling student numbers in traditional sciences and humanities courses.

Massey Association of University Staff president Tony Lewis said a team of experts would look for objective evidence of mismanagement and make this known to politicians, the Academic Board and the university's council. 'Our arguments will centre around Massey's ability to give … students a good education and make Massey a good place to study and work.'

He said he hoped this move would be enough to stop the changes before direct action became necessary.

The meeting also called on Professor McWha, the Academic Board and the university council to stop the changes till the Government announced its strategic direction for the tertiary sector. The Government is waiting for the Tertiary Education Advisory Commission to report.

Professor McWha said he was consulting staff about the proposed changes. He said meetings were being held with staff regularly and many had responded positively with good suggestions to modify some of the proposals. A final decision was not due till August 4.

Question: Is the Hayward controversy in any way linked to the above staffing matter? All too often when staff cuts are made, an issue other than that is generated. There is also the Massey University and Victoria University joint venture of the design degree course falling apart with the sell-off of a multi-million dollar building.

We have seen how it is done on the world stage by those in Zimbabwe who attempt to overcome economic problems by pulling out the racist card. Likewise in Fiji, where it is an economic matter of poor Fijians battling it out with rich Indians. A political show is thus a smokescreen to hide the real machinations that generate the first impulses for some change. The East Timor conflict is also all about a fight over resources and only secondly about some form of self-determination or political independence.

Another method of the battle of the wills is using government instrumentalities as we saw today when a USA court, following Janet Reno's wishes, ordered the break-up of Microsoft. Let us hope the appeal will reverse this order.

And now it is full circle for me.

Late afternoon and evening I spend with Puss at Palmerston North's Bathhouse restaurant reminiscing on my three-year New Zealand interlude 33 years ago. New Zealand had a civilising influence on me then and, I am certain, still has on many individuals.

The evening also confirms, and proves to me, that humans do not change throughout their lifetime but rather they develop degrees/levels of sophistication in whatever they set out to do. It is the process of refining body, mind and soul, something that takes great care, discipline and effort to achieve. It is almost an innate matter that cannot be learnt or bought with money.

The equal opportunity and discrimination merchants with their bag full of thuggery concepts – hater, Holocaust denier, anti-Semite, racist and neo-Nazi – lack the sensitivity and sophisticated intellect necessary to create any understanding as to what it means to become a civilised individual. Their base motives speak not of love and loving but of hatred. Shakespeare's words, 'It is better to have loved and lost than never to have loved at all', they would pervert by claiming victim status. Instead of viewing such hurt and loss as an opportunity to gain self-

knowledge, they interpret the somewhat painful maturation process as emanating from a hateful enemy. Self-reflection is not one of their strengths and thus the world is there to hate. Such individuals have never absorbed any of Shakespeare's wisdom, or attempted to be at one with the pulsations of the universe, then to embrace universals such as truth, honour, justice – and love!

Puss's ideal of becoming a beautiful woman, this dream nurtured by her mother, has become a dangerous reality. The Eloy–Morlok (or the Nibelungen danger) analogy is forever there. One needs to be mindful of unintentionally arousing in others the baser motives of envy and greed. If these latter vices are not in any way modified by cultural endeavours, then we have nothing but materialism–consumerism–hedonism and a naked unproductive power battle, something that was the delight of the feminists during the past three decades. A real woman never sharpened her mind on a derivative ideology; the perversion of Marxism gave rise to feminism and it is now common knowledge that Marxism had not one word to say about love.

I begin to feel the magic moment all over again as my mind transcends and blends out 33 years of separation. I reunite to be whole again, feeling a little irrational for a moment. The result is a glowing well-being because, contrary to what others said to me so many years ago, it confirms that it was real, it was good, it was right, it was true, it was beautiful, but it was not to be because we were young. In my mind I hear Beethoven's Ninth Symphony with Schiller's Ode to Joy entreating us to feel the divine spark of joy that is there for those who can call one soul their own. But now for me there is the Categorical Imperative, the moral restraint principle, which forever puts aside the completion of this particular dream of calling Puss's soul my own – welcome to life!

Friday, 9 June 2000: Palmerston North–Wellington
An interesting news item brings me back to reality and how the concentration/death camp mythology about the pain and suffering, the injustice, the hurt feelings and the degradation, need to be respected but still be viewed objectively.

Here is a contemporary account from Australia how a handful of individuals handle their imprisonment. There is no suggestion here of prisoners going to their death like lambs to slaughter as is common in the concentration camp gas chamber stories.

Immigrants stage mass breakout
Reuters, *The Dominion*, 9 June 2000

Adelaide: More than 500 illegal immigrants had broken out of a detention camp in South Australia, immigration officials said yesterday.

Immigration and Multicultural Affairs Department spokesman Geoff Stewart said about 270 people escaped from the Woomera detention centre overnight on Wednesday under a fence, and 250 others broke out at noon yesterday.

About 200 of the escapers were holding a noisy but peaceful protest outside a supermarket in the nearby town of Woomera, about 350 kilometres northwest of Adelaide, and about 70 others were scattered around the town.

The second group of about 250 was walking the 5km from the detention centre into town, escorted by police brought in from Adelaide yesterday, he said.

It was the first mass breakout from any of Australia's three detention centres since 1995, when about 200 people fled the Curtin centre at Derby, Western Australia, Mr Stewart said.

He was unable to confirm reports that the escapers were calling for political asylum.

The escapers were mainly from Iraq, Iran and Afghanistan, he said. The Woomera detention centre is Australia's biggest, housing about 1400 illegal immigrants awaiting assessment of their cases.

Immigration Minister Philip Ruddock said he was unaware of any demands by the group.

'[But] sometimes people have been lied to by people smugglers, they are misled about their entitlements when they get to Australia. They often have unrealistic expectations,' he said.

In the past 18 months, Australian authorities have recorded a dramatic rise in the number of boat people, particularly from China and the Middle East, which has been attributed to criminal gangs organizing runs in packed boats.

Mr Ruddock said escaping from the detention centre was a criminal offence. 'We'll consider prosecutions … the only option for them is to return.'

> Opposition Labor immigration spokesman Con Sciacca said the breakout was a protest against unnecessarily long waits in processing the immigrants' applications to stay in Australia.
>
> 'If the end result is going to be that, in most cases, they are going to be allowed to stay, then don't waste taxpayers' funds by keeping them in detention for so long,' Mr Sciacca said.

And the Holocaust racketeers wish us to believe that over 1 000 000 people willingly walked into homicidal gas chambers, without anyone knowing anything about such mass extermination. It was all done in secret! That is incredible – but true?

Arthur Schopenhauer said truth emerges in three stages: first it is ridiculed, then it is violently opposed and finally it becomes common place – as has the fact that Auschwitz's Krema I is a reconstruction of a 'homicidal gas chamber'. Revisionist researchers claim it was a fraud decades before it was officially announced in Robert Jan van Pelt and Deborah Dwork's *Auschwitz: From 1270 to the Present*. David Irving was not allowed to cross-examine van Pelt on this issue during his trial in London. Why not? I would have thought that Justice Gray would find such information rather relevant to the case. After all, a fraud is a lie is a criminal offence! This fact of Krema I having been sold to tourists as an authentic homicidal gas chamber has now disappeared in arguments concerning the Krema II homicidal gas chamber allegation. I wonder why?

At lunch-time the *Manawatu Evening Standard* publishes the following:

> **Holocaust denier comes to defence of Hayward**
> Alister Browne, *Manawatu Evening Standard*
>
> A prominent Holocaust denier yesterday defended Massey University military historian Joel Hayward's right to question whether six million Jews died at the hands of the Nazis.
>
> But Dr Hayward, whose master's thesis is under investigation by Canterbury University, didn't want to talk about Fredrick Toben's visit to Palmerston North.
>
> Dr Toben, who heads a rightwing Australian think-tank called the Adelaide Institute, says he spent seven months in a German jail last year for 'defaming the memory of the dead and inciting racial hatred'.

That's because, he says, he believes the mass gassing of Jews in assorted Nazi concentration camps in World War II is 'not proven' – and it's illegal to deny the Holocaust in Germany.

Dr Hayward, who has changed similar 'mistaken' views expressed in his thesis written nearly 10 years ago, didn't want to comment on Dr Toben.

But his boss, defence and strategic studies professor John Ballard, said Dr Toben was an extremist with his own 'bizarre agenda'.

Dr Toben said the Holocaust was a 'dogma' with which people such as Dr Hayward should have the right to disagree.

He said people such as himself were put in a 'conceptual prison' by opponents through being variously labeled as neo-Nazi, haters, racists and anti-Semites.

'I see these things as a matter of free speech and academic freedom.

'Nothing should be taboo from academic inquiry, and it is ridiculous to criminalise speaking out about an hypothesis such as the Holocaust.

'Once society does this, then people will be silenced and fearful about all sorts of issues.'

Dr Toben said there ought to be an 'international commission' to look into the Holocaust.

At present, he claimed, it was 'a billion dollar industry'.

The drive from Palmerston North through the Hutt Valley to Wellington is bathed in beautiful winter sunshine – another one of those delightful experiences that enable me to let my mind wander and reflect on what work lies ahead.

I park the car in Willis Street. Later I have difficulty finding the car because I had dashed off to see Erin Kennedy for an interview at *The Dominion* on the Hayward issue (<erin.Kennedy@wnl.co.nz>). The Saturday edition of the paper does not run an article because Dr Dickens indicated he will postpone the Hayward seminar at Victoria University.

I visit Rongotai College briefly, my other teacher hideout of so many years ago. It is now a truly multicultural boys' school of around 500 students, slightly less than three decades ago.

Wellington is a world-class city, open and sophisticated, and its toilets are clean! One wonders what that British dream was all about when they, as Europeans, set out to make this island productive then handed it over to all those from around the world who are seeking a new civilised lifestyle. That is what has happened in New Zealand as the British civilising influence swept the world during the last century. The nonsense of focusing on the negative aspects of colonisation – because there is money in it – is intellectually dishonest and unbalanced. Whether the descendants of this pioneering venture can sustain this civilising enterprise is of concern to those who see a declining vigour in the present population of this former dominion. Multicultural and multi-racial, this country of 3 500 000 people needs to be integrated within the larger economic framework of Oceania – and begin to get off the sheep's back and into the farming of fish. The future gold lies waiting to be discovered in the seas around New Zealand, an expert at VUW who has made a study of New Zealand's economic survival told me. Let us hope, for the sake of this beautiful Switzerland of the South Pacific, that economic prosperity will also begin to eliminate the foreign debt the country owes to the world. I was informed that it is in the billions, while three decades ago it was about $NZ10 000 000. The importation of second-hand Japanese cars has given many a New Zealander the opportunity to own a good car. That kind of consumerism has become a necessity in all of the global villages that I have visited in the past seven weeks. It is the least demanded by most individuals – and this factor also plays a role in the current conflicts in Fiji, Solomon et al.

Wellington Airport: Boarding at 4:15 p.m. and departure at 4:45 p.m.

* * * * *

Australia

Saturday, 10 June 2000: Melbourne
Arrival on time. Thank you Qantas! Back in Melbourne and among some of the supporters who have made this trip financially possible. A big thank you to all.

A glance through *The Herald Sun* yields nothing new: the front page – 'Australian soldiers poised for peacekeeping role: WE SEND TROOPS'. Only one article intrigues me:

AIDS breakthrough
Melbourne scientists may hold the key to stopping the spread of AIDS
Wendy Busfeld, medical reporter

A research team has found a vital element needed for the body to become infected with the killer HIV virus (sic).

The receptors – found on the inner surface of the foreskin – act as a keyhole for HIV to infect the human body.

In light of the findings, researchers say uncircumcised men are at a much greater risk of becoming infected with HIV.

They say male circumcision provides 'significant protection' against HIV infection by removing most of the receptor cells.

Revealing details of the study yesterday in the prestigious British Medical Journal, Dandenong Hospital medical resident Robert Szabo and Melbourne University professor Roger Short predicted exciting developments.

Prof. Short said the discovery of the receptors had already launched research into the development of HIV-blocking creams and condoms.

Women also have HIV receptors in the vagina that could be blocked with chemicals.

Prof. Short also the Wexler professorial fellow at the Royal Women's Hospital, said the findings followed more than 40 other studies on HIV and AIDS.

The most dramatic evidence came from a study of couples in Uganda, where each woman was HIV positive and her male partner was not.

Over a period of 30 months, no new infections occurred among 50 circumcised men, but 40 of 137 uncircumcised men became infected.

> The infections occurred despite researchers giving couples free condoms and counseling on safe sex.
>
> In the next few years, Prof. Short and his microbiologist colleague, Paul Cameron will work on new receptor blockers.
>
> 'In the meantime, male circumcision is the single most effective way of preventing a man becoming infected with the AIDS virus,' Prof. Short said.
>
> Researchers will now study the receptors, but first they need a supply of human foreskins to test the live HIV virus.
>
> He has received ethical approval to ask men who become circumcised in adulthood to donate foreskin for research.
>
> For details, patients' urologists should contact Prof. Short on (03) 9344 2635.

The fact that circumcision is a religious practice, but viewed by many as barbaric form of human mutilation, bids caution in assessing the medical claims made here by Professor Short. I am sceptical when I hear of research results coming out of Africa. Also, there are websites that advise on how a man can re-grow his circumcised foreskin. A psychological need tends to arise, so I am told, among homosexuals, who feel they have lost something by having been circumcised. It is the feeling of wanting to be complete again, searching for that which has been lost!

[Where do you travel to when you are searching for the things that have been lost? The current wave of economic refugees is showing the way – Viam Monstrare – by flocking into western Europe, i.e. from east to west. Why?]

Perhaps I can hear from someone who is qualified to comment in-depth on this matter, of course bearing in mind that the HIV = AIDS hypothesis is not a tested scientific fact. The foreskin claim hardly rests on any solid scientific research. South Africa's President Mbeki's enquiry into the HIV = AIDS hypothesis is timely.

During my 'happy hour' I come across other semi-taboo questions – 'Why do European Australians opt for Asian women?' and 'What effect does the Internet have on menopausal women (or men!)?'. Here is one man's story:

The wife was looking for things on the Internet. She has always been spiritual, and she came across a spiritual website listing the book, *The teaching of the clear light*.

She downloaded and printed a copy of the book, and used it as a guideline to frame her future. This led to her breaking up our thirty-three year marriage.

She then made contact with the author of the book and then confessed to me that her love for me has become disconnected and is now flowing to the author of the book. This meant that she could not anymore share her life with me and family, and from being a warm-hearted wife and mother, she became a heartless, selfish and self-centred person. Her website is called 'I am free', that is, free from all responsibility.

She also turned her back on her own parents who had emigrated from Europe to Australia in the hope that she would look after them in their old age.

She moved two thousand kilometres away from her family, without money, and just relying on unemployment benefits, and I became her worst enemy, calling me a demon. She shunned all contact, only when she wanted something from me did she talk to me. The three children – thirty-two, twenty-six and seventeen, and a grandchild of seven months – still do not know what made their mother act like this.

I was a devoted man who had lived for her and family, working hard so that my wife would not have to work. My income was her income and we had no separate bank account. Money was not an issue in our marriage because there was always enough for anything she wished to buy.

I could never foresee any change in our marriage because I believed and trusted her in every way. I never had any affairs with other women, wasn't a drinker nor a club man because my number one priority was my wife. Until today it remains a mystery to me why she left me.

I have accepted the matter now because I have no choice but to accept it, but I will never again trust a European woman.

I have now met an Asian woman and in just one month I received so much love that I had never received from my wife in all our many years of married life.

> I see my future now with a new Asian wife with whom I will have a family and share my life with her as an equal person, and I will respect her for being her own person, and racial differences will not exist because I will look into the heart of a human being and not the colour of her skin. The heart is more important, and now I have found in this Asian woman a soul mate, something I have been looking for a lifetime.

So much for one man's story, something that is not really newsworthy because it has happened many times before. Naturally, there are also men who leave their wives because they also want to marry Asian women. The reverse, women seeking Asian men, does not seem so prevalent. Perhaps someone can further inform me of what deeper motives play a role in this familial alliance born out of a tragedy. Of course, there are the Australian women who throw away their husbands and follow an Internet connection to the USA, then return penniless a year later having spent their divorce settlement on some imaginary super mate in the States. Such is life! I ask: Human relations are determined by what?

Wednesday, 14 June 2000: Adelaide
Back home in Adelaide: The headline in *The Advertiser* makes me smile:

STALAG WOOMERA
Armed guards, razor wire to stop breakouts
Michael McKinnon in Canberra

> The Woomera detention centre could become a 'prison' with armed guards and razor wire to prevent further breakouts by illegal immigrants ... about 500 asylum-seekers broke through cyclone fences at Woomera last Thursday, followed by copycat breakouts in Western Australia the next day, with 150 people escaping from the Curtin detention centre near Derby and 100 from Port Hedland centre…

And someone wishes me to believe that over 1 000 000 Jews went quietly into the homicidal gas chambers, without the world finding out about such an action because the Germans were good at keeping things a secret? No wonder the Holocaust racket has developed mythical proportions, divorced from all physical reality. That is the best way of selling something – make it immaterial and so outrageous that it takes away our reasoning ability (if we let us be conned into such mental frenzy!). But I do not want to believe, I want to know!

For conspiracy theorists – for what it is worth, upon my return to Adelaide a supporter advises that two individuals whom I visited in Ukraine last year have suddenly died. No suspicious circumstances surrounded their deaths but they were unexpected.

Thursday, 15 June 2000: Adelaide

Here is a happy note of reconciliation, of unity and wholeness rather than diversity and fragmentation. Let it be defined by what our local paper, *The Advertiser*, today celebrated in an unsigned article:

> **Meeting of minds: Korean leaders in landmark accord**
>
> Pyongyang: North and South Korea last night reached landmark accords on reducing tensions and bringing together families divided for the past five decades, A South Korean spokesman said.
>
> Agreement on four key issues was reached on the second day of historic summit meetings between President Kim Dae-Jung of South Korea and the North's supreme leader Kim Jong-Li, the president's spokesman Park Joon-Young said.
>
> The accords cover North-South reconciliation, cooperation and moves toward reunification, tension reduction, families separated since the 1950-53 Korean War and exchanges and cooperation in various fields.
>
> The two Kims held two meetings yesterday which lasted a total of 185 minutes. The summit produced results which indicated major strides toward ending more than half a century of enmity.
>
> The Korean peninsula was divided between the communist North and capitalist South at the end of World War II. They have never officially ended the Korean War with a peace treaty, leaving the two sides on a virtual war footing ever since.
>
> In one symbolic move, the North halted its loudspeaker propaganda broadcasts across the Demilitarised Zone yesterday, army sources said. The daily insults and speeches were replaced with music.
>
> There were also unconfirmed reports the two leaders were discussing establishing representative offices in each other's capital.
>
> Optimism about possible breakthroughs during the summit have run high since Kim Jong-Li warmly welcomed Kim Dae-Jung during the lavish airport ceremony on Tuesday.

Both seemed to hold big goals, including reunification of their countries. In South Korea, pictures of the two Kims greeting each other at Pyongyang airport were splashed across every newspaper.

'I never thought I would see anything like this,' said Choi In-Young, a 58-year-old from Seoul who fled the North when she was five.

'There has been so much hatred spoken over the years, but now I really believe that one day I will be able to go back and see if there is anyone who remembers me,' she added.

Monday, 19 June 2000: Adelaide

As a finale to the travel diary, here is what the regional Victorian paper, *The Wimmera Mail-Times*, today writes about my return:

Toben returns from world trip
Campbel Giles

Controversial former Goroke school teacher Dr Fredrick Toben says he will never return to Germany if he loses his appeal in a German court.

Dr Toben says he will not fight his appeal in person, fearing immediate imprisonment if unsuccessful.

Dr Toben has returned from a seven-week world tour including a German stop-over to finalise his appeal proceedings.

He traveled to Mannheim to meet with the Director of Public Prosecution but found his case had been referred to a high court.

'I didn't meet with the Director of Public Prosecutions and didn't pursue the issue because it's out of his hands now and with a higher court because of my appeal,' Dr Toben said.

Dr Toben was hoping to finalise a date for his appeal hearing and establish his bail conditions.

Although no appeal date had been set. Dr Toben said there was a possibility of a late July or August hearing. He was sent to jail for seven months last year by a Mannheim judge on charges of inciting racial hatred and defaming the dead stemming from his racial views.

Dr Toben is the director of the Adelaide Institute, which questions the extent of German atrocities against the Jewish during the Second World War.

He conceded his ongoing work on the institute's website would incriminate him and if he lost his appeal the judge would brand him a re-offender.

'Because we are continuing work on the website I would be classified a repeat offender and the prosecutor, as he has done in other similar cases, will have me arrested in the court room,' he said.

Dr Toben said people behind the applications of the racial hatred laws had 'gone berserk' and offenders were being denied legal rights.

'I spoke to a couple of people in jail. One man was a teacher imprisoned for five years for translating an English speech into German and he calls the gassing stories a lie,' he said.

'There is no application of the two-thirds rule for him, where if you serve two-thirds of your sentence you can get out.'

Dr Toben said violent offenders were released under the two-thirds rule but people jailed for inciting racial hatred crimes were not.

Dr Toben said after serving seven months in jail last year, he was not afraid of imprisonment but said he simply did not have the time to waste. 'I am not frightened to go to jail but for me it's the time out of circulation and I have work to do,' he said.

Dr Toben addressed two meetings while in Germany but only spoke about his imprisonment and not his controversial views.

==========END OF TRAVEL DIARY 2000==========

On fire-fighting duties during my university student holidays in Victoria.

One of the camps I stayed in while on university student fire-fighting duties at Broadford (1964–65) and Halls Gap (1965–66) in Victoria.

Dangling from a tree in the Grampians in the summer of 1965–66.

As a member of the Forest Commission's Mobile Support Crew at Broadford in Victoria, 1964–65.

Fredrick Töben driving a Commer van in the Grampians in 1965–66.

A cartoon about the fire-fighting duties, from a Melbourne daily newspaper, 1965.

My home at Lumsden in Southland, New Zealand where I began my teaching career in 1968.

The final steam train leaves Lumsden Railway Station in 1968.

The staff of Lumsden School, New Zealand in 1968.

With my Form 4B class at Lumsden School.

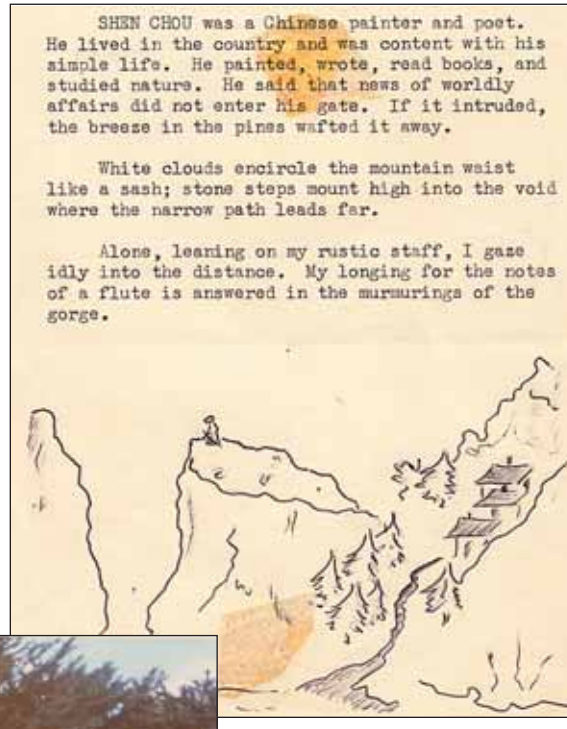
My Form 4A class at Lums den School, 1968.

Lumsden School's soccer players and their coach, 1968.

'Puss' then, in 1969 ...

... and now, 31 years later.

We shared a love of poetry.



SHEN CHOU was a Chinese painter and poet. He lived in the country and was content with his simple life. He painted, wrote, read books, and studied nature. He said that news of worldly affairs did not enter his gate. If it intruded, the breeze in the pines wafted it away.

White clouds encircle the mountain waist like a sash; stone steps mount high into the void where the narrow path leads far.

Alone, leaning on my rustic staff, I gaze idly into the distance. My longing for the notes of a flute is answered in the murmurings of the gorge.

Sometimes we had poetry readings in a cemetery next to the Victoria University of Wellington.

My only student prank was to drive my Citroen up the steps of Massey University in Palmerston North, 1968.

In 2000 I returned to Massey University to talk with Dr Joel Hayward.

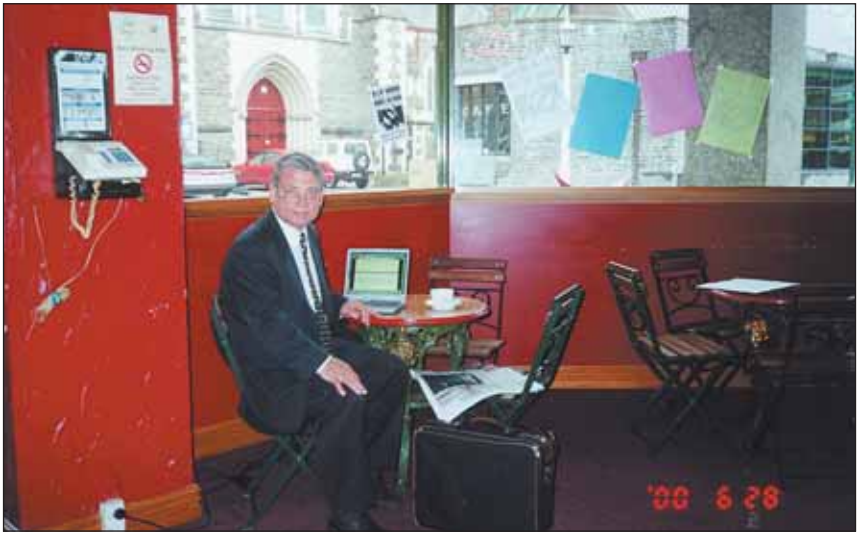
The Manapourie Power Project in 1969 where I, together with 500 other men, worked and lived on the Wanganella *(a former Trans-Tasman ferry).*

The Manapourie Power Project in 1969.

Overlooking Deep Cove where the water tunnel from West Arm enters the sea, 1969.

The same site in 2000.

Meeting one of my former Lumsden students, Yvonne Sharp, at Invercargill ('the end of the world').



At Christchurch. Sending and receiving messages on the road now is always a matter of wherever I can find a telephone and a power point.

Chapter 6

* * * * *

The Hayward File

* * * * *

(Downloaded from <http://aaargh-international.org/engl/hay/hayindex.html>. Dated 7 April 2001. The text has been edited lightly and some of the material quoted has been reset for publication.)

In 1993 Joel Hayward, then a postgraduate student at Canterbury University (New Zealand), wrote a thesis. The subject was Holocaust revisionism. Hayward was not himself a revisionist. But in order to write an objective assessment, he listened to both sides, revisionists and anti-revisionists. This is easy to understand from his thesis and from his 'acknowledgements' in the thesis:

> I have chosen, of course, not to side with one school of thought against the other, but to seek critical distance and get 'both sides of the story'. Noting that many scholars involved in the Holocaust controversy wear their moral values on their sleeves, I have consciously attempted not to do so, and not to let my own values harden into biases. Thus, I have contacted and on many occasions received and used material from both anti-Revisionist and Revisionist organizations and individuals. I make no apologies for this and I am tiling to acknowledge on this page the assistance I received from members of both camps, even from those whose views or actions I personally find unpalatable.

We revisionists have never considered Hayward as one of us but only as someone who attempted to build an objective point of view. Although he heavily relied on Jewish sources and help from such unpalatable characters such as the B'nai B'rith or *Searchlight*, he must have encountered difficulties, since in his acknowledgments, he thanks 'Margaret and (the late) Allen Stott, who defended my right to intellectual autonomy when immoderate and uninformed factions challenged it'. He did not elaborate on these 'immoderate and uniformed factions' but we know who they are.

He passed his thesis in 1993. The university and the 'immoderate factions' knew of this. Hayward went on with his studies: he later got a PhD on other historical subjects. He took the precaution of imposing a five-year ban on his thesis in the library of the Canterbury University. We sent a spy there and the spy reported, 'It is in the catalogue but when I tried to look at it in the thesis section of the library, the supervisor came rushing out to tell me there was a 'no access without written permission by the author' restriction on it – which incidentally comes off in January (5 years)'. In the meantime, Hayward had sent copies of his thesis to a number of revisionists. One or possibly several persons got it in France.

Then we noticed an anonymous attempt to display the thesis on Internet. That did not last very long. But long enough for us to acquire the computerised version of the thesis. Than came a second attempt to post it on the Web. We later learned, from a letter sent by Hayward to Greg Raven (15 December 1999) this:

> Thank you for notifying me about this ratbag's attempt to post my old MA thesis on the internet. I appreciate your kindness. Truly.
>
> I succeeded in having the server company delete my thesis after this mysterious person posted it last time, and I will try this method again.

And for the second time, the thesis disappeared. During all these years, we have remained passive. We did not approve of Mr Hayward trying to cover up the known fact that he had written the now controversial thesis. But we did not press to display it, although it was sleeping in our archives.

Then something new happened which gave a new dimension to this small affair. In the pseudo-judiciary persecution of Fredrick Töben in Australia, Töben sent a copy of the thesis (which he had received from Hayward himself) to the so called 'Human Rights' kangaroo court. The

Jewish persecutors started howling and lodged complaints with Canterbury. A world press campaign was launched against Hayward who promptly got on his knees and licked the shoes that were kicking him in the ass, an exercise that requires considerable spine flexibility. Just try.

First, let us see letters sent by Hayward and Töben, in chronological order.

From Dr Joel Hayward:

> Mr Mike Regan
> The Editor
> *The New Zealand Jewish Chronicle*
> PO Box 27156
> Wellington New Zealand
>
> 4 December 1998
>
> Dear Sir
>
> Please permit me to address several inaccurate points made in the article 'New Zealand Connection to Internet Incitement Case', published in the December/January issue of your fine newspaper.
>
> First, Dr Fredrick Toben violated my rights as an author by presenting a copy of my 1993 Master of Arts thesis to the Human Rights and Equal Opportunity Commission (HREOC) in Sydney. He did so even after I had expressly forbidden him – in writing on 17 October – from reproducing or distributing my work in part or in whole.
>
> Second, his reported claim that my thesis (written when I was still a Masters student anyway) is somehow 'proof' that the Holocaust did not happen is preposterous, and may yet bring Dr Toben and I into litigation.
>
> I state emphatically to your readers my rock-solid belief, based on extensive archival research and a thorough reading of published sources, that European Jewry did experience a ghastly holocaust. To be more specific, I believe European Jews suffered dreadfully during the 1930s and especially during World War II, when Germans and others maltreated, enslaved and murdered great numbers.

I can make no stronger statement regarding those events – which I lament – than one I made in the very thesis that Dr Toben illegally presented to the HREOC. On page 335 of that thesis I stated (and now I quote verbatim): 'The present writer [that is, me] considers the Nazis' brutal and destructive treatment of Jews, Slavs, Gypsies, Communists, Jehovah's Witnesses, the physically and mentally ill and other such groups to be abhorrent. As a libertarian he also finds repugnant the Nazis' assault on freedom of thought, freedom of speech, and freedom of the press, and considers their persecution of political dissenters and academic and artistic free-thinkers worthy of the international condemnation it was and continues to be met with.'

I strongly dislike much of what Dr Toben and others write about Jews in their newsletter. Even when I seek proper scholarly 'distance' from my subjective feelings of unabashed warmth towards Jewish affairs, I still consider that material anti-Semitic, and I have told them this.

For example, on 21 September 1998, I wrote to Dr Toben in order to make my position clear. Part of my letter stated: 'I am unhappy with the heavy focus on things Jewish in Issue No. 81 (October 1998), a focus so one-sided in its presentation of Jewish activities – only negative activities get mentioned – that I must conclude that the Adelaide Institute's editorial team possesses strong bias against Jews and wishes to present them to readers in a negative light.' After identifying what I considered the anti-Semitic sections, I added: 'I wish to register my unhappiness at this anti-Jewish focus in the strongest terms.' I have no involvement in the ferocious debate between Holocaust Revisionists and their opponents. I find it distasteful and refuse to be drawn into it. As a scholar I am much too busy; as a person I am much too sensible.

I am sending a copy of this letter to Mr Jeremy Jones, Executive Vice-President, Executive Council of Australian Jewry. I hope these comments clarify my position.

Yours sincerely,

Dr Joel Stuart A. Hayward
Lecturer
School of History, Philosophy and Politics
Massey University
Palmerston North New Zealand

The author seems to forget that the fine sentence he quotes from his page 335 were preceded by the following sentences:

> Finally, *the gassing claim is irreconcilable with the overwhelming weight of evidence* on the nature of official Nazi policy on the Jewish question. That policy, our careful and unbiased reading of the evidence suggested, *was not one of total extermination*, but was a brutal policy of deportation and forced labour.
>
> This departure from accepted opinion on the gas chambers does not represent an ideological defence of one school of historical thought on this issue against the other. Nor is it an attempt to rehabilitate the Third Reich.' (Our emphasis)

From Fredrick Töben:

> Mr Mike Regan
> Editor
> *The New Zealand Jewish Chronicle*
> PO Box 27156
> Wellington New Zealand
>
> 5 February 2000
>
> Dear Sir
>
> My attention has been drawn to a letter written to you on 4 December 1998 by Dr Joel Hayward of Massey University, New Zealand. Permit me briefly to respond to Dr Hayward's assertion that I have violated his rights.
>
> Dr Hayward sent me his original thesis, and he invited me (in writing) to use it in any way I liked. This permission to use his thesis was subsequently withdrawn – but by that time I had made copies of the thesis and distributed it to our associates and various members of the media, including Mr Bernard Freedman of *The Australian Jewish News*, Canberra office. From other sources I have heard that Dr Hayward has done this in the past, i.e. first offered his thesis, then withdrawing it, and this since 1993! It is thus wrong to state that I made illegal use of his thesis.
>
> In some extended email correspondence I indicated to Dr Hayward that I did not share his attitude as regards the five-year embargo on publishing his thesis as that infringes against the 'publish or perish' argument, as well as violating the scientific ideal of having a free flow of information. I consider it an immoral stance – especially for an academic.

Further, I have never claimed the thesis is 'proof' that the Holocaust never happened. The term 'holocaust' is much misused and I am now tending to move in the direction of J.-C. Pressac who avoids the term 'Holocaust' and, instead, speaks of a 'massive massacre'. Jewish groups, in any case, speak of the 'Shoah'. You, of course, know the tremendous pressure that Dr Hayward is under because he dared to state that there were no gassings – extermination of European Jewry, and that what the Germans did was forcibly remove same. The current Irving–Lipstadt trial in London further accentuates the issues raised by Dr Hayward in his thesis.

My seven-month imprisonment, from 8 April to 11 November 1999, in Mannheim Prison, Germany, for allegedly 'defaming the memory of the dead', and 'inciting hatred', confirms that Dr Hayward's work would prevent a lot of suffering amongst those persons who have a moral conscience – who value the search for truth in all matters above all else.

There simply is no proof that gassings occurred at Auschwitz concentration camp, or at any other such concentration camps. Unfortunately this truth cannot emerge because of the number of judicial murders perpetrated by the Allies at the end of the war. For example, the owner of the factory that produced the delousing agent, Zyklon-B, was hanged, as was Rudolf Höss, the Auschwitz camp commandant. Such judicial murders locked the Allies into perpetuating this story of extermination. Similarly, the murder of Eichmann did likewise. Today the imprisonment in Germany of individuals who dare to reject the 'Holocaust dogma' merely reinforces the injustice of withholding Hayward's thesis from wider distribution. Adelaide Institute is on record as stating that were proof of any such gassings to emerge, then it would publish this proof. We are not defending a certain ideological position – except truth, of course!

On a personal note, at no time in the attacks upon my person is it stated that I make this provision of 'publishing proof of gassings' in my disseminating my professional opinion about the allegation that Germans systematically exterminated European Jewry in homicidal gas chambers. Perhaps you can enlighten me as to why this kind of 'lying by omission' is taking place whenever anyone attacks our position in this 'Holocaust' debate.

Most sincerely
Dr Fredrick Töben

Copy: Dr J Hayward, HREOC, The Nizkor Project.

Töben has been a target, for quite sometimes now, of Jewish organisations trying to have somehow the Adelaide Institute shut down. They have been trying their hand with this bizarre Aussie institution, called Human Rights and Equal Opportunity Commission (HREOC), which has the same ambiguous nature as the platypus, looking like a mammal but laying eggs. This is a court, but not a real one. It delivers sentences but they are not real ones. It could be construed as a kind of preliminary of a real court, although it looks like a real one. The Canadians have a similar monster.

In the course of his dealing with that hermaphrodite body, Töben send them a copy of Hayward's thesis, triggering an attempt to destroy him through the destruction of Hayward. The former student, now teaching military history at North Palmerston in New Zealand, is instrumentalised by people who want to annihilate any suspicion of an opposition. Understandably, Hayward does not want anything from this. He sank into prosternation in the vain hope of removing himself from the battlefield. He does not know that apologies and recantations are only reasons for more pressures to extract from the unfortunate recanter more apologies and more retractations. See the Catholic Church or the Japanese government, for that matter, who now routinely apologise for World War II on a weekly basis. And soon every morning. To no avail.

The consequence has been a university inquiry to placate the demand by Jewish organisations that Hayward should be stripped of his MA title. This is a classical ploy from Jewish organisations against people they perceive as enemies. Dr Stäglich, in Germany, author of *The Auschwitz Myth*, was stripped of his legal degree, with the help of a Nazi-era law. Henri Roques, who has earned a degree in Nantes studying Gerstein papers, was later despoiled by the ministry on the basis of legal minutiae which would warrant the annulment of 50% of the theses passed in France. Leuchter was destroyed by the admission he had to make that he was not registered as an engineer with the Massachusetts Commonwealth, a situation shared by one engineer out of two in Massachusetts etc. Swiss lawyers at the Amaudruz trial (April 2000) alleged that Faurisson's doctoral thesis has been cancelled, a pure invention. The action against Hayward comes into the perfectly usual pattern. First, call for denunciation, then strip him from his diplomas, and then have him kicked out of his job. Destroy his social being in order to destroy his intellectual authority.

Consider this denunciation:

WORLD REPORT
New Zealand Jews want thesis yanked

SYDNEY, Australia (Jewish Telegraphic Agency)
Jewish leaders in New Zealand are calling on a university to withdraw a 1993 master's thesis that questioned whether Jews were killed in gas chambers during the Holocaust.

The author of the thesis, Joel Hayward, recently sent a letter to the New Zealand Jewish Chronicle saying that his thesis' 'conclusions are wrong' and that he now believes the Nazis did, indeed, kill 6 million Jews.

Jewish Bulletin News of Northern California
<http://www.jewishsf.com/bk000421/iworld.shtml>

Then action is taken.

University of Canterbury (NZ), UC Diary 19 May 2000
<http://www.canterbury.ac.nz/diary/2000/D000519.htm>

Hayward thesis working party named

Sir Ian Barker, a retired High Court judge and former university chancellor, will chair the Working Party investigating the master's thesis of Dr Joel Hayward.

Sir Ian, of Auckland, who was a High Court judge for 21 years and chancellor of the University of Auckland for eight years, will be joined by Emeritus Professor Anne Trotter of Wellington and Professor Stuart Macintyre of Melbourne.

Professor Trotter is a historian and former assistant vice-chancellor (humanities) at the University of Otago. Professor Macintyre is Dean of the Faculty of Arts at the University of Melbourne and Ernest Scott Professor of History.

At its 26 April meeting the University of Canterbury Council called for an independent investigation of the circumstances in which Dr Hayward was awarded a master of arts degree with first-class honours in 1993 after submitting his thesis, entitled The Fate of Jews in German Hands: An Historical Enquiry Into the Development and Significance of Holocaust Revisionism.

The Working Party's terms of reference require it to investigate widely and report to the University Council.

It will enquire into: how the topic/research proposal was approved and whether it changed during the course of the candidate's work on the thesis; the supervision of the thesis at Canterbury and its examination both internally and externally; the embargoing of the thesis in the University Library; any other relevant matters of significance which arise.

The party will also consider the request of the New Zealand Jewish Council that the University revoke the master's degree and substitute it with a bachelor of arts (honours), and whether that request is legally possible under the relevant legislation and University statutes.

The Working Party will determine its own procedures and seek legal advice as appropriate.

Sir Ian expects the investigation and report to take several months. He has advised that the Working Party will make no public comment on the matter but will present its report to the University Council. There will be no further comment by the Council until the report has been presented.

Töben tried to intervene. He came out with some kinds of excuses for Hayward's abject recantation. He insists we should not pass moral judgements on cowards. OK. Fair enough. We understand a man has to earn his life; he has to feed his wife whom he thanked in his thesis, because, he said, she made such a good coffee.

*

Tuesday, 18 April 2000

New Zealand school resists calls to revoke work on Holocaust denial

Jeremy Jones, The Jewish Telegraphic Agency
<www.virtualjerusalem.com>

SYDNEY, Australia, April 18 (JTA) – A case of Holocaust denial has heated up in New Zealand.
Jewish leaders in New Zealand are calling on Canterbury University to withdraw a 1993 master's thesis that questioned whether Jews were killed in gas chambers during the Holocaust.

The author of the thesis, Joel Hayward, recently sent a letter to the New Zealand Jewish Chronicle saying that his thesis' 'conclusions are wrong' and that he now believes the Nazis did, indeed, kill 6 million Jews.

Hayward, who is now a senior lecturer in history at Massey University, received his masters' degree from the University of Canterbury in 1993 on the topic of Holocaust revisionism.

Hayward's thesis shared many of the conclusions of David Irving, who was labeled a Holocaust denier by a British judge after he lost the libel suit he had filed against American scholar Deborah Lipstadt.

The president of the New Zealand Jewish Council, David Zwartz, said he applauds Hayward's recent letter, but added 'the University's reputation for scholarship is in question as long as it stands by this thesis, which has been repudiated even by its own author.'

The official position of Canterbury University is that Hayward wrote an addendum to his work that 'sets out the perspectives he now has on this sensitive issue and the validity of the references he used in the thesis.'

But Professor Dov Bing, of the department of political science and public policy at the University of Waikato in New Zealand, said the addendum is misleading and does not go as far as the outright apology in Hayward's letter to the Jewish Chronicle.

'I believe the addendum should be removed and replaced with a clear and precise statement from Dr. Hayward,' Bing said.

Australian Holocaust denier Fredrick Toben recently submitted Hayward's thesis in his defense against a complaint filed under the country's racial hatred laws. The complaint, filed by the Executive Council of Australian Jewry, alleges that Holocaust denial has no academic acceptance.

Hayward subsequently wrote to the commissioner hearing the complaint, saying that Toben is an anti- Semite. Hayward added that he opposes Holocaust denial.

*

Let us now turn on Fredrick Töben's comments and his greetings to Joel Hayward and Jeremy Jones (<http://www.adelaideinstitute.org/chapter_03/diary_2000_a.html>):

> Another recantation – for the sake of wife, children, and job. Like David Cole, Joel Hayward joins the group of Jewish people who, for whatever reason, retract their earlier clear-sighted and honest appraisal of the homicidal gas chamber allegation.
>
> Then again, who would deny Dr Hayward the right to change his views, his honestly held professional opinion on the homicidal gas chamber allegation? It is his right to change his mind on this contentious issue. Changing ones opinion is the hallmark of a thinking person, otherwise dogmatism charges can arise. Anyone who decries Dr Hayward as a coward must remain fair and just to him by according him natural justice – giving him a right of reply.
>
> Hence it is now quite a legitimate task to demand of blond, blue-eyed Dr Hayward that he provide us with his rationale, his reasoned arguments upon which that change of opinion is based. What information since 1993 has come Dr Hayward's way that causes him to revise his 1993 views about the matter of the homicidal gas chamber allegations, about the six million dead figure?
>
> Adelaide Institute has on a number of occasions stated that should new evidence emerge concerning the homicidal gas chamber allegations at Auschwitz, and then we will unhesitatingly publish such information. We would be foolish to suppress such information. Why should we cling to our current professional opinion that there is no evidence to support the hypothesis that homicidal gas chambers existed at Auschwitz?
>
> Dr Joel Hayward, I beg you to advise me on this matter. You have behaved like a true gentleman, a scholarly revisionist – a thinker who revises his professional opinion upon gaining new information from some source. Please advise me what is this information, and is the source impeccable? Please also inform me whether you have received further threats from Jewish groups about the safety of yourself and that of your family. I do know that Mr Jones has been corresponding with you. Has he pressured you into recanting? This pressure may also appear in the form of a letter subtly reminding you that your societal standing will be affected if you do not recant.

An example of one such letter is in our possession, written by Alan Goldberg, QC, – now Justice Goldberg of the Federal Court. Therein he attempts to 'persuade' a former South Australian parliamentarian, Mrs Joyce Steele, OBE, to disendorse John Bennett's book, *Your Rights*. Mrs Steele did not fear Alan Goldberg's threats and she continued, until her death, to endorse Bennett's book – as did recently the Herald Sun in a review of Your Rights 2000. But then pressure was put on the newspaper editor and on the Law Society of Victoria who engaged the reviewer to write the piece – and bingo, a public apology is made for having written and published a positive review of Bennett's work. The days of applying subtle pressure, as in the past, are gone. It is now outright censorship of views that do not subscribe to the Holocaust dogma.

So, Dr Hayward, if you are the subject of such blackmail, rest easy because others have received such treatment before you. Be not afraid of these blackmailers – all you can lose is your life! Be courageous and firm and call their bluff because these blackmailers deserve nothing but contempt because they stifle free speech and they hate truth seeking. It is terribly liberating to become fearless of those who tell lies and try to rape your mind. In other words, these immoral persons deny others the right to think and to speak freely, thereby robbing them of their humanity. I charge Jeremy Jones with committing a crime against humanity by stating publicly that he wishes 'to stop them from functioning', meaning anyone who does not share his world-view.

I am surprised to learn that Jeremy Jones, who has taken me to the Human Rights Commission, quotes from Hayward's letter to the commissioner. Did Jones receive a copy of it or did Hayward write to Jones separately, advising him of having called me an anti-Semite? To my knowledge Hayward has not personally advised me that he considers me an anti-Semite.

In any case, the term anti-Semite is a nonsense word, especially if used by those who claim to be Jewish but are not Semites themselves, such as the Khazar-Jews; and isn't that about 80 per cent of those who call themselves Jewish?

Being Jewish is a state of mind. I know non-Jews people who display the so-called Jewish syndrome – eternal victim hood! It is all such an immature form of behaviour – but the shekels jingle.

Jones fears the moral virtue of truth telling – and that's very sad. He is a man possessed by hatred for anyone who does not agree with his worldview – and he thus loves to mentally rape those who do not submit to his morally unsound desires. This is mental pedophilia! He sees hatred everywhere in the world, yet he will not reflect on how his behaviour is a self-fulfilling prophecy: he is projecting his inner hatreds upon the world, and then seeks to justify this personal arousal within him by blaming others for generating hatred. His mind-set is the wellspring of hatred.

An Australian of Palestinian descent living in Adelaide informed me that the problem with people who call themselves Jewish is that after 50 years' residence in Israel, there has been no archaeological proof that would sustain their claim to the Palestinian lands. I heard similar comments during my Iranian visit in December 1999. I raise this as an issue and not as a statement of historical fact. It would explain why softly spoken Jeremy Jones has that urgency and fanaticism in his eyes – the lost cause syndrome.

What hard road truth has to travel before emerging victoriously.

Reflecting on the lost Irving defamation action, why did Justice Gray not visit the Auschwitz-Birkenau site where the remains of the alleged Krema II gas chamber are still to be found? Is it perhaps because the issue would then have been resolved in Irving's favour?

Since 1996, when Jeremy Jones began to hound me by using a government instrumentality, HREOC, I have asked why will Jeremy Jones not talk with me, but rather talk about me through the courts? That's legal persecution, surely. Mr Jones, if you are an upright man, if you are serious and sincere about finding out the truth, if you are an honest and courageous man who lacks fear and loves the truth, then travel with me to Auschwitz-Krema II. Do not be as foolish as Professor Lipstadt and exclaim, 'There is no debate about the homicidal gas chambers allegation'.

In 1994 Professor Deborah Lipstadt advised her Australian audience there is no debate about the Holocaust. She was plainly wrong. Was she then telling a lie or was she merely ignorant of the facts? Or did she indulge in a bit of wishful thinking, of believing her own propaganda, then manipulating her environment to activate the self-fulfilling prophecy? Do we now force her into the court to recant this statement of hers, and admit that there is a

roaring debate about the Holocaust, and that she belongs to the group that wishes to stifle debate on this contentious historical issue?

Oh, Mr Jones, one final message: I have no fear of anyone who fears truth seeking and truth telling. Have you? Let's not be euphemistic about this matter, Mr Jones. Those that oppose Adelaide Institute, we have found, are either ignorant of the physical facts of the debate, or they are outright liars. What are you – a liar or ignorant of the facts?

*

The campaign had been launched. For instance, we saw the following articles, among many others:

The Guardian, 18 May 2000

University gave MA for thesis denying Holocaust
David Cohen, Wellington

New Zealand's University of Canterbury – an institution that has long prided itself on its reputation for being more English than England – has said this week that it regretted any distress caused by its award of a master's degree to a student for a thesis that denied the Holocaust.

But the university, based in Christchurch, has not accepted a call from a national Jewish group for the degree to be revoked.

Canterbury now has the dubious distinction of being the only known accredited university in the west to have conferred an MA for a thesis that even its author now admits was a work of Holocaust revisionism.

Although written in 1994, the contents of the thesis by Joel Hayward – now a military historian at Massey University in New Zealand – were embargoed for five years at the request of its author and with the support of his university supervisor.

The work might still be under wraps were it not for the recent libel case in London brought by David Irving against Deborah Lipstadt and Penguin Books. She had called him a 'falsifier of history' for his claim that the Holocaust never happened.

Mr Hayward was invited but refused to testify for Mr Irving, whom the judge in the case described as an avowed anti-Semite. Irving lost.

Mr Irving had been impressed with the arguments in the thesis, which claimed that the idea of gas chambers being used to kill Jews during the second world war was propaganda invented by Britain, the US and Jewish lobbyists in the thrall of Zionist forces.

In his work, Mr Hayward argued that far fewer than 6m Jews, perhaps fewer than 1m, perished in concentration camps during the time of Nazi rule across most of Europe. He also said that Hitler could not be held personally responsible for any suffering experienced by European Jews. He has since apologised for the thesis, 'The Fate of Jews in German Hands: An Historical Inquiry into the Development and Significance of Holocaust Revisionism'.

In a letter to a national newspaper last month, *The New Zealand Jewish Chronicle*, Mr Hayward expressed remorse over the 'mistakes I made as an inexperienced student'.

He was, he said, 'inexperienced in the historian's craft and knew relatively little about the Holocaust and its complex historiography.'

He has also asked the university to withdraw his thesis from its library, a request the institution turned down. He has not endorsed the call for his degree to be annulled.

Citing traditions of academic freedom and independent inquiry, officials have said their institution cannot, even if it were of a mind to, rescind Mr Hayward's degree.

Daryl Le Grew, the vice-chancellor, announced this week that an independent inquiry would be held into the situation and whether the request for the degree's annulment has any legal standing.

*

The Jerusalem Report.com, 5 June 2000

University won't revoke degree for student who queried the Holocaust

David Cohen, Wellington

(<http://www.jrep.com/Reporter/Article-7.html>)

The University of Canterbury, in Christchurch, New Zealand, has refused to revoke a master's degree it awarded to a student for a thesis that questions the existence of the Holocaust. Citing

academic traditions of open scholarship, the institution has told Jewish community leaders it cannot rescind the degree earned six years ago by Joel Hayward, who argued that the notion of gas chambers being used to kill Jews during World War II was propaganda invented by the US and Britain.

In his work, Hayward also claimed that far fewer than 6 million Jews perished in Nazi concentration camps, and that, to the extent any collective suffering was experienced by European Jewry, Hitler had not been aware of its nature and could not be held personally responsible for it.

Hayward, who is now a lecturer in military history at Massey University on New Zealand's north island, recently expressed regret over the thesis, entitled 'The Fate of Jews in German Hands: An Historical Enquiry into the Development and Significance of Holocaust Revisionism,' which came into the public domain last year, following a five-year embargo made at the request of its writer. But bootleg copies of the thesis have long been in circulation among revisionist groups.

Hayward turned down an invitation to testify on behalf of David Irving in his London libel action against the American academic Deborah Lipstadt and Penguin Books, who had accused Irving of falsifying history by making virtually the same claims. Instead, in a letter to the New Zealand Jewish Chronicle, Hayward apologized for the 'mistakes I made as an inexperienced student.'

He has since asked the university to withdraw his thesis from circulation – a request the institution also declined – although he has stopped short of endorsing the call for his own degree to be revoked.

The appeal to cancel the degree was made by the New Zealand Jewish Council, a national organization whose spokesman has likened the local controversy to a well-publicized case in France, in 1986, where the University of Nantes awarded a doctorate for a thesis written along similar lines to Hayward's. The French Ministry of Higher Education subsequently revoked the degree.

That could not happen in New Zealand, where the eight publicly funded national universities are given full independence on scholastic issues.

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Then some kind of pressure is threatened on the academic authorities, as in the case of Serge Thion in France.

*

The New Zealand Jewish Chronicle, Tuesday, 23 May 2000 08:29 18 Iyar 5760

Inquiry into New Zealand master's thesis that denies Shoah
Mike Regan

AUCKLAND, New Zealand
A retired New Zealand High Court judge, Sir Ian Barker of Auckland, will head a working party to investigate a master's thesis which questions key assumptions about the Holocaust, following its disclosure in the New Zealand Jewish Chronicle and a letter to the chancellor of the University of Canterbury from the New Zealand Jewish Council (NZJC) requesting that the author of the thesis, Dr. Joel Hayward, be stripped of his degree. Criticism of Canterbury University was first raised in the Chronicle last month when it revealed the University had awarded first class honors to Hayward for his master's thesis entitled: 'The Fate of the Jews in German Hands: An Historical Enquiry Into the Development and Significance of Holocaust Revisionism.' Among the claims in the thesis were: that fewer than two million Jews died; that the gas chambers at Auschwitz didn't exist; that there were no plans for the mass murder of Jews; and that the discredited Leuchter Report was a valid piece of research. The working party will look into how Joel Hayward's 1993 master's thesis was awarded. It will enquire into how the topic and research proposal were approved and whether they changed during the course of his work on the thesis; the supervision of the thesis and its examination within Canterbury and externally; the embargoing of the thesis for more than five years, and any other relevant matters of significance which may arise. In completing the thesis, Hayward consulted widely among Holocaust revisionists, including David Irving, who at one time says he asked Hayward to write his biography. At the time of writing the thesis Hayward had written at least one article refuting the claims of the Leuchter Report. Nevertheless he still used its claims to back up his conclusions in the thesis. As soon as the thesis was accepted, Hayward imposed an embargo on it, allowing only those with his permission to see it. He gave copies of the thesis to Dr. Frederick Toben in Australia and to David Irving, but to no one else. It remained embargoed until last year, at which time he endeavored to have it revoked. The University refused and instead offered to allow him to write an addendum to be read with

the thesis. The *Chronicle* published the story together with a letter of apology to the Jewish community of New Zealand from Hayward. The NZJC and the *Chronicle* both asked the University to revoke Hayward's master's degree. The working party will consider whether this request is legally possible. The University, through its chancellor, Dame Phyllis Guthardt and vice-chancellor Daryl Le Grew have expressed regret at the level of distress the thesis has had on the Jewish community and will work closely with the Jewish community to resolve the issue. Meanwhile the thesis remains in the University's library together with Hayward's addendum.

*

Then we had this in the *Manawatu Evening Standard* of 2 June 2000.

Victoria seminar staggers Hayward
John Myers

Massey University's Dr Joel Hayward is stunned by a Victoria University seminar reviving his controversial student thesis on the Jewish Holocaust, now under academic inquiry.

The Victoria-based Centre for Strategic Studies is planning a seminar entitled 'Denying – Diminishing the Holocaust', on June 29.

It is promoting the seminar with a flyer questioning what Dr Hayward's beliefs about the Holocaust are now, but hasn't invited him or even advised him of the seminar. Organiser David Dickens said Dr Hayward was welcome to attend but it probably wouldn't be advisable.

Dr Hayward, clearly upset by events since his 1991/92 Canterbury University masters thesis was made public under embargo late last year, said he was reluctant to comment.

'How am I supposed to respond, with a Canterbury University working party (chaired by retired judge Sir Ian Barker) still working on my thesis?' he said. 'I'm just trying to handle the whole situation with some dignity.'

Dr Hayward said he believed the Victoria seminar was professionally inappropriate, given that the Canterbury academic working party was still about two months from its conclusion.

'I'm fully supportive of Canterbury's action and I sincerely hope the working party reaches a resolution that is satisfactory to all concerned parties, including the Jewish community,' he said.

Dr Hayward is now senior lecturer in defence and strategic studies at Massey University.

The flyer promoting the seminar also asks what the controversy means for academic freedom, standards of academic supervision and whether Canterbury University's inquiry into these issues – yet to conclude – goes far enough.

Dr Hayward said it was remarkable that an academic competitor would hold such a seminar whilst an academic inquiry was still running.

'It's a remarkably inappropriate topic for a Centre of Strategic Studies that has a focus on defence issues and regional security,' he said. 'One has to wonder if there is personal or professional competition or rivalries involved. I think one should be questioning Dr Dickens' motives on this.'

Dr Dickens said he believed the subject did relate to defence and strategy. 'It is not designed to embarrass Joel,' he said. 'Joel just wants it to go away.'

Dr Hayward's thesis has been subject of a range of claims, including denial and understatement of the Holocaust, since it was released by Canterbury University under embargo. The subject is described as a historiography of Holocaust revisionism.

*

By then the story had been propagated around the world. We even had en echo in the Jewish monthly *L'Arche* in Paris (July–Aug. 2000): 'L'étrange Joel Hayward' by Henri Pasternak.

When the level of pressures reached a climax, Hayward thought his best interest would be served by a proper and formal act of recantation. He chose to write a letter to *The New Zealand Jewish Chronicle* which contained five items on the Hayward thesis in April 2000. He withdrew the main conclusions of his thesis and said, 'I stuffed up. The conclusions are wrong'. In the same letter he added that 'without doubt, around six million Jews perished during World War II. They were murdered by

Nazis and their allies. The perpetrators used a range of methods, including gas chambers, shooting, physical exhaustion and starvation, to carry out this monstrous crime'.

*

On 30 April 2000, Hayward sent an e-mail to Nizkor, asking the Web manager, McVay, to publish it:

> I am therefore wondering whether you will post the following letter on the Nizkor page 'assigned' to my name. This may help to present a fair picture.
>
> Thank you.
>
> Sincerely
>
> Dr Joel Hayward
> Palmerston North, New Zealand
>
> I would like to correct some of the statements that Mr David Irving has made on his web site.
>
> First, I have not 'recanted' about the Holocaust because of pressure from Jewish groups or individuals. I have instead changed my mind about the conclusions I reached as a young MA student in the very early 1990s.
>
> I'm baffled by the insistence of some people that I 'must not' change my mind about the Holocaust debate. This attitude is unscholarly. Why can I not change my mind? Must my ideas be stuck in a 1991 rut?
>
> I am obliged as a scholar to remain open to new evidence, to reflect on old evidence, to test arguments, and to abandon those that – to me – don't stack up. I have done this, and now know from reflection and further reading that my old MA thesis contains errors of fact and interpretation. I also know that those errors have caused pain to some people in the New Zealand Jewish community, especially to Holocaust survivors. So I have done what I sincerely believe is the right thing: admitted my mistakes and said I'm sorry.
>
> My change of mind is genuine, and absolutely not the product of coercion by Jewish groups or individuals or anyone else (even

though it's true I have experienced some resistance over the years). I have simply come to realise that I made mistakes and now want, on my own initiative, to say sorry so that my mistakes don't continue to cause distress.

The responsibility to do so wouldn't normally accompany recognition of errors in an unpublished masters thesis, but I am well aware that my old work dealt with an unusually sensitive and contentious topic.

I would also like to clarify one other issue: In a letter to a Wehrmacht military history discussion group (which now appears on Mr Irving's web site) I once offered support for the quality of Mr Irving's MILITARY history scholarship, even though I simultaneously stated that I did not agree with his political and racial views.

My research in German primary MILITARY documents (conducted in several European archives) does indeed show me that Mr Irving did not falsify those sources or employ them according to an improper methodology. I have not seen any examples from the diaries of Jodl, Milch, Richthofen, etc, where he falsified evidence.

But I have now seen enough evidence from the trial transcripts to believe that Mr Irving has a problem with Jews and consequently employed improper methodology when dealing with certain documents relating to aspects of the Holocaust. I did not know this until the intense scrutiny of his books during the recent trial made it manifest.

[I] was also offended by some of his statements and actions, and consider the trial to be extremely informative. I learned many new things about Mr Irving.

I still consider much of Mr Irving's work on Wehrmacht operational history to be strong and useful (as even the judge observed), and he deserves credit for books like Trail of the Fox. But I accept the judge's verdict that Mr Irving's obvious difficulty with Jewish issues distorted the way he sees and presents the Holocaust.

The same letter was posted by Holocaust mogul Harry Mazal on his Holocaust History Project website, dated 15 May 2000.

*

While recanting, the recanter denies he is recanting. That is a classical joke. Of course, Hayward may change his opinion. Nobody would dispute his right to do so. What leaves the reader uneasy is the total absence of any sort of argument on which Hayward would ground himself to explain why he changed his mind: '... remain open to new evidence, to reflect on old evidence, to test arguments, and to abandon those that – to me – don't stack up. I have done this ...' We know nothing of what Hayward did. While giving him the benefit of the doubt, we see clearly that he is kneeling in front of the Jewish doctors of the Faith. Besides intellectual clarity, what is absolutely lacking here is a man's courage. But for this we are no judges.

The recantation was to swim upstream, as is shown in this extract of a local newspaper (<http://www.fpp.co.uk/Online/00/05/Christchurch 230500.html>):

> Here in New Zealand, however, a five-year embargo placed on the thesis with the support of Hayward's supervisor, Dr Vincent Orange, meant it did not reach the public domain until late last year. No explanation for the embargo has been given. Last December, Dr Hayward asked the university to pull the thesis from its libraries. The university refused, but allowed him to write an addendum in which he casts doubt on several of his key conclusions and the strength of his own scholarship.

Note: We have a rather well-informed article in *The Press*, a newspaper in Christchurch with some biographical data, including Hayward's part Jewish heritage, and reactions from New Zealand scholars (see scanlon.html by Sean Scanlon).

Our conclusion: as much as Joel Hayward is entitled, in year 2000, to change his opinions and disavow his 1993 work, the public, for whom the thesis has been written and passed (giving him a title), has a right to know its content. The university logically refused to withdraw it from its shelves, meaning it now belongs to the public domain. By rejecting to nothingness his own work, Mr Hayward has made an orphan of it. This work belongs to nobody anymore. We adopt it as surrogate parents in order to reintroduce it into a commonwealth of reasonable and disputable ideas. We will follow our vocation and display the thesis on Internet, acknowledging both that it is the work of Mr Hayward and that he now disowns it. We will display also the addendum as soon as we get it.

'The Fate of Jews in German Hands: An Historical Enquiry into the Development and Significance of Holocaust Revisionism' by Joel S.A. Hayward. We have now compressed the whole thesis in a Zip archive: hayward.zip. Now, you discover you cannot access those files. We are going to tell you why. First, look at this:

COPYRIGHT AND COPYWRONG

We have received an avalanche of e-mails in a matter of two hours.

> From: Richard J Green <rjg@world.std.com>
> Sent: Monday, March 19, 2001 8:04 PM
> Subject: copyright infringement
>
> To whom it may concern
>
> The page, http://aaargh.vho.org/engl/opponents/greenblue.html, is my intellectual property. By hosting this page, you are infringing upon my copyright. I am instructing you to remove this page within 5 days.

Half-an-hour later:

> From: John Drobnicki <drobnicki@york.cuny.edu>
> Sent: Monday, March 19, 2001 8:33 PM
> Subject: Copyright violation
>
> To whom it may concern
>
> On your web site at http://aaargh.vho.org/fran/inst/bib/NIZKORlibraries.html you have reproduced an article written by me on the acquisition of Holocaust-denial materials by libraries. You may not know it, but that article was published in Public & Access Services Quarterly, Vol. 1, No. 1 (1995): 5-40, and is copyrighted by myself and The Haworth Press <http://www.haworthpressinc.com/>. Permission for it to appear on the Nizkor Project server, and ONLY the Nizkor Project server, was granted by me. I have not consented for it to appear on your web site.
>
> By hosting this page, you are infringing upon my copyright. Thus, I am instructing you to remove the file from your server within 5 days. Please note that I am not concerned with the rest of your site and am in no way trying to censor your expression; I only want my own copyrighted material to be removed. You may feel free to

replace the file with a link to Nizkor's authorized version: http://www.nizkor.org/ftp.cgi/bibliographies/biblio.20a

I thank you in advance for your cooperation.

John A. Drobnicki
Associate Professor & Head of Reference Services
York College
The City University of New York
http://www.york.cuny.edu/~drobnick/
'I speak for no one but myself.'

Two hours later:

From: <zimm@ccmail.nevada.edu>
Sent: Monday, March 19, 2001 9:49 PM
Subject: Copyright Violation

I have recently learned that VHO, like aaargh before it, is violating copyright material. You may be aware that aaargh was kicked off of its site for these violations. If VHO does not remove the below cited material, I will file the following complaint with Rietta.

Dear Sir?Ms

It has come to my attention that Rietta is the ISP for the website which has reproduced the following: http://aaargh.vho.org/fran/techniques/bodydisposal.html.

Please be advised that I am the author of this essay and never gave permission to have it reproduced. Therefore, my copyrights have been violated. I am a member of the California bar and unless this material is withdrawn I will file a lawsuit against Rietta. You should also be aware that aaargh was kicked off by its prior host for violating the copyrights of a number of authors, including myself. Other vilations are as follows.

http://aaargh.vho.org/engl/hay/hayindex.html [incl. Hayward's entire thesis]
http://aaargh.vho.org/fran/inst/bib/NIZKORlibraries.html [my thesis]
http://aaargh.vho.org/engl/dl/dlindex.html [Dr. Lipstadt's entire book]
http://aaargh.vho.org/engl/opponents/greenblue.html [Rich Green's essay]

http://aaargh.vho.org/engl/opponents/PVNEichpaper.html [article by Vidal-Naquet]

All of these authors will be filing a class action lawsuit unless the situation is remedied immediately.

Sincerely Yours

John C. Zimmerman

*

AAARGH REPLIES
First of all, M. Zimmerman is a liar. He is inventing 'that aaargh was kicked off of its site for these violation'. This is pure nonsense. A company bought a company and the whole domain, of which aaargh was a part has been wiped out by the new owners. There was no explanation, no warning, no demand. We did not bother to ask for reasons. Pure and simple censorship.

Secondly, we do not believe in the existence of 'intellectual property'. We believe that educated people have to share their views and ideas with the rest of mankind, as ideas are a common property of the human race. 'Intellectual property' is a legal concept, which, beyond its intrinsic absurdity, has its role in economy. It is recognized by courts and we know it. But consider how 30 million people have joyfully trampled the so-called intellectual property of musicians in appropriating music with Napster.

Thirdly, we have systematically introduced, on our website, views which are opposed, or highly critical of the views we support. We have conceived this website, more than 4 years ago, as an arena for a very important intellectual debate on several historical and political questions. We believe in the virtue of examination, discussion and comparison. We are rationalists and we believe that we may find common grounds with those whom we perceive and who perceive us as intellectual enemies. This is all the more necessary because we deal with events replete with human sufferings, violent deaths, and all sorts of horrors. Our adversaries are totally unable to follow us in the field of open discussion.

Four, we do not extract any material benefit from this activity as we sell nothing. Displaying a text from one of our adversaries costs us some energy and a small amount of money. There is no way to

retrieve this energy and this money which are given away free to readers and people interested in trying to make up their mind about difficult subjects.

Five, we respect authorship and 'intellectual property' by always attributing the responsability of texts to authors. We name them, and advise our readers to buy, whenever possible, the texts we display, from publishers and bookshops. We just received M. Zimmerman book and in our 'April actualities' we'll advise readers to buy it. But this could escape Mr. Zimmerman who unfortunately cannot read French or German.

Six, there is here an obvious conspiracy. No chance that these messages could be sent independently. It seems Mr Zimmerman wants to build a case and is trying to get support in consorting with colleagues at Nizkor or similar sites, which are dedicated to the struggle against revisionists. These people made a habit, for this purpose, to distort revisionist views which they do not allow on their site. Mr. Zimmerman himself is grossly distorting revisionist views at almost every page of his writings. Our readers will appreciate this absolute lack of intellectuel honesty.

We are requested by Zimmerman and Cy to censor their own writing. We'll gladly comply. We have not found much, in Mr Zimmerman's writings, to be be proud of, and we understand that he wishes to restrain the number of his readers.

Seven, to limit ourselves to the case of Mr. Zimmerman, a Las vegas lawyer, an amateurish historian, a linguistic invalid, who pretends to be the first (!!!) to refute revisionist arguments (he says in his jargon 'denier' although we deny nothing, we maintain views different from his), we thought that we could spend some time and energy in entering a discussion with him and elaborating a critique of his writings to which our reader would take part in being able to visualize his contribution and our response to it.

Obviously, this perpective makes Mr. Zimmerman fret a lot. His attitude smacks very much of intellectual cowardice. It is his right to make a fool of himself in showing how frightened he is by the very debate he is conducting in his book for over 400 p.! We are not part of that bigotry.

Let's wipe away Zimmerman and his likes back to their own obscurity.

21 March 2001

Several days later, a message from Hayward:

> From: Dr Joel Hayward <J.S.Hayward@massey.ac.nz>
> Sent: Tuesday, April 03, 2001 6:41 AM
> Subject: please remove my thesis from your site a.s.a.p
>
> I intend to send this if you do not remove my MA. Please help me avoid this.
>
> Sincerely,
>
> Joel Hayward
>
> Dear Rietta
>
> It has come to my attention that Rietta is the ISP for the website which has reproduced the following:
> http://aaargh.vho.org/engl/hay/hayindex.html
>
> Please be advised that I am the author of this 1993 MA thesis and never gave permission to have it reproduced and placed on the internet. Therefore, my copyrights have been violated. You should also be aware that aaargh was kicked off its prior website by its host for violating the copyrights of a number of authors, including myself.
>
> I will file a copyright infringement lawsuit unless immediate action is taken against this website.
>
> Sincerely
>
> Joel Hayward

It is obvious that poor Hayward has been coaxed into writing this letter by no one else than Zimmerman. Where else could he find the stupid and false allegation saying that AAARGH 'was kicked off its prior website by its host for violating the copyrights of a number of authors, including myself' .This is purely and simply false. AAARGH was kicked off as a small part of a wider domain, <abbc.com>, the content of which did not please the new owners of the IAP company. Zimmerman wrote on March 19: 'aaargh was kicked off by its prior host for violating the copyrights of a number of authors, including myself'. Hayward excised the word 'prior'. That is the whole of his freedom.

Because of his recantation, Hayward is now a slave to these people. His thesis had been displayed since September 2000 and he did not mumble a word about it. When the nizkorites come into play, he is treated by them as horse manure and sheepishly copies what he is being told to mail us. It will never stop.

There is a strange contradiction here: on the one hand, Hayward dismisses his thesis and rejects it into obscurity but, on the other hand, at the same time he is claiming authorship and ownership. Poor guy!

Postscript. We have the content of the Joel Hayward home page on the Net, which seems to have disappeared as of September 2000:

> Joel Hayward Z.D.a.F., B.A., M.A. (Hons), Ph.D. Research Associate of the United States Air Force Historical Research Agency
>
> Hello there. My name is Joel Hayward, and I am a tenured academic (military historian and defence commentator) in the School of History, Philosophy and Politics at Massey University, which is a medium-sized university in Palmerston North, New Zealand. I am the Programme Coordinator for Massey's Defence and Strategic Studies programme. I am thus closely involved with the teaching and administration of a Master of Philosophy degree in Defence and Strategic Studies, which is a degree course taught jointly by my university and the New Zealand Army's Military Studies Institute. I have a particular interest in theoretical and conceptual aspects of modern warfare, including airpower and joint doctrines and the theoretical foundation of both Maneuver Warfare and the AirLand battle. One of my current research focuses is German military history, particularly that of the Third Reich. I have published widely on the Wehrmacht's operations during the Second World War. I am the author of a 400-page book, entitled *Stopped at Stalingrad: the Luftwaffe and Hitler's Defeat in the East 1942-1943* (Lawrence, KS: University Press of Kansas, 1998. ISBN: 0-7006-0876-1) and a number of academic articles that have appeared in *The Journal of Strategic Studies*, *Airpower Journal*, *Air Power History*, *The Journal of Slavic Military Studies*, *New Zealand Army Journal*, and other periodicals. I am currently working on Adolf Hitler as Military Commander, a scholarly study of Hitler's war leadership that Macmillan Press (U.K.) has contracted me to write. I also lecture at the New Zealand Army's Officer Cadet School (OCS) and the Royal New Zealand Air Force's Command and Staff College (RNZAF CSC).

My contact details are: Dr Joel Hayward, Programme Coordinator, Defence and Strategic Studies, School of History Philosophy and Politics, Massey University, Private Bag 11-222, Palmerston North, New Zealand. Tel.: NZ (06) 350 4234. Mobile: 021 120 8625 Fax: NZ (06) 350 5662. Email: J.S.Hayward@massey.ac.nz (Accurate Sept 1998)

*

This text has been displayed on the Net and forwarded to you as a tool for educational purposes, further research, on a non commercial and fair use basis, by the International Secretariat of the Association des Anciens Amateurs de Récits de Guerre et d'Holocauste (AAARGH) in 2000. The e-mail address of the Secretariat is <aaargh@abbc.com>. The postal address is PO Box 81475, Chicago, IL 60681-0475, USA.

We see the act of displaying a written document on Internet as the equivalent of displaying the said document on the shelves of a library open to the public. It costs us a modicum of labour and money. The only benefit accrues to the reader who, we surmise, thinks by himself. We have no reason to believe that the author agrees with any other document displayed on this site. We do not request permission from authors living in countries like Germany, France, Switzerland, Canada, China, Angola, where freedom of expression is denied by law: they are not free to consent. This applies to the case of New Zealand too, considering the very heavy pressures stemming from New Zealand's and Australia's main Jewish organisations, demanding the annulment of Dr Hayward's thesis.

Displaying such a threatened document is our usual response to bigotry, hate, parochialism and censorship.

*

ARTICLE 19. Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression; this right includes freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers. (The Universal Declaration of Human Rights adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 10 December 1948.)

Chapter 7

* * * * *

Greetings from Holy Mashhad

* * * * *

(Fredrick Töben, from *Adelaide Institute Online*, June 2001, no. 132)

Friday, 13 April 2001
Dr Reza Khaji, Faculty of Administration and Economic Science, Ferdowsi University, warmly welcomed me with flowers at Mehrabad Airport, Tehran. Professor Khaji also heads his own NGO (Non Government Organisation), which aims to circumvent slow bureaucratic processes.

We had to wait until evening for our continuing flight to Holy Mashhad, and so we enjoyed the sights of Tehran, and dined but not wined.

My last visit to Tehran was in December 1999, after I was released from my seven-month stay in Germany's Mannheim prison. I recall how Australia's senior Zionist, Jeremy Jones, gloated over the fact that what had happened to me was well deserved. No doubt he is still eagerly awaiting a German request to the Australian government that I be extradited so that I can spend at least five more years in prison. Why? Because material on Adelaide Institute's website is 'clearly offensive, it's blatantly anti-Jewish and blatantly racist ... We lodged these complaints because there were people whose quality of life was being diminished by the actions of Olga Scully and Fredrick Toben. Their quality of life is still being diminished because these acts are continuing and that's why we feel we need to go to the Federal Court' (AAP, 4 April 2001).

Quality of life diminished? How do you define this concept: Quality of Life? The allegation rests on one matter: I just do not like being lied to about the homicidal gas chamber story.

Certainly in Iran there is 'quality of life'. Mashhad, like Tehran, is a clean city. Public toilets are clean and the traffic flows in an otherwise apparent chaos. But, as in Paris, once you overcome the gentle push and shove of cars moving, for example, into and through a roundabout, then suddenly you sense it is one huge exercise in thoughtful compromise. It is not the usual life-and-death struggle propagated by those imbued with Marxian dialectics but rather it is an attempt tempered by the realization that an accident would hurt both parties. The highly ordered traffic flow of our own capital cities indicates how much individuality we have lost for the sake of such an order. We do not view this as a deficiency but rather as a price we have to pay for safety. Should we be involved in an accident, then we'll always insist 'I had the right of way!' Little wonder then that road rage among our young is increasing!

Life in Iran is certainly governed by more than logic.

Our one-hour flight was uneventful. Mashhad's evening traffic was not heavy owing to Friday being a holiday. I am advised it will significantly increase as the new week begins tomorrow, Saturday.

My room in the Ferdowsi University Inn, a former residence of one of the Shah's cronies, is a well-furnished self-contained flat on the fifth floor. Overseas academics reside here while spending time at the university.

Iran has an interesting political structure, and the Leader of Iran is unusual in that he does not display any materialistic-consumerism tendencies. He lives very simply and shuns any form of wealth. This, of course, makes him scrupulously honest. He cannot be bought, as can our Western politicians who would not be respected in any way for being poor.

I recall how Sir Jo Bjelke-Petersen was laughed at for refusing to take his parliamentary pension upon retirement, then lost his savings when he was taken through the court system by forces that deemed his governing style to have been 'corrupt'.

It was Len Waters, Australia's first Aboriginal fighter pilot during World War II, who informed me in 1988 that he greatly admired Sir

Jo. Why? Because when Waters had a problem, he went to Sir Jo himself, who then got it fixed. Len didn't think Jo was harboring any racist tendencies.

Likewise, the Iranian leader's holistic approach is to be commended because he can claim to speak on behalf of all Iranians, without pandering to minority factions - with the idea of Islam at the pinnacle. In the Iranian mind there is thus a striving upwards, to higher human values, to God if you wish. Just as the German idealistic philosophy achieved this flourishing of the mind, so too the Iranian Moslems hope to regain a state of affairs where material-consumerism is relegated to a lesser value than the quest to be, for example, personally clean in body, mind and spirit.

There have been attempts to undermine Islam in Iran, especially by some religious groups that are now headquartered in Israel. Do you smell a rat here? The Shah's regime supported such moves at undermining Islam in Iran. The revolution put an end to that.

Perhaps that is why now the one weapon used against Iran is the vicious Afghanistan drug trade that is decimating sectors of its youths - as it is all over the world, including Australia's young - and not so young. Have we in Australia not lost the war against drugs? Trust Australian television to expose the fact that the CIA is financing this drug trade.

The other weapon used against Iran is consumerism - but that's a self-inflicted woe, is it not? Some Iranian women wish to have more attention paid to them, and this feminist inspired push (with evil Marxian dialectics propelling it) naturally forgets those men who themselves are disadvantaged. Arthur Miller's Willie Loman's wife in *Death of a Salesman* spelled it out when she cried to her boys that 'attention must be paid to him' as their father was hurting by being a salesman in his declining years relegated to the trash heap. I have met men who left for work every day, sat around all day somewhere on a park bench or in their car, and then returned home while their family thought they had been at work.

And the West is attempting to spread discontent among the people by talking about freedoms. I am a good example for them of what has happened to Western freedom when it is in the grip of Jewish-Zionist fanatics who will not rest until world history is interpreted from their view-point, where ideals mean nothing and submission to the *Babylonian Talmud* is everything. The tension between theory (ideal) and practice (reality) becomes a mere dialectic process fuelled by a feverish mind attempting to rationalise-justify itself

out of a self-imposed straightjacket of rules and regulations. There is nothing uplifting about that kind of existence.

Saturday, 14 April 2001
Newspaper interview
My first contact was with a leading post-revolution newspaper in Mashhad. The interview crystallizes what I shall talk about when I address public meetings at three universities: Zionism is racism. I also pointed out what Professor Arthur Butz has written in his foreword to my new book that Israel is the only 'Nazi'- state in the world. Hence, the conceptual prison in which Jeremy Jones wishes to place me - hater, Holocaust denier, anti-Semite, racist, neo-Nazi – is actually applicable to his behaviour, but he uses the concepts to deflect criticism from himself.

I certainly affirm that I am a Holocaust denier because I would rather be that than a Holocaust liar. But hater, anti-Semite, racist and neo-Nazi I am not. Just have a look at the Jewish *Kahan* website for examples of these definitions!

I am amazed how clearly the Iranians see the problem, but then it is one of the few countries in the world that physically helps the Palestinians, among other things, flying injured individuals from Palestine to Iran for medical treatment.

Sunday, 15 April 2001
Student groups
I address three student groups - none of whom are familiar with any details surrounding the homicidal gas chamber lies. But they do understand the point about the story changing again and again, the latest being that the homicidal gas insertion holes are not square but round and the size of a tennis ball.

Islamic scholars are aware of 'Esraeliat', the Jewish attempt to pervert the teachings of Islam and its Prophets, and informing them of how the Holocaust story changes strikes an interesting nerve.

I am asked why the US 'liberated' Kuwait but is not liberating Palestine. I cannot answer that question - but only hint at other forces that influence world events, such as economic and financial concerns.

At the end of one session, a student reads aloud to the class the poem she has written about me. It is a moving experience that this

young stranger has given me the privilege of looking into her soul. I recall how I literally battled to have students at secondary level in Australia appreciate poetry. Here, at university level, it is accepted as a matter of course. The Iranians are very civilized.

Monday, 16 April 2001
Public Lecture at Medical University
A large banner adorning the stage proclaims my welcome, and another: ZIONISM = RACISM.

The session begins with a prayer and then a student reads a poem, passionately, that he himself has penned. Where poets speak, humanity flourishes.

The capacity audience is interested to learn about the cancelled Beirut conference, and of a forum in Amman by the Jordanian Writers' Association at which the Beirut cancellation was to be discussed. The Amman forum was postponed.

I mention the five 'conceptual prison' words again that Jewish Zionists are using as a shield and sword against much deserved criticism of their behaviour.

The Palestinian question blends into this analysis because the Holocaust dogma is one of the founding myths of the State of Israel - and the consequences of the revisionist argument is not good for Israel.

However, it will help liberate the Palestinians from Israeli oppression.

I mention the critical point about the alleged homicidal gas chamber, that is, the holes, then state the Faurisson challenge: 'show me or draw me the homicidal gas chamber'!

What about the piles of bodies? What about them? They are not linked to the alleged homicidal gas chamber in any way. The whole thing is technically impossible - read Germar Rudolf's book: *Dissecting the Holocaust: The Growing Critique of 'Truth' and 'Memory'*.

Tuesday, 17 April 2001
Public Lecture at Ferdowsi University
Again the theatre is overflowing and the interest is great to hear about this Holocaust thing. I focus more on the Internet and the free flow of information and how censorship threatens revisionist

operations. Academics shake their heads in dismay that the West has sunk so low - all because of the Zionist influence upon the people.

I inform the audience that we should not blame the Zionists but rather the cowards that bend to Zionist pressure.

Again I state the Faurisson challenge.

Question time, just like yesterday, is overwhelming and sadly cut short by lack of time. One questioner submits a drawing for me in appreciation for my coming to the university.

Students who want to know more about the lies that surround the Holocaust topic inundate me, and they are interested in studying the subject matter in a formal way. It is now up to the Iranians to develop something along these lines - revisionists have the material available for such a course of study.

Afterwards we adjourn for lunch, then visit another newspaper office for an interview.

In the evening we accept a students' invitation - more talk, more questions, more hospitality - until it was time for the young women to leave the prayer centre before the guard locked the dormitory gates. Student discipline is still intact - and if Iran's youth can last the distance, then they will be way ahead of the rest of the world's spent youths for whom hedonism has produced self-consuming nihilism.

Wednesday, 18 April 2001
This was supposed to be my day off, but instead I participated in a history lecture concerning the European mind-set. I pointed out how the Marxian dialectic, and Freudian fraud, is influencing the western consumer world - and the Holocaust dogma protected by a legal system holds all this together.

I informed the students that ultimately they have to find a home within themselves; something that consumerism will assist with only in a limited way, if at all. But many already have the answer in their religious belief, Islam.

Then I addressed a religious seminar - and was surprised that few knew anything about the *Babylonian Talmud*. There is one single volume copy in their library. I informed them that they will have to get the whole set in order to know on what the Jews have sharpened their mind, e.g. dividing the world into 'them'-'us', 'them' of course,

are the Goyim, or cattle. They had not heard of the 'hole in the sheet' matter, something that they found rather amusing while I thought it was very sad if women let themselves be used in such a way. How can any man consider a woman to be an unclean object when it is from woman that we emerge? Is this not a kind of self-hatred?

When I mentioned the 'show me or draw me the homicidal gas chamber at Auschwitz', one man said he had seen photographs of it with piles of bodies. I said that wasn't a homicidal gas chamber - it was a photograph of a room but not of a homicidal gas chamber.

After that it was off to a high school, there to address a group of about 100 students on any topic. The school captain had attended the public lecture and asked whether I could visit his school. It was an easy task - boys will be boys!

The most exhausting event occurred afterwards when we had a private tour of the Holy Shrine of Imam Reza. Built on over 60 hectares, this not yet completed project seems to me to embody the Islamic ideal of a holistic cultural centre of learning. The latest state of the art technology is found everywhere - and Iran is supposed to be a third world country!

The concept itself is interesting. The place is run almost by volunteers - guides are, among others, professors at universities who give of their time freely for Imam Reza.

I mused when seeing how 1000-year-old manuscripts are preserved. The initial contact for any manuscript is in a fumigation chamber. I watched as it was switched on!

It is Auschwitz all over again. The gas insertion hole, the exhaust system – the typical fumigation chamber technology, but just refined. And I am expected to take the homicidal gas chamber claim seriously?

Thursday, 19 April 2001
Public Lecture at Razavi University, within the Imam Reza Shrine complex
Using the notebook computer technology, my talk incorporated the views of Auschwitz - and the model of the alleged homicidal gas chamber. This was getting down to the nitty-gritty of it all. The audience, mainly of clergy, wished to applaud but that is not done in prayer centres, as it is not done in churches.

A number of questions were asked, in particular what the difference is between Roger Garaudy and myself. I said that Garaudy has converted to Islam and I had not – yet!

A person presented me with an Iranian multi-date diary in which he wrote and described me as 'One sun from the West.' How different to what the Zionists label me – or, in Germany, the misguided judiciary that seeks to criminalize me.

A brief meeting with the chancellor of the university, then a walk through the library, ended my interlude there. Since the revolution this Islamic fundamentalist yearning for learning has again flourished, as evidenced by the ongoing development of this huge shrine complex.

The Ferdowsi students quickly dismantled the banners and posters, and then it was a final farewell. Fatemeh, the one who read her poem to me in class, presented me with a lovely poetry volume of Sohrab Sepehri. I quote one line only to give you an idea of the volume's theme:

'The best is to attain an eye wet with the incident of love'.

Who could improve on that? Surely the sentiment expressed therein is so universal it is something any idealist can appreciate.

Where there is a poet, there is humanity. No wonder the Zionists and their supporters had to invent the Holocaust lie after World War II in order to overcome the cultural challenges that Germany and its followers presented to a then decadent world of consumerism and hedonistic-nihilism. We saw the culmination of that kind of mindset of former US president, Bill Clinton. There is nothing inspiring about a man relieving his tension at the expense of an ambitious young woman, nor the generated publicity bringing in dollars as an information export.

Iranian students have that idealism I found in German students which gives their student culture a serious streak, and the impression that women are suppressed is not borne out. The sensitivity of the men indicates that it is just as difficult for them to cope with demands made on them. The family ideal still propels Iranian society - and the dark side of any human enterprise is naturally present, just as it is in Australian society. That's life.

It was sad to say farewell to the Ferdowsi students who were responsible for providing the posters and banners announcing my

talks at all three universities. This group of young men and women were enthusiastic, lively, and desirous of learning something new.

There is also a freshness about these students. No doubt the remnants of Freudians who are still festering in Western halls of learning will define this sensitivity to some kind of flawed and inhibited existence.

The family unit is intact in Iran, but efforts are out to replace it with consumerism's manifestations - broken homes and double households, and jobs for a host of advisers and counsellors.

Someone said to me that it seems stupid to pay a stranger money so that he listens to your problems. The role of the extended family perhaps was cheaper in heartaches all around.

Late in the afternoon I addressed about 300 students' representatives from Mashhad's surrounding schools. Again, the eagerness to absorb and to know what is going on with, for example, the oppressed Palestinians interested them.

I mentioned to them that a country's culture can be reflected, among other things, in its public and private toilet cleanliness. Iran can congratulate itself in this respect.

At night it was a gathering of pre-school and primary students who also wished to ask a few questions about what I had to say, to suggest, or to recommend. How could I contribute anything to the Islamic teaching tradition when I come from a country that literally lets its students down by permitting 'value-free education' to flourish for three decades? That's a whole generation of under-developed individuals who, in turn, are now nurturing computer nerds as their own offspring.

It is confirmed that next week I am off to Tehran to attend the International Conference on the Palestinian Intifada.

I have now clarified a couple of matters for myself:

1. The Holocaust Conference in Stockholm, that resolved secondary schools ought to teach Holocaust studies, has its equivalent in the Tehran Conference. The Stockholm Conference is pro-Israel and the Tehran Conference is pro-Palestine.

2. Holocaust studies in the Western world means: hatred, anti-Palestinian, anti-Semitic, racist, neo-Nazi.

It is clear that propagating the Holocaust lie is designed to support the legitimacy of the State of Israel at the expense of the Palestinian's right of return, and their right to statehood.

Thus Holocaust studies, as offered in the Masters of Arts course at Sydney University, are clearly anti-Semitic because the Palestinians are Semites.

The studies are also racist and neo-Nazi because the Zionists are mental racists. The generational element in who is a Jew attests to that as well.

Anyone can become a Moslem or a Christian, but this is not the case with the Jewish religion with its legacy of being exclusive, of claiming to be 'the chosen people'. When a Jew claims to be an atheist, then this brings out the racist element in him.

Adelaide Institute supporters, the world appears to be divided between the Holocaust liars and the Holocaust deniers. The former support Israel while the latter support Palestine.

Conspiracy

Fredrick Töben, 23 September 2002

Anyone who does not accept the official versions of events and incidents, is often labelled a 'conspiracy nut'. Unfortunately, the fact that state archives around the world are hiding crucial documents that would shed light on many so-called puzzling historical events indicates there is some truth-content in many conspiracy theories.

Instead of claiming a matter or incident arose out of a conspiracy, it is better to state that wherever humans congregate, there is always some kind of 'hatching a plan' activity. In science, predicting events accurately is considered to be the hallmark of good science. Good theorising/hypothesising is followed by good planning, which is then often turned into an action-plan.

When something happens, the physical, as well as the abstract facts are collected into an explanatory model. For example, the 11 September 2001 tragedy was packaged in simple terms: terrorists who hate America planned and carried out the attacks.

That simple explanation is reminiscent of what students are fed in World War II history lessons: Hitler hated the Jews, so he gassed them.

Such simplistic explanations of horrendous events do not take account of the complexity of human interaction, of human endeavours and dreams.

Recently the US war plans for conquering Iraq were made public, and some of the US politicians are angry over such a leak. Such whistle-blowing is to be congratulated because the reason for going to war with Iraq has nothing to do with Saddam Hussein's 'weapons of mass destruction', or his not adhering to UN resolutions. Israel has a long list of such violations, but nothing is said about that by the US president who seems bent on waging a war with Iraq. The reason for this war effort rests on two basic facts: oil resources and securing Israel's territorial survival.

The 11 September tragedy has somewhat receded into the background, as has the hunt for the alleged mastermind, Usama bin Laden, but the attack on Iraq is imminent at the time of writing this: 23 September 2002.

It seems clear from the above that there is little, if any, coincidence in politics. Numerous plans are alive and competing for activation at any one time. It is all a matter of timing that determines whether something on the world stage is successfully pulled off. Playing it by ear may work in small personal matters, but it will not work on the world stage of politics.

When on 7 September 2001 the UN Durban Race Conference ended in disaster for Israel, something had to be done to get Israel back into the 'good-camp'. It had justifiably been roundly condemned for being a Zionist-apartheid-racist state; a post-colonial European outpost in Semitic and Moslem Middle East.

Only three days later, on 11 September 2001, an incident occurred that brought outcast Israel back into the fold of 'good nations' fighting terrorists, much to the dismay of the Palestinians who are now experiencing their holocaust.

Thanks to the Internet, our weapon of mass instruction, individuals worldwide can now receive their information in un-mediated form – without anyone censoring their source of information. That is good because in this way individuals will gain mental maturity as they are forced to sift through an unlimited supply information – using as a filter their moral and intellectual value system.

And the hope of all this acquisition of knowledge is the hope that the end product will ultimately be reflective self-knowledge so that we can find a home within our own mind.

A conspiracy does not stand alone. It is followed by a clear pattern of elimination.

Welcome at Tehran, 2001.

On Iranian Air heading for Mashhad.

With my hosts enjoying the warm evening after dining in Mashhad.

At the conference centre with Dr Khaji.

A Mashhad advertisement for Dr Töben's address at its three universities, 2001.

The evening banquet, April 2001.

Conference delegate card.

Chapter 8

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The Intifada in Perspective

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(Fredrick Töben, from *Adelaide Institute Online*, June 2001, no. 131)

'Everything is political; everything is religious' - that's the message I bring back from my recent visit to civilized Iran. Like Australia, the Islamic Republic of Iran is a theocracy. There's a difference though. Excessive individualism with its inherent hedonistic nihilism is restrained in Iran by having a national leader who sets the moral tone for his nation.

My brief Middle East sojourn was to have begun in Lebanon's Beirut, the former 'Switzerland of the Middle East' before Israel destroyed it for whatever reason! The cancelled 'Revisionism and Zionism' conference has had repercussions elsewhere, as the accompanying emails from Ibrahim Alloush, detail (unedited for the 'feel' of authenticity). Perhaps the publicity thus generated is more important than the actual revisionist message? Arabic-speaking people who believed in free speech are now questioning the whole matter with renewed interest.

Iranians, however, are already aware of what the Revisionist message is all about - see the following report on my visit to Holy Mashhad.

Further, the Tehran 'International Conference on the Support of the Palestine Intifiada (uprising)', 24-25 April 2001, produced a

result that Revisionists ought to appreciate. Former politician, Tim Fischer, was also in Tehran heading an Australian trade mission to Iran. He did not attend the conference. I was fortunate that I had the opportunity to attend this conference where I was introduced to a number of interesting individuals representing key organisations involved in this sad conflict, including Iran's Eminent Leader, Ayatollah Sayyed Ali Khamenei.

I make a quote from his speech delivered at the opening ceremony of the conference:
'There are documents showing close collaboration of the Zionists with Nazi Germany, and exaggerated numbers relating to the Jewish holocaust were fabricated to solicit sympathy of the world public opinion, lay the ground for the occupation of Palestine and to justify the atrocities of the Zionists.'

Revisionists cannot ask for more because the Islamic Republic of Iran's Leader is the only one in the world who has so strongly spelled out our concerns. In the western world it is just the opposite. While US President Bush's wife eulogises on the Jim Lehrner's TV *Newshour* program about lighting the menorah candles and listening to Elie Wiesel's Holocaust story, the FBI's head, Freeh, on 16 May 2001, attempted to explain the McVey withheld documents blunder by informing the world that all new FBI recruits must visit the Washington Holocaust Memorial Museum so, 'it doesn't happen again'.

Further, last year's gathering of Holocaust proponents in Stockholm aimed to get Holocaust studies established in all school curricula. It is now clear to me that the reason for such is to ensure that sympathy flows to the State of Israel.

Well, the Tehran conference was designed to ensure that sympathy flowed to the Palestinians, and although my overriding concerns will always be free speech in search for the truth, it is clear that the oppressed Palestinians in Israel must be liberated. Interestingly, a representative of the Tehran Jewish community was at pains to explain that his members support Iran and the Palestinian peoples, and that a greater effort ought to be made to stress the difference that exists between Judaism and Zionism, the latter being a form of racism that deserves to be condemned.

If justice prevails, then the battle will eventually be won by the Palestinians of whatever religion. Unfortunately for the Zionist

Jews Israel was the latest and last remnant of European colonialism in the Middle East. Additionally, an attempt to have Israel absorbed into Europe, as Israel's foreign minister recently requested while visiting Germany, will fail because the Islamic religion is a fighting one, not a passive one like Christianity. I am reminded of Dr Robert Faurisson's prediction: 'The Jews will vacate Israel'. This is also advocated by the Torah True Jews.

When I visited Israel during the early 1970s, I had Israelis express to me the thought that the conflict with the 'Arab-speaking' world could only be solved locally, and not from Moscow or New York, as was suggested by a Jew from New York at the time.

Professor Arthur Butz, in his foreword to my new book, *Where Truth Is No Defence, I Want To Break Free*, comments on the peculiarity, that the only post World War II racist 'Nazi'-state is Israel. He calls it a 'dirty open secret'.

Iranian hospitality befits a people with over 7000 years of cultural history. I take this opportunity to thank all individuals and organisations that made my stay in Mashhad and Tehran such an educational experience, and the Mashhad students for helping to make it possible.

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Sun, 22 Apr 2001 12:00:28 +0300
'Ibrahim Alloush .' <alloush@index.com.jo>
Adelaide Institute <info@adelaideinstitute.org>
Jordan: The Story of the Forum that WILL Happen

Jordan: The Story of the Forum that WILL Happen
'Today he [Edward Walker, U.S. Assistant Secretary of State] travels to Jordan, where intellectuals are planning to hold a holocaust denial conference on Sunday.' (*The Independent*, April 20, 2001)
Amman, Jordan

April 21, 2001
Part I: The Jordanian Government forced today another 'postponement' for a forum titled 'Revisionist Historians and the Cancelled Conference in Beirut' that was supposed to take place April 8 the first time, and April 22 the second time.

The Minister of Culture, Mr. Mahmoud Al Kayed, called most of the members of the board of the Jordanian Writers Association

(JWA) repeatedly today, and exerted extreme pressure. Some of those called were reportedly told that 'it's better for the JWA to postpone the Forum on its own, than to have it postponed by force', and that 'trying to hold the Forum anyway will result in measures that will guarantee its complete cancellation forever'.

On the other hand, a few pseudo-leftists and defeatists in the JWA volunteered themselves to voice the government's line for the postponement of the Forum. Eventually, a majority of the members of the board of the JWA obliged with the government's demand to postpone, according to JWA president Fakhri Qawar. Thus, the Forum on Revisionist Historians that was scheduled for tomorrow evening, Sunday, April 22, 2001, in the offices of the JWA, will not take place in that particular time and place.

Part II: But, this is not the end of the story. In fact, Zionists may have our hands shackled in the chains of the Arab regimes, but it is only when you give up in your heart and mind, that Zionists win, and we are just warming up still.

This is what happened today. The oppressive measures of the Jordanian Government moved the whole battlefield into the domain of braver generals. Thus, upon receiving [until that point] unconfirmed news of the forced postponement of the Forum of the JWA yet again, Laith Shubeilat, the eye of the tiger, announced after consulting with members of the board of the Association against Zionism and Racism (AZAR) which he heads, that AZAR will be proud to host the twice-postponed JWA Forum on Revisionist Historians at a date to be agreed upon by AZAR's board when the forced postponement is ascertained.

Laith Shubeilat of course is the distinguished Jordanian Arab opposition leader who has risen to the occasion more than once before where others faltered. This time he was speaking to a packed hall at the offices of the Association against Zionism and Racism (AZAR) on the occasion of Prisoners Day. AZAR was hosting an event to honor Jordanian prisoner Ahmad Daqamseh. Members of his family were honored on his behalf. One of the wounded of the Intifada, currently receiving medical treatment in Amman, was also honored. He gave a speech from the heart in which he condemned all Arab regimes (with the exception of Iraq), and in which he urged the Arab masses to move. It was at the end of that event that Laith Shubeilat rose up to make his

timely announcement about the willingness of AZAR to host the forum of the Jordanian Writers Association should the news about its postponement turn out to be true.

Now, the board of AZAR will meet to set the new date for the Forum, and we will keep you posted, as usual. And neither Laith Shubeilat nor the members of the AZAR are the kind to bow under pressure over the phone!

The forces of Zionist evil will NOT win. The Forum will take place sooner or later, somewhere, whether Zionists and their supporters like or not.

Again, we urge all those who support the suffocation of free speech rights for revisionist historians and dissident Arab intellectuals to reconsider their positions. Plus, if historical revisionism were not so dangerous to Zionism, why all this hassle over a local forum discussing it in Amman?! At any rate, if you don't want to stand by your natural allies, at least don't stand against their right to practice free speech.

Ibrahim Alloush
Media Coordinator and elected member of the board of AZAR.

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Saturday, 12 May 2001 1:02 AM
All Hell is Breaking Loose over here, over
Amman Jordan, 11 May 2001
There is excessive violence being used at this moment by Jordanian security troops against demonstrators in Al Mahata, Sweileh, and Al Hashmi. Tanks, batons, and tear gas are being applied excessively to peaceful demonstrators seeking to protest the establishment of 'Israel'. These demonstrations have been called for by the Muslim Brotherhood initially but many regular folks joined in. I have eyewitness reports of excessive tear gas and women being beaten and arrested in Al Hashimi. I have other eyewitness reports of excessive violence used against demonstrators in Sweileh. The government had warned that it would oppress demonstrations savagely, and you know as far as that goes, Arab regimes always keep their word.

later
Ibrahim Alloush

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Sunday, May 13, 2001
Forum in Amman on Revisionist Historians:
Invitation: You are cordially invited to attend a Jordanian Writers Forum forum under the theme of 'What Happened to the Revisionist Historians Conference in Beirut?' The forum will take place on Sunday, May 13, 2001, at 6:00 in the evening, at the offices of the Jordanian Writers Association in Amman.

The speakers at the forum will be:
Hayat Atiyah, a Lebanese journalist specialized in European historical revisionism and a staunch secularist.
Arafat Hijjazi, a Jordanian journalist known for his anti-Zionist stances.
Ibrahim Alloush, editor of the Free Arab Voice (www.fav.net), and a member of the board of the Association against Zionism and Racism. The moderator of the forum will be Dr. Hisham Ghassib, a university professor and the president of the Socialist Thought Forum.

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Monday, May 14, 2001 5:15 AM
Congratulations!
The forum in Amman on Revisionist Historians was a big success tonite. Elements of the police and the secret service attended but didn't interfere in the proceedings. People were overflowing into the street. Satellite stations had cameras there and videotaped the whole thing. People were generally very sympathetic to our cause. There was a resolution by those present to condemn the fourteen Arab intellectuals who signed the letter calling on the Lebanese government to cancel the revisionist conference in Beirut. There was also another suggestion to establish an Arab Committee of Historical Revisionism. There will be pamphlets published on the matter as well. In the time allotted to me, I presented Dr. Faurisson's paper that was supposed to be presented in the conference in Beirut. Both Hayat Atiyeh and I emphasized that as important as Garaudy's contribution was in popularizing revisionism in the Arab and Muslim Worlds, his contributions stopped there. We introduced the audience to Ahmad Rami, for those who wanted an Arab Muslim figure of revisionism, as well as some of the other major figures of historical revisionism.

Overall, tonite was a great success, a step in the right direction, which will hopefully be followed by other similar steps.

Too tired now. Got to go.

Later
Ibrahim Alloush

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Tuesday, May 15, 2001 7:22 AM
Three Items from AZAR
Dear Readers,
The following post contains three messages:
An attachment in Arabic that contains a message from Laith Shubeilat, the President of the Association against Zionism and Racism:In the Defense of Our Culture [not reproduced here - ed.].
A Short Report about the Forum in Amman on Revisionist Historians by Ibrahim Alloush [same as above 14 May - ed.]
A Truth Seeking Missile on the Occasion of the Establishment of 'Israel' on May 15, 1948, by Mackenzie Paine

Truth Seeking Missile: Circling the Globe in Defense of Truth, Justice & Freedom
14 May 2001 – FIRE ELEVEN!
MacKenzie Paine: The Dirty Little Secret

May 15th is Israel's 'Independence Day.' Such a strange name for the occupation of Palestine, which began more than fifty years ago and aggressively continues today. 'Independence from whom?' one has to ask. While the world will be expected to reverently bow our heads in commemoration of this solemn date I wonder if Sharon will take a break from his murderous activities, or will heighten them in celebration of Zionist 'Independence.' Whichever way Sharon lumbers, this year, finally, I don't think the rest of the world will stand humbly by, heads bowed, reverently reciting the Zionist line of 'Never again.'

The so-called peace negotiations between Israel and the Palestinians have deteriorated into classic Sharon terror and brutality, backed by our client regime in Washington DC, ignored by our media and applauded by The Bully's deranged supporters in the US and Europe. But there is a dirty little secret that is bubbling to the surface around the world, the secret that could pierce The Bully's underbelly like a knife through warm butter. The Bully has denied the most basic rights to anyone who knows this dirty little secret. The Bully has made sure that those in the know are locked up in jails, their families terrorized, their

homes fire bombed. The Bully issues death threats, forces through legislation that forbids the truth in courts of law-even murders those who would tell the world The Bully's dirty little secret. But with all the terror tactics, censorship laws and brute force, even The Bully cannot prevent the truth from prevailing. What is this dirty little secret, you ask? I will tell you, but first I must warn you to keep your eyes wide open and your hands away from your ears. Don't get faint. The Palestinian people need us to slice through that warm butter, to bring The Bully down once and for all, and it will take all of us using all of our might to do so. If you can't stand the heat or can't face the truth, you'll have more Palestinian blood on your hands and that nation of innocents could perish from the earth. The Palestinians will never succumb to slavery, so The Bully will have to kill them all.

Okay, take a deep breath now and be brave! Here's the dirty little secret.

The German nation and the Nazi government did NOT have a plan for mass extermination of Jews during WWII. I repeat, there was never a plan for the mass extermination of Jews during WWII. Further, it has been proven by some of the bravest souls on earth-scientifically, historically, demographically, through diligent research and in spite of The Bully's brutal oppression-that the Nazis did NOT gas 6,000,000 Jews during WWII! They didn't gas one million Jews! No one was gassed. The established version of WWII-the Zionist version-which puts Jews front and center and makes their suffering unique, is a lie. It's The Bully's lie and that's what The Bully cannot afford to have the masses know. That's the dirty little secret, and that's what is getting out.

If you don't believe me, high tail it right now to your nearest holocaust museum or holocaust studies class and demand solid proof that the Germans had a plan and a weapon for the mass extermination of Jews. You know what they'll show you? Photographs of piles of shoes and eyeglasses. These were gathered by wartime Germany for recycling, but The Bully will tell you the former owners were gassed. They'll show you photographs of piles of hair that were used by wartime Germany's navy as a sealant on submarines, but The Bully will tell you the hair was shorn just before folks were gassed. (They were actually being deloused, to protect their lives from Typhus!) They'll show you photographs of people standing around or getting off of trains and tell you that the people in the photos are about to be gassed. Anyone with half a clue can see that these are actually just photographs of people standing

around or getting off of trains. They'll show you horrible photographs of piles of emaciated bodies and tell you that these poor souls were gassed. More than FORTY MILLION people perished during WWII, so getting photographs of unfortunate victims wouldn't have been terribly difficult. How does that prove that they were all Jewish and they were all gassed?

Do as our beloved and brilliant Professor Faurisson has been doing for decades. Demand to see a photograph of a homicidal gas chamber. (The so-called 'gas chamber' at Auschwitz is a post war reproduction, courtesy of the Red Army.) The Bully can't show you a single photograph of a wartime homicidal gas chamber, even though they have photographs of shoes, eyeglasses and hair. Want to make an educated guess as to why?

The Bully will beat its chest and roar about the Nuremberg Trials, which 'proved' the 'holocaust.' Take a look-it doesn't even have to be a close look-at the transcripts from these 'trials' and you will find proof that they were nothing more than Soviet show trials, denounced at the time by US statesmen and Judges. The only thing the Nuremberg Trials prove is that The Bully denies justice and truth, whenever it deems necessary.

Instead of providing solid evidence of the mass extermination of Jews, The Bully will push you to listen to 'survivor' testimony. Listening to 'survivor' testimony boils down to being a captive audience for people with no proof they were ever incarcerated in a concentration camp, with absolutely no evidence of the crimes they supposedly witnessed or endured and with no credentials as experts on the 'holocaust' stories. Ask them to testify under oath with your right to cross-examine them and you will be shunned as an 'anti-Semitic holocaust denier.' They are professional libelers of the German people who are rarely held accountable for the deplorable, unproven, malignant accusations they propagate.

Jews suffered during WWII. Many, many Jews died. But so did millions of servicemen fighting for their countries. So did millions of other civilians from disease, starvation and brutal attacks on civilian populations by both the Allied and Axis powers. Jewish suffering during WWII was NOT unique. The Bully cannot provide one solitary piece of scientific, historical or demographic evidence to prove its version of history. It can only scowl and threaten, imprison and murder, oppress and suppress. But the truth is coming out.

If you want unique suffering, you need look no farther than the Palestinians. For more than half a century The Bully has been shooting babies in the face, shooting little boys who throw stones, murdering women and children, butchering men on their way to work, bulldozing houses while families sleep, carving trenches around villages to cut them off from the rest of the world, bombing houses, assassinating activists and silencing any critics.

It is time to denounce The Bully's lies with all of our moral fiber, together. Our humanity, in the face of such terror and injustice, demands it of us. Arm yourselves with the truth. The Bully cannot, any longer, silence us all. There are millions who know the dirty little secret. It is up to us to expose it, to pierce The Bully's underbelly with the Truth. May 15th is Israeli Occupation Day. Spread the Truth and we can set the Palestinians free. Only then will we be true to the phrase 'Never again.'

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Ibrahim Alloush <alloush100@yahoo.com>
Wednesday, 16 May 2001 6.45 a.m.
What a wonderful present it was on 'Israel's' birthday!! [Just like the 'Holocaust', 'Israel' is always enclosed in quotations in good anti-Zionist writings by the way]

Anyway, tonite, May 15, 2001, the episode of a very popular TV program called Opposite Directions, on Al Jazeerah Satellite TV station that reaches millions of Arab viewers from Morocco to Bahrain, was all about historical review. Hayat Attieh, one of the speakers in the Amman Forum on Historical Review was hosted on that program along with Al Afif Lakhdar, the Tunisan intellectual who lives in Paris. Lakhdar was speaking in the defense of the fourteen Arab intellectuals who signed the petition to the Lebanese Government. Hayat Attieh, with whom you are familiar by now, was speaking in the opposite direction. She literally decimated Lakhdar with her lucid argumentation and corroborating references. Eventually, she showed photos of Palestinian victims of Zionism and said: 'This is the real holocaust. The other one is a big fake'. She also showed pictures of Dr. Faurisson after one of the attacks on him, and showed pictures of the attack on Pierre Guillaume's bookstore in Paris.

Either way, it was a crushing victory for historical review. Ibrahim Alloush was allowed a few minutes on the air to explain the importance of the Hollowcause to Arabs.

Robert Faurisson spoke extremely and impressively well when he his turn came on the air. He rebutted quite effectively to allegations by Lakhdar that embracing historical review would make the Arabs lose western public opinion. He practically paralyzed the opposite side when he said: 'If you want to avoid any trouble with Zionists, surely it is better to forget about discussing the 'Holocaust''.

Throughout the program, there was a vote taking place on the website of Al Jazeerah Satellite Station which was hosting the program. The vote was on the following:
Pick one of the choices below:
1) Do you think Zionism is worse than Nazism?
2) Do you think Zionism is the same as Nazism?
3) Do you think Zionism is better than Nazism (not as bad)?

At the end of the show, the results were as follows: More than 84 percent thought Zionism was worse than Nazism. More than 11 percent thought Zionism was just the same as Nazism. Only 2.7 percent thought Zionism was better than Nazism. So the moderator of the show declared a resounding victory of Zionism over Nazism with a landslide of more than 84 percent.

Later
Ibrahim Alloush

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BREAKING NEWS: Muslim states halt political contact with Israel
Toronto Globe and Mail, 26 May 2001

Reuters News Agency
Doha — Muslim states, following the lead of the Arab League, on Saturday agreed to halt political contacts with Israel to pressure it to end eight months of deadly clashes with the Palestinians.

The 56-member Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC) said in a statement at the end of a one-day emergency meeting in Qatar that the group 'decides to halt all political contacts with the Israeli government so long as the aggression and blockade against the Palestinian people and its national Authority continues...' The 22-point statement also called for a halt in normalizing ties with Israel and for the closure of its missions and offices in member states.

The Arab League had decided on a similar step at a meeting in Cairo this week, placing pressure on the OIC members to do the

same. The OIC also urged Washington not to obstruct the UN Security Council in providing protection for Palestinians.

Earlier Saturday, Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat made an emotional appeal to the Muslim delegates for strong support in the eight-month-old uprising against Israel, but also called for a resumption of peace talks with the Jewish state. Delegates said the emergency meeting of the OIC in Qatar was expected to call on its 56 members to halt or downgrade ties with Israel in an effort to force it to halt its attacks on the Palestinians.

The one-day foreign ministers' meeting, called at Mr. Arafat's request, will issue a communiqué critical of both Israel and the United States but less forceful than some countries wanted, according to one delegate close to the drafting committee. More hardline members like Iran are demanding a binding resolution to halt all forms of ties with the Jewish state.

Foreign Minister Kamal Kharrazi told Reuters he had made such a call during a closed session, but said several other options were still under review. 'Yes, this was certainly our demand to cut all sorts of ties with Israel' but 'unfortunately' not all members have followed decisions taken by the OIC in the past, he added. Other delegates said the final statement was more likely to take the form of a non-binding call on member states to halt or downgrade ties with Israel unless the fighting stopped.

The Arab League, whose 22 members also belong to the OIC, called in Cairo last week for a freeze in ties with Israel, but stopped short of demanding a complete break in relations.

In his opening speech, Mr. Arafat accused Israel of using depleted uranium weapons and poison gas against Palestinians in the eight months of violence since the uprising erupted last September.

He urged the ministers to take steps to isolate Israel to force it to halt its attacks on Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, and appealed for new peace talks in the form on a summit attended by Washington, Moscow and major international organizations. 'There are the monstrous massacres against our unarmed people carried out by missiles and bombs shelled from F-16 warplanes, Apache helicopters, tanks and artillery.'

'Their missiles and internationally prohibited bombs, including depleted uranium, poison gases, and radioactive material used against our Palestinian people,' Mr. Arafat said.

UN Secretary-General Kofi Annan told the OIC in a speech read on his behalf that Israel's use of F-16s was 'excessive and misguided,' and reiterated his condemnation of 'all forms of terrorism.' At least 447 Palestinians, 87 Israelis and 13 Israeli Arabs have been killed in the revolt, and thousands wounded.

The emir of Qatar, hosting the talks, urged the OIC to take practical steps against Israel, not traditional statements of condemnation 'which are no longer sufficient.'

Mr. Arafat told the ministers: 'The danger...is grave...it cannot be stopped by statements of denunciation, condemnation and censure. There is no way but to take a firm stand that puts aggression and the aggressors in shackles.'

He urged the OIC, the world's largest Muslim organization representing some 1.2 billion people, to provide strong moral and financial backing for the uprising, and to lobby the United States and other big powers to press Israel to return to peace negotiations.

Qatar's Emir, Sheikh Hamad bin Khalifa al-Thani, appealed to U.S. President George W. Bush to intervene to force Israel to stop the fighting. 'It is necessary (for Mr. Bush) to intervene immediately to put an end to this worsening situation, it is no longer acceptable to remain silent. (Mr. Bush has) to pressure the Israeli government to force it to stop its aggression and return unconditionally to the basis of the peace process,' he said. The emir also said the OIC should again urge the UN Security Council to set up a UN protection force for the Palestinians — an idea raised by the group at its Doha summit in November but vetoed by Washington.

Palestinian Minister for International Cooperation Nabil Shaath told Reuters before the meeting: 'We have to enforce the isolation of the government of (Israeli Prime Minister) Ariel Sharon, which is launching a dirty, crazy war on the Palestinian people.'

Mr. Shaath said OIC members should freeze all political contacts with Israel until it halted attacks on Palestinians and 'abides by a real initiative for peace built on the Mitchell report and the Jordanian-Egyptian proposal.'

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Readers link the Intifada and the Holocaust in *The Advertiser*, Adelaide, during May 2001

17 May
Israeli attitude
The Israelis appear not to have learned from the Holocaust. The attitude of some of their leaders towards Palestinians is no better than the attitude of the Nazis towards Jews in the 1930s and 1940s.

Bob Francis, Murray Bridge.

21 May
Holocaust ignorance
I am shocked at the content of the letter from Bob Francis (17/5/01). It surprises me that anyone knows so little about the Holocaust. Furthermore, the writer does not know that the Palestinians' reply to what the Israelis offered at Camp David was an unconditional 'no'.

The recent Intifada was started despite Israel's offer of independence for the Palestinians. Every time Israel has used force it has been in response to an attack by Palestinian terrorists.

H. Hines, Public Relations Committee, Jewish Community, Glenside.

Palestinian provocation
In reply to Bob Francis, the Palestinians provoke their destruction. God is on the side of Israel.

Elizabeth Hammond, Glenside.

22 May
Tit-for-tat exchange
Those monstrous tit-for-tat exchanges in the occupied territories of Gaza and the West Bank have got to stop (*The Advertiser*, yesterday). The vicious air raids being mounted, supposedly in retaliation for suicide bomb attacks in Israel, are, as has been stated publicly by UN Secretary-General Kofi Annan, disproportionate. Israeli F-16 fighter missile attacks on Palestinian-controlled areas should be condemned by all and sundry. The US must give up its fond reproaches in favour of something of greater importance.

Dave Diss, Glengowrie.

Same claim
Elizabeth Hammond (yesterday) tells us that 'God is on the side of Israel'. Nazi Germany often asserted that 'God' was on its side also.

Did that make their actions right? Both sides in the continuous sectarian violence in Northern Ireland make the same claim.

Regrettably, until the Israelis and Palestinians approach their problems in a peaceful, intelligent and tolerant manner, and foreign aid for the tools of war is stopped, 'God' will continue to oversea further mayhem and murder.

Ron Shipp, Houghton.

Where was God?
In reply to Elizabeth Hammond, if God is on the side of Israel where was God during the Holocaust?

E. Samra, North Plympton.

24 May
No Israel
In defence of the Palestinians (yesterday). They lost their country when the UN created Israel in 1948. When my father served in the Middle East in World War II, there was a Palestine but no Israel.

Bob Francis, Murray Bridge.

Christian mediators
Will the UN ever discover the bottle and the decency to force Israel to hand back land which it has stolen from Palestinian Arabs as the only rational precursor to a permanent peace between Israel and Palestine?

The probability of such a discovery process happening grows more remote with each passing day. Also, as the obscenities compound, the failure of Christian organisations to make any real efforts to act as mediators and catalysts in bids to bring peace to Jesus Christ's homeland amounts to a monstrous failure of will and dereliction of duty.

Tony Hosking, Nakara, NT.

Rewriting history
I simply cannot let Jack Nicholson's comments (yesterday) pass. First, the Israelis were kicked off their land earlier on and the 1967 war was started by the Arabs, not the Israelis. The situation is bad enough without blatant rewriting of history.

Geoff Flight, Clovelly Park.

26 May
Israel not to blame for crisis in Middle East
With reference to Jack Nicholson's and Andrew Alcock's letters (23/5/01) regarding Israel, it seems the history of this tiny piece of land has been rewritten to disenfranchise the rightful owners.

Israel did not expel the Palestinians in 1948 when the UN voted to create a homeland for the Jewish people. Palestinian leaders advised their people to flee their homes to avoid the war they were about to unleash on the Jews.

This resulted in the creation of the Palestinian refugees, who could have been settled in any one of the oil-rich Arab nations.

The 1967 Six-Day War was not started by Israel but by Egypt illegally blocking Israel's southern sea route, while declaring this was the long-awaited hour for Israel's enemies to drive the Jews into the sea. This was recognized internationally as an act of war.

Finally, there has been a continuous Jewish presence in the land for 4000 years and, until 1947, they coexisted peacefully with the Arab people.

Betty Burdoff, Crafers.

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From: *The Age*, 21 April 2001
Will Israel pass a racial vilification bill?
I wonder if Dr Danny Ben Moshe (*Opinion*, 18/4) and others of the B'nai B'rith Anti-Defamation Commission vigorously pushing the Victorian Government to pass the racial vilification bill are prepared to use their influence with the Israeli Government to get the Knesset to pass similar vilification legislation to protect the Palestinian Arabs from racial slurs and extreme violence perpetrated by Israeli Jews. Or don't their vilification principles extend to Israel?

Dick Ashby, Numurkah.

Chapter 9

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Authentic History and the First Amendment

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The Barnes Review Second International Conference
June 15-17, Washington, DC.

(From *Adelaide Institute Online,* July 2001, no. 134. Below follows an edited report from *The Spotlight*, 2 July 2001. Audio and video tapes are available from *TBR*, 130 Third Street SE, Washington, D.C. 20003, USA, or listen to it at www.barnesreview.org/.)

Welcome to the world of authentic history. Savour the sacred right to freedom of speech still guaranteed in America by the First Amendment. That's the message imparted to nearly 200 participants from across the United States - and around the world - who came to Washington, D.C. on the weekend of June 15-17 to participate in *The Barnes Review's* Second International Conference. Co-sponsored by the Washington, D.C.-based Foundation to Defend the First Amendment, the conference featured a fascinating array of speakers addressing a remarkable medley of subjects from a variety of perspectives. Nothing was 'taboo' or *verboten* at this conference. Topics of discussion were wide-ranging, focusing on both history and current events as they relate to history.

Veteran *Spotlight* correspondent Jim Tucker was the first speaker with a rousing call to rally around the First Amendment, describing his history of covering the secretive Bilderberg group and the efforts by this powerful elite to muzzle freedom of the press in the USA.

Attorney John De Camp of Nebraska, who first exposed the now infamous 'Franklin cover-up' that reached from Nebraska to the nation's capital, discussed his friendship with the late CIA director William Colby and the strange circumstances surrounding Colby's death.

Fred Rydholm provided his audience with a fascinating set of slides and other compelling evidence that ancient European and Middle Eastern civilizations were active on American soil not just before Columbus - but thousands of years before even the Vikings - mining copper in the Michigan peninsula and shipping it back to the Old World to fuel the Copper and Bronze Ages. The energetic Rydholm, who has been studying these enigmatic archeological phenomena since 1937, also gave a slides exposition on the world-wide occurrence of dolmens - the ancient megalithic structures and burial sites of a mystery culture of great antiquity, perhaps predating the construction of Stonehenge.

Anita Belle, an outspoken attorney, surprised the audience with her presentation of a black perspective on Zionism, described her inquires into the joint operations of the CIA and Israel's Mossad in the international drug racket.

America's most beloved populist historian, Eustace Mullins, unveiled the little known story of not one - but two - strange deaths, one definitely a murder, that brought California Governor Earl Warren to the post of chief justice of the U.S. Supreme Court.

Michael Collins Piper, longtime *Spotlight* correspondent presents a special award to outspoken Jim Floyd who tipped off Liberty Lobby to behind-the-scenes efforts to destroy the populist institution several years ago.

Rev. Ted Pike gave a hard-hitting analysis of the dangers of so-called 'hate laws', showing how they endanger free speech. Pike also debuted, for the first time nationally, his new video *Hate Laws: Making Criminals of Christians*.

Daniel Hopsicker, author of the new expose, *Barry and 'The Boys'*, and the producer of several explosive videos, described how he became unwittingly involved in investigating the 'bi-partisan' corruption involving former Presidents George Bush and Bill Clinton and the international trafficking in narcotics to finance the 'black operations' of the CIA.

Hoppy Heidelberg, a former member of the federal grand jury that first indicted Timothy McVeigh in the bombing, described first-hand how the authorities actually prohibited the grand jury from exploring evidence of the involvement of others in the bombing.

Retired Air Force General Ben Partin, one of the nation's leading authorities on explosives, said from the first days after the bombing that McVeigh's so-called 'ANFO' bomb could not have done the damage that the FBI contended. Partin told the audience that all of the real evidence suggests that there had to have been bombs inside the Murrah building at the time of the tragedy.

V Z Lawton, an actual survivor of the April 19, 1995 bombing, mesmerized the *TBR* conference with his first-hand account of the bombing and his firm contention, based on the evidence compiled by independent investigators, including former Oklahoma State Rep. Charles Key, that the FBI engaged in a massive cover-up to prevent the real truth about the bombing from being told. He graphically conveyed the moment as he sat at his office desk when the front of the building disintegrated before his eyes.

Deirdre Fields, an Afrikaner native of South Africa, now living in the United States, provided a fact-filled and most disturbing overview of the role of the international plutocratic elite in the destruction of South Africa, a once vibrant civilized world powerhouse.

Ex-Navy officer and FBI veteran Thomas Kimmel, grandson of the late Admiral Husband E Kimmel, gave a comprehensive and hard-hitting defense of his grandfather who was made the scapegoat for the gigantic naval disaster at Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941.

Spotlight correspondent, Christopher Bollyn, provided a look at the burgeoning evidence pointing to the cover-up international scandal involving arms smuggling that led to the sabotage and deliberate sinking of the *Estonia* in the Baltic Sea in 1994, resulting in the loss of more than 900 lives.

Issa Nakhleh, the highly regarded senior diplomat from the Arab world at the United Nations in Manhattan, representing the Arab Higher Committee for Palestine, discussed the role of the Israeli lobby in distorting the true history of Palestine and its people.

To the surprise of many in the audience, *TRB's* own copy editor, Andrew Gray, revealed that his own grand-uncle, Piatt Andrew, had been a participant in the infamous Jekyll Island meeting where

the Federal Reserve was founded. Interestingly, Gray gave an articulate 'defense' of the Fed, that, frankly, raised some eyebrows.

Capt. David Astle, the Canadian author of *The Babylonian Woe*, countered with an erudite history of privately owned money calling it the 'destroyer of civilization'.

At a special First Amendment banquet - addressed by Canadian publisher Paul Fromm, who provided a look at the dangers facing free speech inside his native land - a gentle American wife and mother, Mrs Joan Kahl, widow of the late Gordon Kahl and mother of imprisoned Yorie Kahl, was honoured. Mrs Kahl gave a moving account of the suffering her family faced here in the United States because Gordon Kahl believed in seeking to bring history in accord with the facts.

Joined by *TBR* contributing editor Dan Michaels, German historian Udo Walendy, gave a compelling history of atrocities against the Germans by the Allied victors in the months and years following World War II. Walendy is shown with a special plaque presented to him by *TBR* publisher Willis A Carto in commemoration of Walendy's 50 years as a forthright truth seeker, several of which were spent in German prisons for daring to raise uncomfortable questions about what really happened during the period known as 'the Holocaust'. Although it may seem inconceivable to some naïve Americans, Walendy is barred - for life - by the German government from ever discussing facts about the Holocaust.

Helje Bollyn, wife of *Spotlight* correspondent Christopher Bollyn, met with *TBR* reader Vladimir Dremlyuga, who spent six years in Soviet prison camps, including time in Siberia, for participating in 1968 in the first ever public political demonstration in Russia since the 1917 Bolshevik revolution. Vladimir's amazing saga is told in Natalia Gorbanevskaya's book, *Red Square at Noon*.

The Cutting Edge in Holocaust Revisionism

Perhaps the most 'controversial' portion of the *TBR* conference came during the special forum wherein a veritable 'all-star' array of scientists, educators and scholars from around the world came together to separate the facts from the myths about the Holocaust. The speakers included Fred Leuchter, author of the world-famous *Leuchter Report*; Swiss researcher Jürgen Graf, who faces criminal charges in Switzerland for asking uncomfortable questions about the Holocaust; Russell Granata, a retired California educator who read a paper by leading Italian revisionist, Carlo Mattogno.

Granata can also claim during World War II having served in the same unit as that of George Bush senior; Dr Fredrick Töben, the founder of the Australian Adelaide Institute and global 'ambassador' for Revisionism who spent time in jail in Germany for asking questions about the Holocaust. Mr Collins Piper launched Töben's new book, *Where Truth Is No Defence, I Want To Break Free*, soon available from *TBR* and *Spotlight*; Germar Rudolf, the German chemist who has sought political asylum in the United States after being criminally charged in Germany for conducting scientific research that expands upon the work of Fred Leuchter and raises new questions about the tales of 'homicidal gassings' at Auschwitz; Richard Krege, also of Australia's Adelaide Institute, presented revealing studies of soil at concentration camp sites that also raise questions about stories of mass graves and gassings.

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Liberty Lobby goes under, ends *Spotlight* publication
Andrea Billups. *The Washington Times*, 10 July 2001

Liberty Lobby has closed its doors and its weekly newspaper, *The Spotlight*, has published its last edition after a federal bankruptcy judge last week dismissed the group's latest claim for Chapter 11 protection. The most recent ruling by U.S. bankruptcy Judge S. Martin Teel Jr. puts an end to a complicated eight-year battle between Liberty Lobby founder Willis A. Carto and his former associates at the California-based Institute for Historical Review (IHR).

IHR sued and won a multimillion-dollar judgment on claims that Mr. Carto illegally diverted funds from the Institute's Texas parent company, the Legion for the Survival of Freedom. Mr. Carto, a resident of Escondido, Calif., founded the Washington-based Liberty Lobby in 1955. The nonprofit outfit and its publication, *The Spotlight*, funded by outside donations and subscriptions, claimed to be America's key defender of patriotism and a hub for grass-roots conservative activism. But they also have been criticized as a fertile breeding ground for the views of anti-government extremists, conspiracists and racists.

Yesterday, as about 25 employees gathered personal belongings and wrapped up last-minute business at the Liberty Lobby offices, located at 300 Independence Ave., a spokesman defended Mr. Carto and vowed to fight on. 'Nobody is really that sad, but everybody is mad,' said spokesman William Francis. 'While

Liberty Lobby may be dissolved, nobody has given up here. We know that we did nothing wrong as an institution. Everybody has complete faith in Mr. Carto and how he administered the funds.'

While offering few specifics, Mr. Francis hinted that a new incarnation of *The Spotlight* was already in the works. 'They may come in and shut us down, but the staff are fully committed to make new efforts to get something going. Over the last several days, we've had hundreds of phone calls to the office, pledges of hundreds of thousands of dollars to set up a new newspaper,' he said. 'We have a citizens army behind us.'

Mark Weber, director of IHR, said the ruling may signal the end of Liberty Lobby, but he predicts Mr. Carto will endure with some other venture. 'This is a welcome culmination of an exhausting, costly, bitter legal and public relations dispute,' said Mr. Weber, who has been assailed in the pages of *The Spotlight* as a 'rat,' 'weasel,' 'toilet bowl,' 'cockroach' and 'devil.'

Mr. Francis yesterday reiterated his claims that IHR plans to sell one of the Liberty Lobby's final assets, its subscriber mailing list, to such watchdog organizations as the Southern Poverty Law Center and the Anti-Defamation League, which have been critical of both feuding groups. 'It's a lie,' Mr. Weber said of those claims.

Liberty Lobby once sued *The Wall Street Journal* for having called the organization 'anti-Semitic.' But Judge Robert Bork dismissed the suit in 1984, declaring, 'If anti-Semitism has a core, factual meaning, it was demonstrated here.'

Mr. Carto, a 74-year-old native of Fort Wayne, Ind., has been called 'the most influential anti-Semite in the United States.' About 90,000 people are paid subscribers to *The Spotlight*, which in 1981 had an estimated readership of more than 300,000. The weekly's 'favorite political targets included the Rockefellers, the Rothschilds, Henry Kissinger, the Council on Foreign Relations and the 'Zionist entity' in Palestine,' according to author Dennis King. Mr. Carto played a key role in co-founding IHR in 1978. The Anti-Defamation League has called IHR 'the world's single most important outlet for Holocaust-denial propaganda' Mr. Carto was ousted by IHR's board of directors in September 1993 after the staff complained, among other things, of Mr. Carto's interference in editorial decisions for the *Journal of Historical Review*, an IHR publication.

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Ingrid A. Rimland. ZGram - Where Truth is Destiny.
(c) 2001 July 9, 2001.

Good Morning from the Zundelsite:
I have two news items from the Desk of Michael Walsh in Britain and a small but interesting, somewhat related item sourced as 'From the newsroom of the BBC World Service':

***ETHNIC CLEANSING - ISRAEL ACCUSED**

Israel and international Jewish groups are desperately trying to head off a United Nations (UN) declaration accusing Israel of 'the ethnic cleansing of the Arab people in historical Palestine.'

A conference scheduled to take place in Durban at the end of August will declare that Israel's settlement policy in occupied Palestine 'is based on racial discrimination, a new kind of evil apartheid, a crime against humanity, and a serious threat to peace and security.'

Israel's Prime Minister, Ariel Sharon, reviled as 'The Horror of Haifa' has already had to duck out of a scheduled Belgian visit for fear he would be arrested as a war criminal. He was given an impolite welcome in the United States and hastily left France after grudgingly admitting that 'they didn't see eye to eye.' Only Britain and the equally compliant Germany welcomed the international pariah.

Trade Embargoes Threatened. The bandit state of Israel ... is desperate to water down the UN declaration and is issuing threats, especially of a trade and aid embargo nature, on states that lend support to the UN's crackdown on Israeli genocide.

One of the states buckling under Jewish/American pressure ironically is the host nation of South Africa. The rainbow country's President Thabo Mbeki wants the subject of Zionism left off the agenda but reluctantly conceded that the South African government did not have the power to delete certain items.

The UN resolutions go on to charge the Israeli government on the 'racist practices of Zionism.' This has far reaching consequences for Israel's allies such as Britain and Germany who could find themselves subject to international outrage and negative response to trade with both countries. As Britain heads for the biggest recession since 1991 it will find that its friendship with the bandit state will cost tens of thousands of jobs.

***SO MUCH FOR RELIGIOUS TOLERANCE**

The Jewish manager of two of Adelaide's leading hotels has ordered his staff to remove Gideon Bibles from guestrooms. London-born Graham Goldberg was adamant in his refusal to reconsider, saying: 'What we are doing is offering suitable reading material for all popular creeds and religions.'

It appears that Christianity's Bible, the most popular reading material in the world, is neither suitable nor popular. The Gideon Society's administrative manager surmised: 'We distribute Bibles in more than 175 countries, most of which are not Christian. Yet we have had no objections anywhere.'

***THUGS TERRORIZE BELGIAN AMBASSADOR'S RESIDENCE**

Thursday, 5 July 2001, 18:35 GMT 19:35 UK: Belgian diplomat house vandalized in Israel The Belgian Consulate in Jerusalem has been attacked by vandals. Windows were smashed and graffiti scrawled on the walls saying 'Jew haters out'. A Belgian judge is currently investigating whether the Israeli Prime Minister, Ariel Sharon, could be tried in Belgium for the massacre of Palestinian refugees after the Israeli invasion of Lebanon he headed in the early 1980s. The Belgian consul-general in Israel, Leo Dass, said he understood the frustration felt there because of the case brought against Mr Sharon but said it was a judicial, and not a political, issue.

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Thought for the Day

'Our destiny exercises its influence over us even when, as yet, we have not learned its nature; it is our future that lays down the law of our today.' - Friedrich Wilhelm Nietzsche.

The Carlo Mattogno final refutation of the
Samuel Crowell Auschwitz Bomb Shelter Thesis
http://www.russgranata.com/Crowell-final-eng.html

The Human Face of Revisionism
Fredrick Töben's latest book: *Where Truth Is No Defence, I Want To Break Free*, is now available from Peace Books, PO Box 3300, Norwood - 5067, Australia, for A$55, plus A$15 p.p.
Discount applies upon request.

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An extract from Günter Deckert's letter,
Pf 100 245, D-69442 Weinheim/B, Germany;
Email: Guenter.Deckert@freenet.de

27 June 2001

Dear Friends and Comrades in the United States, Canada, Great Britain and Australia.

This morning I have been to the US Consulate-General at Frankfurt/Main to discuss final questions concerning my visitor visa, something that has been going on since April.

I was given 8 AM and to be on time, I had to get up at 5.30 AM in order to catch the train at half past six. To go by car to Frankfurt in the mornings is not to be recommended, and there is the problem of parking the car, too. I managed to be there on time, only to find out that there was no 'personal arrangement made' though I had phoned last week. My 8 o'clock date turned out to be one over one and a half hours later. And I was only informed by a young man in his mid twenties, assisted by two older people that 'this office regrets to inform you that it is unable to issue a non-immigrant visa to you because you have been found ineligible under section(s) checked below of the Immigration and Nationality Act'. Ticked was Section 212(a) 3A2 - 'Crime of Moral Turpitude'. The young man was unable to explain this to me, neither in German nor in English.

Thus they had 'no more questions to ask', and this refusal could easily have been communicated to me by mail or by fax… The young man behind the counter remarked that I 'may apply again at the age of 90 years'. I have already sent a letter of protest to the Consul-General. I therefore ask all my American friends and comrades to immediately inform their local senator and congressman and ask them to act on my behalf.

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A Concerned Canadian Citizen speaks up

Corporation City of Cranbrook, City Administrator Jim Montain, Mayor and Council, 40-10th Ave S, Cranbrook BC V1C 2N8

April 8 2001

Dear Sirs and Madam:

What is our Cranbrook RCMP Administration doing to cause their officers such fear that they wear policy 'flack-jackets' even for coffee break?

In our quiet city history, we have had only some five or six murders; no bank hold-ups; no drive-by shootouts; no bombings. We did not see such demonstrations of fear in US police officers; Yuma, Palm Springs, Las Vegas etc. We only saw bullet-proof vests worn during school shootings and during transfer of people like McVeigh. I have not seen them worn by Kimberley or Creston officers.

So what is the perceived fear in Cranbrook? What is the need or psychology of the 'swarming' influx of recruits in Cranbrook? Are we preparing a 'happening'? What are we doing hiring pushy, arrogant 20-year-olds, with their only visible police identification being 'silver hand-cuffs' hanging out of their waist bands? Written without Prejudice.

Mrs Frances Johnson

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June 7 2001

Dear Sirs and Madam:

Re: Royal Canadian Mounted Police Massive Recruitment Policy and Purpose in Cranbrook - letter of April 8 2001.

We encountered June 5 2001, and observed two or three days previously the same rental Tioga recreational vehicle Alberta B-73943 parked on the east side of Moyie Lake, just south of Moyie Township, carrying six (6) RCMP trainee-officers. This RV appears to be used to spray chemical toxins across the lake to the cottages on the west side, a toxic biotic variety of neurotoxins (benzene being only one of these noxious sprays).

This same day I picked up a Globe & Mail at Book Emporium on Baker Street highly contaminated with benzene. Our Senior Willowbrook community is being continuously sprayed with these same toxic chemicals. Meaning: this cannot be coincidental. The benzene derivative propellant agent has narcotic effect on most, and allergic effect on others (myself).

Again, are we Cranbrook citizens paying RCMP recruits to practice chemical terrorist activities? Do we pay for the purchase of these chemical agents? Do we pay for RV rentals for such purposes? What about the health hazard to children and citizens?

There can be only one purpose for such continuous activity, and only one to benefit from such activity: World Jewish Congress Bronfman acquiring the mineral rights of Crown Grant Lot 297, 2798 and 2800 Kootenay District without any compensation.I have learned that to possess something the Jews want is a death sentence. Written without prejudice.

Mrs Frances Johnson, #27-1401 Willowbrook Dr, Cranbrook BC V1C 6H3, Canada

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Burning question
Dr Ch. E Weber, Tulsa, *Tulsa World*, 15 June 2001

The execution of Timothy McVeigh reminded me of a burning question: Will anyone ever be executed, or even punished, for the scores of deaths at Waco (exactly two years before the big blast in Oklahoma City) under the directions of J Reno & Company? A haughty, thoughtless, biased government should not be astonished when its ships and embassies are attacked by victims whose feelings of pain are so intense that they seek retribution at the risk of their own lives.

[Dr Weber died in December 2002.]

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Racist website: Toben asks judge if she's Jewish
Stefan Bialoguski, *The Australian Jewish News*, 8 June 2001

Dr Fredrick Toben opened his legal battle for the right to maintain antisemitic material on the Adelaide Institute website by asking the judge whether she is Jewish. At a Federal Court hearing in Sydney last week, the director of the Adelaide Institute asked Justice Catherine Branson: 'Are you a Zionist or a Zionist sympathizer?'

The judge replied that she did not observe any religion, although she was brought up in a Christian home. Toben, participating by telephone, then asked: 'Are you Jewish?' Justice Branson tersely replied that she had answered the question.

The bizarre questioning concluded a hearing designed to address legal matters in the case brought against Toben by Executive Council of Australian Jewry national vice-president Jeremy Jones on his own behalf and on behalf of the ECAJ's committee of management.

Both are seeking a court order to force Toben to comply with a ruling by the Human Rights and Equal Opportunity Commission that he 'remove the contents of the [Adelaide Institute website] and not re-publish the content in public elsewhere'. Toben was also instructed to apologise to Mr Jones.

Human Rights Commissioner Kathleen McEvoy found material on the website to be 'bullying, insulting and offensive' and 'racially vilificatory of Jewish people'.

But when the ECAJ's case proceeds in the Federal Court on November 12, it will have to prove that Toben was in breach of the Racial Hatred Act. Toben told the *AJN* in April that he had not obeyed the Human Rights Commission order and had yet to decide whether he would obey a similar order if one were handed down by the Federal Court. He served seven months in a German prison in 1999 for inciting racial hatred and disparaging the memory of the dead.

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Condemn crazed fanatics while you can

Kaiomerz Sattha, Glen Waverley, *The Age*, 22 June 2001

In some countries fanatical clerics with a 15th-century mindset issue edicts for your death if you say things they dislike. In other countries crazed mobs in saffron garb set fire to theatres that screen movies portraying local married women as lesbians. And in Victoria, soon, we risk prosecution merely for uttering those two previous sentences! Someone please tell me, what is the difference between Victoria and those countries? Censorship is creeping in, in the disguise of a vilification bill. Inciting violence is one thing, to be addressed by normal criminal statutes. Gagging the right to speak one's mind is quite another. I say this as an Asian, someone this bill ostensibly intends to protect against exaggerated perceptions of racism in Australia. Bertrand Russell said decades ago, democracy means learning to live with one's feelings being hurt. Our democratic Australian society does not need this vilification bill.

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O'Brien accused of advocating implausible history
Keith Windschuttle, Paddington, NSW,
The Australian Financial Review, 21 June 2001

The ABC's *7.30 Report* presenter Kerry O'Brien claims he researched the Mistake Creek massacre before he flew to the Kinberley with the Governor General ('Mistake Creek record used selectively', *AFR* Letter, June 20).

If so, it is hard to understand why he did not ask William Deane much tougher questions than he did. After all, Deane was using Mistake Creek to make a symbolic apology to Aboriginal people for all the killings they claim to have suffered at the hands of white people.

Deane repeated Aboriginal oral history which O'Brien's research would have told him was false. The police records show the massacre occurred in 1915, not the 1930s, and not 'in my lifetime', as Deane claimed. The oral history on which Deane based his speech was nothing more than a statement the artist Charlene Carrington tagged to her 1999 painting of the site.

Carrington says her information came from 'my granny, Winnie, who was a little girl when this happened'.

The fact that Aborigines are now blaming whites for a massacre of Aborigines committed by Aborigines and that the Governor-General gives his imprimatur that a journalist who did his job properly should have questioned, not accepted demurely.

O'Brien's research should have also made him question Peggy Patrick who appeared on his program claiming both her parents, two brothers and two sisters were massacred at the time. If her parents were killed in 1915, Patrick must now be at least 86 years old, yet on television she did not look a day over 50.

O'Brien argues that because the local Aboriginal community now claims 32 people were killed, he was right to report this. But the police who were there at the time counted eight bodies. Does O'Brien really think they might have counted wrongly, or is he more concerned about protecting current Aboriginal political sensitivities than reporting the truth?

Moreover, if he had done his research properly, O'Brien would not be questioning my credibility by quoting at me the 1927 Royal

Commission into the Forrest River 'massacre' in the Kimberley. He would have discovered Rod Moran's recent book, *Massacre Myth*, which shows these killings never took place and that the principal evidence about them was fabricated. Mistake Creek is a good illustration of how short a time it takes the inter-generational story-telling of oral history to get the facts wrong.

This applies as much to massacres as to land claims and sacred sites. Anyone who investigates Aboriginal history without the blinkers of the prevailing romantic ideology soon discovers much of it has no better status than that on display here: tales my granny told me.

The responsibility of the fourth estate should be to investigate such implausibilities, not act as their principal advocate.

Fredrick Töben comments: Replace Aborigine/Aboriginal with Jewish, and massacre with Holocaust, and it is the same old thought pattern. We are, indeed, justified in treating the Holocaust stories with much skepticism, especially any material coming from alleged eyewitnesses. Windschuttle, of course, would die in fear were this to be drawn to his attention. When I tutored at the Warrnambool Institute, now Deakin University, my head of department who was philosopher Karl Popper's first research assistant, advised me to pursue the 'academic growth industry, Aboriginal studies'. That was in 1987! What foresight this man had who, in his own past, could draw upon his personal involvement in the 1967 Israeli war.

*

Distorted - lying - Historical Records

From: *The War against the Jews 1933-45*, Lucy Dawidowicz, Pelican Books, 1977, p. 191

'The statistics of the death camps are only approximate. At Auschwitz, the largest mass-killing installation, many transports of deportees went directly from the detraining ramps to the gas chambers and were never statistically registered…Most victims at the death camps were Jews, but also all Gypsies and thousands of non-Jews - selected for particular reasons - were gassed.'

Auschwitz	2,000,000
Belzec	600,000
Chelmno	340,000
Majdanek	1,380,000
Sobibor	250,000
Treblinka	800,000
	5,370,000

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Suharto turns 80
The Advertiser, 6 June 2001

Jakarta: Too sick and old to face prosecution for alleged corruption, Indonesia's former dictator Suharto turns 80 today, whiling away his days watching television and reading newspapers. Last year, judges dismissed a $1.17 billion corruption case against him after doctors said a series of strokes had left him unfit to stand trial.

Fredrick Töben comments: Perhaps the Zionists could learn something from the Muslims.

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Opposition calls for Nazi art investigation
The Advertiser, 21 June 2001

The Government should investigate whether any SA galleries held art stolen by the Nazis before and during World War II, Opposition leader Mike Rann said yesterday. The New South Wales Government says it is joining a global effort to return pieces in public collections stolen from Jewish and other families during the Holocaust. 'At the very least, the SA Art Gallery and other public institutions should develop a policy and process to deal with disputed items,' Mr Rann told Parliament. Arts Minister Diana Laidlaw said she was not aware of any paintings in the gallery's collection which were in dispute and the issue had not been raised by the Jewish community. If it was, she would work through the issues in the manner outlined by NSW Premier Bob Carr.

*

Not Jewish
Tony Shinkfield, North Adelaide, *The Advertiser*

I enjoy the series 'Faces of our state'. However, there is one inaccuracy in 'Pathfinders who made a difference', by Thea Williams (*The Advertiser*, 9/6/01). Benjamin Mendes Da Costa was not Jewish. Da Costa's father, also Benjamin, was a Jew but when his first wife died in 1798, he remarried, this time to a member of the Church of England, Louisa Naylor. Her two children, Benjamin and Louisa, were brought up in their mother's faith.

Fredrick Töben comments: B M Da Costa was a major benefactor of St Peters College. Shinkfield was once its headmaster.

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Zionist propaganda
T A Goodwin, Mile End, *The Advertiser*, 14 June 2001

Israeli Ambassador to Australia Mr Gabby Levy was indulging in blatant Zionist propaganda ('Israel's dilemma on the dangerous road to peace', *The Advertiser*, 6 June 2001).

The Jewish state of Israel was born out of terrorism, even to the extent of murdering the UN envoy Count Folke Bernadotte. The Palestinians were invaded, murdered and displaced by Europeans, mostly from eastern Europe, 54-odd years ago. They still want their land back but have come to accept that since Israel is backed by the US, they can only have some of it; the part agreed by the UN resolution and Israel, but never implemented, after the recognition of the state of Israel.

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Wrong about the Right
Dr Jim Saleam, Tempe, *The Sydney Morning Herald*, 20 June 2001

As someone once described by Gerard Henderson as 'lunar Right', I think his article 'It's a fine line that divides left and right' (*Herald*, June 19) is only half correct. He says that the Left and Right criticize globalisation but misses the point that the Left's criticism is that globalisation has an ugly side and is run by the rich. The Right rejects it in matters of culture, immigration, politics and economics. He is correct to say that there is anger at the process of 'free enterprise and trade liberalization' but has lumped Left and Right as beyond polite discourse. In fact, he demonstrates the totalitarianism of the modern liberal. As supposed budding terrorists, should Left and Right be suppressed? Mr Henderson was wrong to say the Right does not 'rank among its heroes the likes of Fidel Castro and Che Guevara'. He could examine the Internet, where ideologues of the 'Right' have done precisely that, in the search for dialogue with all who criticize the New World Order.

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History rewritten
The Advertiser, 7 June 2001

Tokyo: A school history textbook accused of glossing over Japan's wartime atrocities is selling so fast that some Tokyo stores are selling out within days. The book has angered Japan's neighbours and strained diplomatic ties, particularly with China and South Korea.

Chapter 10

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There Never was any Holocaust

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(Robert Faurisson, 19 July 2001, from *Adelaide Institute Online,* newsletter August 2001, no. 138)

> The photograph of an idyllic German landscape is set to be exhibited from today in the form of a huge poster in the centre of Berlin and all throughout Germany; postcards bearing the same image will be distributed in quantity free of charge. Superimposed in large letters on the landscape is the sentence 'den holocaust hat es nie gegeben' ('There never was a holocaust') and, in smaller print, a text reading 'There are still many people who assert this. In 20 years' time there will be still more. Make a donation for the memorial to the murdered Jews of Europe'. There follow instructions as to how to make a contribution. The campaign's organisers, amongst whom Lea Rosh, acknowledge its provocative character. In Germany, in Austria, and in a good number of other countries in the world, anyone who disputes the 'Holocaust' story, or who merely calls it into question, is liable to a long prison term, fines, a professional ban, and still other punishments.
>
> In Berlin, the 'Holocaust' museum is scheduled to open on 27 January 2004, in commemoration of the 59th anniversary of the Soviet 'liberation of Auschwitz'.

When shall we in France see a new launch of the slogan 'Faurisson a raison' (1979) or 'L'abbé Pierre a raison' (1996)? We should then see in Toronto 'Zündel is right'. In Munich, where in 1995 Reinhold Elstner, as an act of protest against 'the Niagara of lies' poured upon his country, burned himself to death, we should see 'Elstner hatte Recht'. And so forth.

But – a sine qua non – any proceeds would, of course, go towards Jewish memorials or to Jewish organisations.

Addenda of 26 July:
1 – Lea Rosh, née Edith Rohs, is of Jewish origin, notwithstanding what some may say. She survived World War II because she was among those Berlin children whom the authorities evacuated to the countryside, thus enabling them to escape the holocaust visited upon all big German towns by the Anglo-American bombers (*Deutsche National Zeitung*, 10 May 1991, p. 1);

2 – Today's issue of the French daily *Libération* carries an article on the subject, with a photograph of the poster which, we are told, measures 30 by 15 m (p. 8). One may perceive that the text of the warning message has been slightly modified: instead of 'In 20 years' time there will be still more', we now read 'In 20 years' time there could be still more'. The verbal form 'könnten', marking the conditional, has replaced the form 'werden', which marks the future;

3 – A satirical cartoon inspired by the poster is currently circulating in France; in large letters it reads 'There was a Holocaust' and in small letters 'There are still many people who assert this. In twenty years' time there will be far fewer of them. Not a penny for the hoaxers'.

References : Reuters and AP releases of 18 July 2001 and the following three URL pages:
http://news.excite.com/news/r/010717/10/international-germany-holocaust-dc
http://www.holocaust-denkmal-berlin.de/index.php
http://news.excite.com/news/ap/010717/16/germany-holocaust-memorial.

Chapter 11

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The Finale from a Professional

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Is this what lies ahead of us?

(The following is an excerpt from Phillip Adams' *Latenight Live*, ABC Radio National, Tuesday, 17 July 2001, 10.10 p.m.)

Phillip Adams: Last night we brought you the impassioned speech of Sir Ronald Wilson, former head of the National Enquiry into the Stolen Generations, and we played the responses of Rick Farley, formerly of the National Farmer's Federation, and African scholar Mbulelo Mzamane, and you've just heard Mbulelo in conversation with fellow panellist Jackie Huggins of Reconciliation Australia.

Now each spoke to the theme of the current state of reconciliation and we thought it important to also bring you selected questions from our audience as they were put to the panellists, so here goes.

Holocaust believer/liar: It is daunting to ask a question, and it's all the more daunting as a Jewish man to have behind me in the queue a Holocaust denier from that Australia Institute (sic). I wish you'd just step back so I could stand in a certain freedom. Look, the (a sigh) -

Adams: You have our sympathy, but proceed.

Holocaust believer/liar: - the suffering of the Aboriginal people over the years is something that my family has observed since 1939

when they came to Australia fleeing Europe, and what strikes me is that somebody saying sorry at any time, whether it's now or in the future, will not overcome the ingrained low self esteem and shame and toxic shame that we see exhibited by our indigenous people whenever we look. I've seldom been able to make eye contact with an Aboriginal man or woman and intuitively I believe this results from the low self-esteem and various forms of shame. We have this two per cent of the population suffering what is almost a disease. Now, I believe that the reparation required involves much more than saying sorry or financial reparations because the suffering of the 'Stolen Generation' and virtually all Aborigine people is something much more endemic and deeply rooted, and when you're part of a society that is so negated and pushed back, for the people who are still living and have life now, to overcome this toxic shame and low self esteem and self loathing, it's a much bigger problem than people seem to have addressed today, and I was wondering if the panel agrees with me or not.

Now whilst I find it despicable that standing behind me is this Holocaust denier, I can't believe that this is happening to me tonight. [One speaker offers a response…].

Adams: The questioner, as I recall, talked of toxic shame. I make no secret of bias, my bias. Gets me into a bit of trouble sometimes but the word toxic resonates at the moment because I've had correspondence with the next gentleman and accused him of publishing toxic sludge because, unless I'm very much mistaken, you are from the Adelaide Institute and your name is Fredrick Toben. Sir, what is your question?

Fredrick Toben: I thank you for your lovely introduction. The gentleman who preceded me, I am reminded now, we were together fighting fires as students, many years ago when I was at Melbourne University. So it's the first time that I've ever met him again, and it's embarrassing for me to be hearing this without my being given a right of reply.

Adams: Well, you've been given it now, what is your question?

Toben: I would like to ask the panel, in particular Sir Ronald, what chance there is of the Provisional Aboriginal Government succeeding in the future, in establishing a pure Aboriginal nation in Australia?

[Audience laughter fades into response of -]

Sir Ronald Wilson: Would any other member of the panel like to step in – (breaks up laughing). You're asking me to look in a crystal ball. I could see a glimmer of hope when we can get serious negotiations going on round the table between indigenous leaders and the political leaders of this nation. It seems to me that we have to envisage that kind of meeting point in order to bring these objectives, such as the one you've mentioned, down out of the sky and really examine how it can be moved forward towards realisation.

Adams: Any other comments? Rick, would you like to pick this one up?

Rick Farley: Yeah, couple of quick things. First of all I think people need to understand what the Mabo judgment really meant because in that judgment the High Court recognised a functioning system of indigenous law in this country. And that's really what it is. It recognised a functioning system of indigenous law with residual property rights, which they called Native Title. So one of the great challenges to the legal profession, and indeed for the whole community now, is how the two systems of law fit together. That's one comment. There is a legal basis now to rights for our Aboriginal people recognised by our courts.

The second point is that I have never heard any Aboriginal person say they want to be separate from the rest of Australia. Every Aboriginal person that I've dealt with has said 'we want to be part of Australia but we don't want to be lumped together in this homogenous mass like everyone else. We want respect for our separate culture and our separate law which is being recognised by the white fellow common law'. So it's not a question of separateness in that sense. It's a question of Aboriginal people wanting to share the country, and all I've ever heard Aboriginal people say is, 'It would be nice if we were asked – it would be nice if we were asked'.

Adams: You're at the Festival of Ideas at the Adelaide Town Hall, the issue, 'Reconciliation In Parallelisis', to which Sir Ronald Wilson insisted we add a question mark. Madam.

Questioner: I'd like to thank everyone up there because I've learned, like, a bit more about reconciliation and stuff and, yeah, and I hope that, like, my generation can take it to the next level. Thank you.

Great applause… [End of segment].

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Some selected comments from our readers on the Phillip Adams' program

From Europe

The Holocaust believer must be among the thousands of Jews 'escaping' the Germans. I would like to know where his family came from. Then I would like to know if that family is among the millions now being looked upon as dead or as survivors.

I understand he has problems in getting eye contact with the Aboriginals as his kinsmen were the first to suppress the Aboriginals, and since then, the Jews, have been suppressing the Aboriginals for more then 200 years

It is politically incorrect for you to suspect the Jews of Australia to ever give up their land to the Aboriginals or even to give the Aboriginals the same rights of land which the Khazars demand in Israel. The Aboriginals cannot point to the Bible and say: 'Jahweh gave us this land.' Neither can they use force to support their demand for a homeland as the Khazars have done in Israel.

Reparations to others than the Jews for losing anything will never happen. Do you believe the Jews will ever give money or let anyone else receive money from the Goyim? Only Jews have rights to the Goyim money. See the Talmud about these rights.

Were there any Aboriginals present at the discussions? [Yes, a number of them.]

Regarding the question if there ever will be an Aboriginal nation in Australia.

The answer Sir Ronald gave regarding what he had experienced from Aboriginals point to what they want. They don't want to be with the homogenous mass. This to me means they want their own state - a state within Australia.

From Africa

Bill Gates, in his book, *Business @ The Speed of Thought*, lays out 11 rules that students do not learn in high school or college, but should. He argues that our feel-good, politically correct teachings have created a generation of kids with no concept of reality who are set up for failure in the real world.

Rule 1: Life is not fair, get used to it.

Rule 2: The world won't care about your self-esteem. The world will expect you to accomplish something BEFORE you feel good about yourself.

Rule 3: You will NOT make 40 thousand dollars a year right out of high school. You won't be vice-president with a car phone, until you earn both.

Rule 4: If you think your teacher is tough, wait till you get a boss. He doesn't have tenure.

Rule 5: Flipping burgers is not beneath your dignity. Your grandparents had a different word for burger flipping - they called it opportunity.

Rule 6: If you mess up, it's not your parents' fault, so don't whine about your mistakes, learn from them.

Rule 7: Before you were born, your parents weren't as boring as they are now. They got that way from paying your bills, cleaning your clothes and listening to you talk about how cool you are. So, before you save the rain forests from the parasites of your parents generation,, try 'delousing' the closet in your own room.

Rule 8: Your school may have done away with winners and losers, but life has not. In some schools they have abolished failing grades, they'll give you as many times as you want to get the right answer. This doesn't bear the slightest resemblance to ANYTHING in real life.

Rule 9: Life is not divided into semesters. You don't get summers off and very few employers are interested in helping you find yourself. Do that in your own time.

Rule 10: Television is NOT real life. In real life people actually have to leave the coffee shop and go to jobs.

Rule 11: Be nice to nerds. Chances are you'll end up working for one.

From America

Holocaust believer? What baffles me is there is always one of these who must have some invisible method of communication, maybe a simple roster system, which requires attendance at every bleeding heart's forum just to remind us how terribly victimised they were by those horrible Germans.

60 years ago, in case anyone forgets, which is unlikely since they have made sure over the past 55 years not a single person on the planet excepting perhaps Mosquito Indians or Eskimos out of reach of TV signals, miss the point.

They never get around to mentioning the PRESENT holocaust. I'd put it this way:

Take the Gaza strip; a tiny bit of densely populated waterfront real estate containing over a million Palestinians.

Is this History's largest concentration camp?

It certainly has all the right ingredients. Completely surrounded, sealed borders, troops and tanks controlling entry and exit points. Helicopter gun ships, complete Israeli control of water and food. Inhabitants denied access to work, and when permitted by their overlords, the work available is generally of a menial kind. Is this concentration camp today's Auschwitz?

Soldiers murdering children every day, just now a report of a teenage Palestinian girl killed, Israelis claiming it was 'a stray bullet'. A stray bullet?

If it's not a concentration camp, how else do we describe a place where the overlords execute 'suspects' using Apache helicopters and missiles nearly every day. Just a week ago a tank fired a rocket into a TENT killing several Arab women, not to mention torture and execution in prisons of children unlucky enough to get caught.

What about their human rights?

Probably our holocaust believer denies it's a holocaust because there are no gas chambers on the Gaza strip.

Or maybe he denies it because they're not dealing with humans? At least the Germans never sent Stukas into Auschwitz, although, wasn't there an eyewitness account by a Treblinka 'survivor' who saw Germans machine-gunning fleeing escapees in the surrounding Polish forest, using HELICOPTERS?

Helicopters in 1943! Gee, those clever Germans, always ahead of the times. Even the Americans had to wait until after the war, around 1950 before they had operational helicopters.

Chapter 12

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New Zealand Revisited – 2001

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From: Adelaide Institute
Sent: Monday, October 29, 2001 2:28 PM
Subject: Letter from New Zealand October 2001

Land of the Long White Cloud

Christchurch 23-25 October - South Island's capital

The city is awash with Japanese and some European tourists who have been drawn to this city because it is the gateway to physical adventure - rafting, skiing, bungy-jumping, or even just hiking through this beautiful countryside. No wonder New Zealand is called the Switzerland of the South Pacific. I do hope envious neighbours will not destroy this country as jealous neighbours destroyed the Middle East's paradise - Lebanon. Why did the Lebanese let it happen?

Parochial news predominates here but CNN and BBC transmit directly into most homes, certainly into all airport lounges and hotels. Many, who crave for more rugby and other sports, view the Sky Sports TV channel. New Zealand TV news coverage is locally produced, but overseas items are taken mainly from CNN's resources.

A front-page article in The Press celebrates the establishing of a youth training centre where youngsters can be among themselves - a euphemism for prison! No doubt these lost souls, misguided by a failing education system, will now find 'quality time' among their peers - and continue to employ the host of helpers who will ensure that these kids will remain on the treadmill of dependency.

In the letters pages coverage of the Afghanistan troubles is viewed with dismay, and critics belittle the matter by pointing out that it is a no-match contest, much to the USA's shame. There are some critical letters that point out how terrible the Taliban regime is towards its women. Letters counters this by pointing out the Northern Alliance was even more vicious. No one has corrected the suicide-martyrs '70 virgin' story as being false and not found in Islam's Holy book.

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My letter to the newspaper had not been published at the time of my departure:

24 October 2001

Sir/Madam

I note with interest that your coverage of the current world battle scene is quite balanced - something that is not so in Australia. Thanks to the Internet numerous forms of censorship have happily been defeated.

Perhaps, though, in your editorial you could elaborate a little in what direction this battle is heading. And above all, you should again ask the question: Qui Bono! - In whose interest?

Among dissenting commentators the view has crystallized that in order to save the failing world economy it is imperative that another world war pull it out of recession. Imagine, the trillions of dollars debt - that by implication each US citizen carries on his back - can never be repaid. It is too horrendous to contemplate a world in recession - and a collapse of the current capitalist system.

Any sacrifice to save it will be undertaken, even if it ultimately means that the Afghan conflict - using a Biblical prophetic

imperative - extends to Syria, Iran and Iraq, not necessarily in that order. We can rest assured that the present anthrax issue will inevitably lead directly to Iraq.

In connection with the above, I note the article, 'Dreams of Paradise shattered', and wherein the Observer's Rosie Goldsmith muses about Australia's harsh detention centers.

Perhaps your newspaper should now, for the sake of balance, send a reporter to the various Palestinian territories for comparison. Palestine is the largest concentration camp the world has ever known. Palestine has also become a torture and death camp. It is obvious that the rotting economic foundations of the world need an ideological foundation as well so as to deflect from its own generated horrors. The current war in the Middle East is just what the doctor ordered. Whether it will fix its deep-rooted illness, that's worth another letter to you.

Dr Fredrick Toben
Adelaide – Currently in Christchurch

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Then there is the problem faced by New Zealand investors. From NZPA the following is self-explanatory:

Fraud loss rises

Estimates of the amount New Zealanders have lost in a New York currency fraud have risen to NZ$45 million. Takapuna police have received 47 complaints from New Zealand investors who had money with Evergreen International Spot Traders. Around NZ$200 million went missing from Evergreen after the attacks on the World Trade Center. The president of the company's clearing house, which has sole authority to access Evergreen accounts, has disappeared.

What is new?

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Our contact failed to organise a sizeable meeting. He said it was too troublesome because not enough people are interested in the 'Holocaust'. 'Personal problems' kept an alleged dozen or so potential interested

individuals at home – according to him. I remind him that the NSW Humanist Society president guaranteed at least 30 for my talk, and then about 50 turned up. A public announcement in the local press did not help either because the interest just is not there.

We discuss the New Zealand situation. Physically the country is doing well and it has a neat and cared-for appearance. It has no obvious infrastructure problems, and there are no individuals sleeping in the streets because the welfare organisations are doing their bit to help those in need. However, a fellow who had just spent his first night outside the prison system – in a massage parlour for just $100 – advises me that he would rather sleep anywhere but a shelter for the homeless.

Interestingly, the Anglo-Celtic establishment is still in control of the country, but there are problems with procreation. The prime minister claimed a while ago that she, by choice, did not have any children. This is ultimate hedonistic pleasure, willingly denying the life-giving impulse. It flows into the politically correct policies that New Zealand is stupidly following without reflecting upon what is just and unjust policy rather than what is politically expedient.

Children are too demanding for control freaks. This problem will also confront Australia's establishment – and whether in the near future we shall still have an Anglo-Celtic majority is questionable.

This is also Israel's problem. The Palestinians are procreating while the Israelis are using all their energy to control, especially that which is not theirs to control. That's the price the control freak pays – love and life fades as the love of gold (power) increases. But Wagner put all this to music and my musings are trivial compared to his.

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My NZTV-1 contact would have given us airtime had we managed to make a sizeable public splash. It would be guaranteed for Friday night if we manage to do something in Wellington. I desperately try to contact our Wellington man – but he remains elusive and fails to answer my e-mails.

The TV producer still clearly remembers how last year the Canterbury University representative was prepared to discuss the Hayward thesis

controversy with a member of New Zealand's Jewish community. The latter, as is usual, refused to discuss the issues in a live debate, and would only appear in a separate interview. When the Hayward Working Party Report released its findings at the end of last year, even the vice-chancellor's office refused to respond to media requests for a comment.

Owing to the fact that Dr Joel Hayward himself recanted and apologised – reciting his belief in the obligatory 6 000 000 and in the existence of the homicidal gas chambers – the producers did not pursue it any further. The matter thus faded from the screen – literally.

The linkage of the Durban Race Conference with the 11 September tragedy and the Canterbury University Hayward Holocaust MA thesis enquiry was not immediately clear to her. The 'Holocaust' as the founding myth of the state of Israel, of course, is that linkage, and at least in large measure unjustifiably responsible for the oppression of the Palestinians. A deflection from this problem – in favour of the Palestinians – was initially achieved after the Durban conference sharply focused on the Zionist, racist and apartheid state of Israel and its treatment of the Palestinians.

That there are now critical voices from within Israel questioning that state's legitimacy to exist is like another 11 September incident – the world in the Middle East will never be the same again.

*

The 55-minute Origin Pacific prop-jet flight from Christchurch to Wellington was uneventful (the bonus is a free vibration massage in-flight). The crew of pilot, co-pilot and flight attendant saw this wholly New Zealand owned small operation get us there on time – on behalf of Qantas, of course.

Wellington 25-29 October – windy Wellington and New Zealand's capital city! In this city some 33 years ago I learned so much: driving trolley busses, starting my teaching career, learning to fly light planes, neglecting my university work and delving into extra-mural studies but obtaining my degree and serving drinks to then Prime Minister Keith Holyoake. The list is long.

*

The 5th 17-day Wellington International Jazz Festival ends on Sunday. Henry Butler and Corey Harris were just some of the international performers who made it to Wellington. New Zealand also presents its first fashion show to the world – quite daring in parts.

Also during this weekend there is a seminar about the Trans-Tasman relations – how are Australia and New Zealand coping with the ever shrinking world and its accompanying regionalisation effect? The dirty word 'nationalism' is avoided though 'internationalism' in the form of 'globalisation' is still seen as inevitable and desirable for New Zealand. Why? It will attract much-needed investments. What nonsense all this is. New Zealand's tourism industry is floundering, and not only since 11 September!

And I found a Starbucks Cafe – the fad is taking off in this city like the Macs before it, right, Michael?

Lord of the Rings, filmed in New Zealand, promises to be a smash hit for those who like this kind of stuff, that is according to a sponsorship preview at the Embassy Theatre. Auckland will be renamed 'Middle Earth' for a week in December.

I prefer Wagner's Ring Cycle which presents human passion and compassion in greater depth.

Rush

On Saturday, 27 October, I did not venture into Wellington's Dark Forces goings-on beneath its streets near the Opera House until the early hours of Sunday morning.

Instead, I treated myself to *Rush*, the musical that tells the story about a chapter in New Zealand's own gold rush days at Arrowtown in Central Otago during the 1860s. With a cast of over 35 we are taken through the highs and lows experienced by those who settled in New Zealand with the hope of improving their economic and social standing. Trying to get rich, a murder, an unjust hanging, a rape, and love found – all these universal themes are set within the family context – produces a somewhat naive, innocent and refreshing feel about the storyline. Yet this is exactly what the mostly middle-aged audience appreciated, and punctuated its approval by enthusiastically applauding after each of the 28 musical numbers. This tells me a lot about the audience's state of mind. While the young have

their world mediated and simulated, thereby escaping from the harsh realities of life, the audience – most of whom have stood the test of real life – longed for a world where traditional values still reign. A platitude, 'What comes round, goes round', did not grate either – it flowed effortlessly into the context.

The actual staging was imaginative and faultless, something that cannot be said about the acoustics of the Wellington Opera House. Hence some voices came across rather faintly and weaknesses within a singing voice were, ironically, amplified. Howard Tong, the executive producer, can feel proud of his team's achievement. There is no reason why this musical should not be appreciated elsewhere in the world.

I recall how over 30 years ago as a student I watched a little theatre company – Downstage – begin to reinvigorate New Zealand's theatre scene. It is still at it and now is a well-established venue for the discerning theatregoers. It is amazing what little New Zealand can produce. Those critics who personally are at a nihilistic stage are advised to lead by example – and do it better!

*

A parliamentary committee has been set up 'to receive public submissions into its enquiry into teacher education. The committee will investigate, among other areas of teacher education, the quality of entrants accepted into teacher education courses and whether graduates are prepared to meet the challenges of working in a classroom'. Another 'What is new?'. It is safe to say that the current New Zealand teachers' strike helped move things.

And then New Zealand's university staff is about to strike, perhaps preventing students from graduating at the end of the year. That is a nice Christmas present for the already overburdened students who come out owing close on $100 000 to the government. It is rumoured that newly qualified medicos are leaving New Zealand in droves for Australia and Britain – so as to quickly repay their debt to the government. There is no loyalty felt by these medicos towards their country – understandably, of course.

*

That is how our system works. Even in Australia we get the unions to do the dirty work for the bosses. Now if the boss were imbued with

responsibility, rather than with selfishness and greed, then the humane aspect of our economic system would come to the fore. Instead, we let the top administrators pay themselves excessive wages, awards and bonuses, then strip companies and throw them at those who go shopping on the cheap.

That is what happened to Australia's second airline Ansett. Air New Zealand took over control of Ansett, stripped most of its assets then bankrupted it. Now Australian Zionists, Solomon Lew and Lindsay Fox, have expressed an interest in buying this long-established airline – naturally for a song.

That is how you do it – use the unions to create trouble amongst the workers, then create a financial drain by overpaying your top administrators and finally sell the shell to someone who has been waiting for you to destroy a once-viable enterprise. Now it will be viable because it is in 'good and competent' hands.

*

This is how a country's economy is sabotaged. The other method is less subtle and more direct through currency exchange manipulation – a low local dollar makes any local object a cheap buy for the $US. Never mind the regulation watchdog. Australia's Professor Alan Fels, it appears, is regularly blind in both eyes.

I am amazed how the new group Economic Reform Australia (<ERANet@yahoogroups.com>) is treading on dangerous territory by raising in its discussion group the taboo topic of money creation. It mentions how the Commonwealth Bank at an interest rate of about 1% could have financed the Darwin–Alice Springs railway project. 'Social Credit' is mentioned – but there is a fear of being aligned with right-wing political figures.

Let me here reproduce former Senator John Coulter's October letter:

> As one who spent 8 years in the Australian Senate and on several occasions suggested that Government did not need to sell assets in order to raise money, I can tell you that it is very difficult to get this alternative approach to credit creation across. One example. A previous Liberal government had created an organisation

designed to provide financial assistance to emerging companies that fell just outside the range in which the normal funding bodies such as the banks would help. The Labor Government in the late 80s decided that it wanted to expand the activities of this organisation and sought to sell 30% of it into private hands in order to raise the extra capital. When, in debate on this Bill, I pointed out that such a sale was not necessary, that the Government itself could create the necessary credit, Senator Walsh, then Minister for Finance retorted that, 'This is an old-fashioned idea....' Not that there was anything intellectually or practically wrong with the proposal - just that it was 'old-fashioned' The Bill was universally supported by the then Coalition Opposition. It passed but several years later the same government bought the 30% back again.

It seems to me that any government that moved too quickly in the direction of shifting credit creation from private to public institutions would face a sudden and catastrophic flight of capital with collapse of many companies and massive unemployment. Nonetheless, a start should be made in modest ways and then built upon. For example, in funding a particular national project such as the Alice to Darwin railway, it seems to me that our Federal Government could have created this credit without going to private sources and used past experience, such as the Snowy Scheme, as a precedent. The PM several times has likened the one to the other. The amount involved is only a few billion and not large in the overall pool of credit creation.

But the problem extends beyond who creates the credit and what the credit is created for. In an environmentally sustainable world, which involves a dynamic steady state economy, the size of the money supply has to be matched to the pattern of sustainable resource use. It seems to me that in such a world, interest on money must disappear and profit, when measured across the whole economy, must become a zero sum game.

Coulter's voice is not alone. Here is another one:

I have been promoting the use of interest free credit creation by Central Banks on the conditions that the loan was for acquiring self-financing productive assets fully insured outside the banking system for repayment and that the ownership of the assets was democratically owned and controlled.

I was not proposing to limit a central bank or trading banks creating credit as they do currently to make the rich richer as well

> as financing the change in ownership of assets to speculate in property or stock exchange investments that can fuel inflation.
>
> Regards
>
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> Papers at:
> http://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/cf_dev/AbsByAuth.cfm?per_id=26239
> with other papers & book at http://cog.kent.edu/library.html

This is music to many supporters of the Adelaide Institute.

*

I recall how last week in Sydney in the Federal Court I met an interesting victim of Australia's Federal Court. I am following up this story of an Australian of Iranian descent whose business in Sydney was destroyed by a Zionist. Through litigation before a former Federal Court of Australia Judge, Marcus Einfeld, the matter was not resolved satisfactorily. By the court tolerating a company director's moves of liquidating-bankrupting over 100 of his own companies, it was possible for this director to escape liability. This matter is still alive and the person concerned has not as yet given up. He also claims that he can show how the money laundering activity of this company director leads to Israel. I learned all this when I faced the Federal Court in Sydney and the gentleman was in court as an observer. He knows quite well the enemy that I am facing and says the Federal Court is an unjust court. We shall see – I still believe in justice, do I not? I want to believe in angels as well!

*

The following item is typical of attempts at cultural endeavours, something that makes New Zealand more refined, in many respects, than Australia:

> People with a thumb on the literary pulse of the city might like to log on to Victoria University's new on-line literary journal. Turbine's pumping the latest creative writing from the Capital out

across the Web as it showcases fiction and poetry from a range of sources.
www.vuw.ac.nz/modernletters/turbine.html

*

Some trivia from Victoria University of Wellington's Library Public Access Catalogue. A brief walk through my old university drew me into the library. I typed in the following names:

Faurisson, Robert – no listing.

Butz, Arthur – only an entry for an Otto Butz who in 1955 wrote *Modern German Political Theory*.

Zündel, Ernst – there is a listing for Veronica Zundel who in 1991 compiled for Oxford Faith in her words: six centuries of women's poetry.

Graf, Jürgen – ten Graf entries but none for our revisionist.

Rudolf, Germar – there is only one for a Liebegg von Rudolf who died in 1332 and authored *Pastorale novellum: instrumenta lexicologica Latina*.

Hayward, Joel Stuart – a number of entries under this name but only one for our Joel: *A joint future?*, the proceedings of the 3rd Annual Conference hosted jointly by the New Zealand Army's Military Studies Institute and Massey University's Defence and Strategic Studies Programme, which was held at Massey University in Palmerston North on 26-27 August 2001.

Finally under Irving, David – we have:

David Irving (1778–1860), *The Lives of Scottish Poets*: it is a 1972 reprint.

David Irving (1938–), the latest book to be listed is *Goring* (without an umlaut) c.1989: the Goebbels and Churchill books are not listed.

David Irving (1946–), *It must be Wattie's! From Kiwi icon to a global player. Former CEO's personal account of 23 years in the Wattie organisation*.

I am reminded that in Adelaide we have a bus driver whose name is David Irving.

I could not resist the temptation and typed in my name – nothing. I will have to fix that by sending them a complimentary copy of my latest books.

*

A.R. Butz advises by e-mail:

> Northwestern University has created a chair in Holocaust Studies, to be held by History/German Prof. Peter Hayes.
> http://www.northwestern.edu/univ-relations/media_relations/releases/october01/holocaust_chair.html

I assume that the pillars on which these studies will rest will be the mythical 6 000 000 figure and that fictional homicidal gas chamber! I ask again, is it not time that historical revisionists do something formally to counter such nonsense? The Holocaust lobby is getting away with it because no one is countering it. Shall I resign myself to the fact that a lack of money is keeping us quiet, that we cannot establish something similar to what Northwestern University has done? We have enough talent available to bring together an academic forum and then endow someone with similar status – or am I just dreaming?

Professor Arthur Butz has to endure this nonsense right under his watchful eyes. What are we going to do about it? Feeling sorry for ourselves and continuing to battle single-handedly in Irvingesque style against those real windmill blades that are slicing us apart? Or am I just having a nightmare?

On further reflection, I recall how recently the Centre for Genocide Studies (another name for Holocaust studies) was dissolved at Macquarie University in Sydney. Professor Colin Tatz, who has all the Australian War Crimes Trials documents, was rather cut up about it. But then Sydney University soon after advertised its MA in Holocaust studies – the nightmare continues?

Or will in time this Chair in Holocaust Studies resemble the intellectual blunders that 'Womens Studies' and so on became? They are totally soft options. I recall how during the 1970s the University of Bremen awarded collective doctorates in social science. A group of about six students would be working on some project, submit the required reports, and then collectively each was awarded a doctorate for their contribution. Now it is getting funny and not serious!

Just thinking aloud.

*

I write a letter of response to a fervent 'Holocaust' believer:

Wellington, 25 October 2001

Mr –

I am pleased to see that you are exercising your rights as a concerned citizen of Australia by writing letters that express these concerns. The letter speaks for itself – it is powerfully expressed.

However, with all due respect, your fatal flaw in all this thinking of yours is to use the label 'antisemitic' on me. By doing that you are falling into the trap of focusing exclusively upon a Judeo-viewpoint loaded with emotional baggage that is far from certain.

Other far more important vital factors move human nature. I cannot interpret World War II from a

Holocaust perspective because too many other aspects are thrown under the table. The Jewish issue was a side issue, which, through incessant propaganda and money, is now distorting our understanding of our civilisation.

Your approach is thus unbalanced, as is Bush's attack on the Afghan people by labelling anyone a terrorist if they disagree with his policies.

You also seem to have a pathological need to feel guilty for what the Germans didn't do. There were no gassings – and the rest is explained by the fact that it was a war situation.

And, of course, add to that the old matter that Germany has to this day not signed a peace treaty with its former enemies.

And further add to that the legal sanction that prohibits – for silly reasons other than the hiding the war crimes of the allies – any German from openly delving into disputed territory, then you can see how mentally challenged those are that simply accept this nonsense about a state-sanctioned extermination of European Jewry ...without any sort of proof, certainly no written order.

But I have mentioned these things to you before and it is all-repeat.

Last week I addressed the NSW Humanist Society on this matter, and although they claim to worship nothing but the rational

argument, three members were offended by what I had to say: I was knocking down their hallowed belief in the holocaust religion.

All very sad, especially when it comes from so-called mature individuals from whom one expects an objective approach to the topic. You, of course, simply throw about this nonsense about death camps without defining the matter. Of course individuals died there but not per mythical gas chamber. You still haven't shown or drawn me the alleged murder weapon. Why not?

I like your letter to the Israeli Embassy – perhaps with your permission I may draw upon it in time, only to show how wrong you are about Israel's right to exist – it has no right to be the Zionist, racist, apartheid state that it is. We need to democratise this state. You see, Mr – , even an Aboriginal cannot become a full citizen of Israel, and that is racism to the core. Hence the current racist state must give way to something democratic. Don't you agree?

But then I note the addendum appended to your letter, which I only now viewed. I can see that your lack of moral courage – and your scape-goating, and not facing up to your blind spot – prevents me from using your thoughts.

This is where you are so wrong – and so desirous of so-called social respectability. I don't need anyone to sanction my own dignity – I know what I am worth, what I have achieved. I don't categorise individuals into 'discredited' or otherwise categories. I certainly label individuals as moral cowards and intellectual midgets who suffer from a failure of moral nerve.

Whether you fit into this labelling of mine is irrelevant to me. Anyone who seeks the truth about the Jewish 'holocaust' must come up with the representation of the murder weapon – all the rest is busy work.

Show me or draw me the murder weapon! And do not worship the six million and the homicidal gas chamber that never existed. Why criminalize those that continue to ask questions?

If you come up with the alleged murder weapon you would instantaneously become famous because to date no one has done it. And anything else that you may say would become irrelevant.

You would be known forever if you can do that – it's a simple thing, Mr – . Don't worry about getting huffy and puffy and

furious about those deniers of the Holocaust, don't worry about losing your credibility – you have none to begin with because you are merely riding on the back of a powerful holocaust lobby. You are considered to be a useful idiot for doing their work in propagating a nonsense story.

The larger picture you would embrace by considering how their own people are now bumping off the Israeli settlers as the settlement question escalates.

I have always said that even the Jews in Israel are mere pawns of a larger scene – when it gets to tin-tacs, they will also be sacrificed by those who are playing for greater stakes, i.e. the oil resources of the Middle East. Afghanistan fits into this pattern as well.

Start to think things through again without fear, without having the need to apologise for things that you had nothing to do with. You don't even have to cover your tracks by pulling out the facts of your children. Who cares that you slept with a multitude of racially different women? Were you out to prove what a good multiculturalist and anti-racist you are?

And what did you do for yourself?

Likewise, you should not frown upon those who shy away from sleeping with anyone but their own racial kin. My father slept with the same woman for 61 years! This upsets those who have had many women. He said mother gave him everything he needed, and the rest was a waste of time. Having one woman gave him time to build up something. He did not think with his dick all the time, as some men do, until the female revenge strikes them – in the form of prostate cancer. There is something infantile about regarding a woman as a sex object, as a pleasurable juice extractor!

My understanding of human nature rests more on Carl Jung because he saw that the type of person is significant. Currently I am in Wellington, New Zealand and I can see the racial mix here working to a point. But the types of individuals is important – that's why I reject a racist classification, even an ethnic one because it is too limiting for us upon which to base our understanding of humanity – that anthropological concern that most of us have: Was ist der Mensch? It is the type of person that is important because this typology is universal.

There are haters, there are liars, and there are truth-seekers and truth-tellers. There are thieves and honest people, etc.

> In this holocaust controversy I don't care what belief, what race and what social standing a person has. What matters is moral integrity – and a willingness to face up to incontrovertible facts.
>
> Much more we can't do in life.
>
> And all the above is merely my personal point-of-view, and I hope that you will give me the freedom to express this in any forum!
>
> Fredrick Töben

*

Impressions

As in Christchurch, the people of Wellington are easy going but aware. While standing at a bus stop I saw a rather corpulent man walking past, something the lady next to me also noted. Why? The fellow was waddling past us carrying an open box full of cream cakes! An elderly gentleman standing to my right also could not suppress a big grin. As the fellow huffed and puffed past us holding his treasured possession – the box full of cream cakes – close to his heart all three of us shared for that moment a similar thought.

The importance of this perhaps trivial observation? At last year's IHR conference someone commented that this is the first century which has poor fat people – because of the dollar burger! So the above is a social observation that reflects trends observed in many countries. Anyone interested in gaining a balance between the physical and mental elements of our human make-up will thus conclude that we may have to blame the stars for the world being out of joint.

A sensitive young Wellingtonian bemoans the aggressive nature of the young females – their coarse language and their basic vulgarity hurts him. I respond that there are women who are not like that. Again, such comments tell me more about this fellow. I am pleased to say he has an open, enquiring mind. He was receptive to what I had to say!

Two young women sitting on a bench at a bus stop advise me that they are smoking because they 'feel insecure and it is better than sucking your thumb'. They inform me in unison that they will most likely kick the habit. There is no sign of my question having upset them – for once my questioning did not offend. I received an honest reply. That reminds me

of a young woman I saw asleep on one of my flights to the USA – her thumb was firmly lodged in her mouth. At the age of 25+, that is not bad, is it?

Later I meet a group of 25+-year-olds setting up the Dark Forces event beneath Wellington's streets, which will take off after the performance of *Rush* at the Opera House has rushed past them. Their attitude towards Israel is not positive, especially since the linkage to the 11 September tragedy has been made. One individual says it was a forced linkage that should never have happened – he is not Jewish. His sentiments for Palestine are not firm because 'the Jews have a right to their land'.

I mention that Israel is a post-World War II European colonial creation and that Iran, in particular, views Israel's existence as a threat to peace prospects for the Middle East. It is a Zionist, racist and apartheid state that has no democratic virtue. Israel is also totally reliant upon the goodwill of the USA which pumps billions of dollars into its economy.

One fellow's eyes light up and for a moment I thought I had a hefty discussion on my hand. Not so. He accepted my view and said he would give it some consideration then turned to his mate and continued to fix a sign on the lamp post that advertised their Dark Forces all-night rave party. I let it go at that because I could sense these fellows had more important things to think about than my musings. It was enough that one of them remembered that about three years ago a history lecturer at Victoria University of Wellington told some funny and interesting stories about the 'Holocaust' – how his family and relatives had escaped etc.

There are quite a number of old-style hippies walking around as well – male and female. In the afternoon I saw schoolgirls emerging, no, tumbling, from drink parlours smoking and giggling. The sweet smell of pleasure smoke hangs in the air as the youngsters, self-absorbed, negotiate afternoon traffic. At the same spot, schoolgirls are also collecting for the 'hug instead of drug' campaign.

The usual purposeful and efficient individuals also strut past.

I see no visible aggression in the streets either, though newspaper reports mention killings – usually during a pub brawl and then early in the morning. The front-page story on Friday concerns the daughter of a

minister who was found guilty of a drug-and-driving charge. Involved in an accident, the driver asked the attending police officer to get her medication out of the car. While searching for it, the officer found 'a pink pill with a smiley face' which was later found to be Ecstasy. Among other fines, possessing that one tablet – which she said 'was given to her before she left Wellington' – cost her $200.

Beneath that story is a column from *New Scientist*, which claims that the anthrax found in the USA is of the 'Ames' type that was developed during the 1930s by the US Department of Agriculture's veterinary laboratory in Ames, Iowa. If this is confirmed then we can draw our own conclusions.

Professor Dov Bing appears on the television news. Yes, that is the Zionist fellow who pushes his policies into the Waikato University student population – without inhibition and without opposition. He calls anyone who dares to disagree with his world-view a Nazi, and especially if you support the Palestinian cause. At a Saturday seminar at Waikato University in Hamilton he aired his views on the terrorist matter – pure party line! I hope his time has come to feel what it is like to be resisted.

And Auckland's mayor is intent on cracking down on the city's hooligans. Sad how young angry men in their storm and stress years are destructive – no, self-destructive – because, among other things, the education system has failed them. There is no guidance for them except that which comes from within them. There are shades of Parsival's innocence, or contents as in William Blake's 'Poems of Innocence' and 'Poems of Experience'. It is not good enough for me that we let these lost souls flounder about into self-destruction.

As in Australia, New Zealand has the voluntary form of social welfare, and there are private agencies – non-government organisations (NGOs) – that do minister to those individuals who have problems. Fortunately, as in Australia, there is also a humane government social security system that assists the needy.

The Maori slant is, as it was during my time in New Zealand during the late 1960s, still a growth industry. The university-based Maori impulse, I recall, is there to develop words and concepts that the Maori language does not possess. In South Africa it was UNISA in Pretoria, the world's largest correspondence university, that fulfilled such a function for the Afrikaans language.

I think the word for sheep became 'hipi' in Maori. Any multi-cultural activity seems to me to be based on admirable intentions. However, ultimately it becomes patronising. This is evident when young Maori New Zealanders speak in their language for the cameras. You can sense that soon after they will slip back into English. It is the minority's attempt at controlling the majority.

A New Zealand historian, James Belich, questions a number of assumptions on which the Pakeha (European) culture rests, as he did in his 1996 book *Making Peoples*. In his latest book, *Paradise Reforged: A History of the New Zealanders* (Penguin), Belich claims:

> a modern Maori artistic culture is joining the traditional. There is considerable intersection between the lists of leading New Zealand novelists and leading Maori novelists. Witi Ihimaera, Patricia Grace, Alan Duff and Keri Hulme would appear on both lists. Cliff Whiting's pastel marae at the national museum is nothing if not innovative. In popular culture, comedian Billy T James made Maori jokes as no Pakeha could, followed by other Maori comics, and the television series Mai Time is a lively Maori/populist hybrid. Maori are over-represented among professional singers, of whom they comprise 32% compared with 15% of the general population. This derives less from some intrinsic talent than from a culture that lends itself to fresh approaches and artistic confidence … Maori have social, economic and political problems. But their culture is looking fairly healthy. Cultural vigour and collective identity tend to feed off each other, so the latter, for all its tribal and pan-tribal fissures, is quite strong too. But what about Pakeha? Could we mount an enhanced Te Pakeha, showcasing a vibrant non-Maori artistic culture? What would be in it, and would it be different from cousin cultures across the seas?
>
> Our chances are certainly better than they would have been during the depths of the recolonial era. In recent times there has been a substantial upsurge in cultural production, highbrow and low. A case could be made for dating its origin to the 1940s and 1950s. The centenary celebrations of 1940 had a strong cultural and historical component, but were unfortunately upstaged by a mediocre Austrian painter named Adolf Hitler …'

Well, need I continue reading what this fellow has to say? Not really because once a mind trivialises in such a way as Belich's does then we know this man has not eliminated his own blind spots, has not reflected sufficiently to make his commentary worthwhile. Blame – whatever – it

all on Hitler because this man still rules the world! Belich has not mentioned anything about the Jewish influence – why not?

And even Auckland's *The Sunday Star-Times* of 28 October cannot resist but run the Hitler-homosexual story we noted on 7 October in *Il Piccolo* while attending the Trieste Revisionist Conference. So now for around $70 we can read all the juicy bits about Hitler's secret homosexual life in *The Hidden Hitler* (Basic Books) by Bremen University's history professor, Lothar Machtan. To all that I say:

> So what, Lothar? Have you a special interest in other people's bedroom secrets, so much so that you have become a voyeur and written a whole book about it? Is this, like the silly 'Holocaust' story, now to explain the complexities that surrounded World War II's happenings? Lothar, you forget to focus on the Zionist connection, a fatal error for you because it shows up your failure of moral nerve!

In reviewing the book for Gannett News Service, John Omicinski says:

> Machtan rejects any connection between Hitler's fiendish World War II depredations, including the Holocaust and Der Führer's efforts to hide his homosexuality. But certainly Hitler's inveterate secretiveness was part of the mix that made him the monster that he became … Machtan believes Hitler's secret homosexuality 'made it necessary that he struggle for absolute power'. Once on the Führer's throne, he could kill or buy off those who might blackmail him … So Hitler's need to keep his secret may have driven him into his deep mental and spiritual diseases and hit total megalomania.

I am here thinking of Bill and Hilary Clinton and the murder of Vince Foster, among others. Was Bill also a homosexual? And the list of former and current statesmen could be added to the above – and it is as simple as that, is it? Just label them homosexual and all is explained! I think not. This Freudian legacy is doomed to failure because we cannot in any depth explain human behaviour by limiting our focus on the sexual preference a personality may display. That it is important is not denied but it is not sufficient for any in-depth analysis of any human activity. The logical conclusion to the above is that all you need for a catastrophe to engulf the world is a failed bohemian artist who is a repressed homosexual. Wish it were all that simple.

The above analyses fail to open the perspective to the Zionist factor which, naturally, is not the only factor of importance. I hope by saying this that I will not be labelled an anti-Semite for not deferring to the Jewish lobby.

Ahmed Rami, viewing this from his Stockholm perspective, would say New Zealand and Australia are firmly occupied countries, captured by the Zionists soon after World War II. He would add that Europe is also an occupied continent. Not to mention the USA and Canada.

I then add to that, yes, that may well be so but it is because the people in these countries let it happen.

Overheard a conversation:

> I spent the evening with Malcolm and his German friends. He is studying for his astronomy course and he is a bit worried about his job at the Railways. They all spoke German and I was the only one who could not understand it. They went on and on, you know how! I felt they were talking about me. I then brought up the war – that shut the Germans up in an instant!

What is new?

*

Meeting 'legal eagles'

A problem arose in my meeting with a former Victoria University of Wellington student friend, a foxy lawyer whom I had not seen for 25 years. No, he is not working for Phillips Fox here in Wellington. Initially it was all friendliness and then he became uncomfortable as we neared the reason for my establishing contact with him and he wished me a hurried farewell. 'You won't beat them (the Zionist legals)', he threw at me in fearful expression. I replied that I consider the inferred match a 'no contest' because I am playing for different stakes – truth is my defence! I wish I had privy to his thoughts at that moment. His body language indicated that he thought me naïve, if not outright stupid. When I am not wanted, I depart voluntarily and I do not have to be evicted.

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Although we had some e-mail contact, I missed my man in Wellington. This seems strange considering I have been in daily contact with a

number of individuals all over the world. The nearness has become a problem – literally around the corner, I cannot establish contact with the person I wished to see in Wellington.

I make my way to the Wellington Airport and call it a day.

Chapter 13

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Anniversary of Auschwitz Visit

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(Fredrick Töben, 20 April 1998, from *Adelaide Institute Online*, April 1998, no. 70)

In April 1997 Adelaide Institute supporters sent me to the alleged Auschwitz gas chambers so that I could overcome the challenge: 'Have you been there?', and 'I saw it on TV so it must be true!'. Twelve months later I reminisce about this trip and conclude that the battle over the truth-content of the homicidal gas chamber allegations has been won on paper but not 'out there'. This conclusion is not an original one because a number of eminent revisionists have made like claims since the 'Auschwitz myth' began to take its current form during the early 1960s.

The problem confronting revisionists is the challenging fact that those who control the 'Auschwitz myth' are also controlling the levers of societal power, in particular the various media outlets and cultural organisations, including primary, secondary and tertiary education systems. But this control is not absolute anymore - thanks to the Internet. On 12 March 1998, National 9 TV ran its story about the net censorship issue - see page 2. I was happy to see my comment - there is no evidence to support the Auschwitz homicidal gas chamber story - come across loud and clear!

Earlier, from 27 February to 15 March, Adelaide celebrated its biennial Arts Festival of which the Writers' Week, 1-6 March, was

the most important for me. It was an exceptionally hot week and although two large tents - labelled East and West - offered participants some shade, the capacity crowd spilled out on to the adjoining lawn area. There I found a table and umbrella - and for that week made this space mine! There was not a day on which, directly or indirectly, mention was not made of World War II, the Jewish persecution, gas chambers, how evil and cruel the Germans were - (are?) etc. This week-long anti-German, anti-Hitler and Nazi-phobic hate session brought home the message that most of our writers are uncritical believers in the Jewish-Nazi Holocaust story, in particular the homicidal gas chamber allegations. It is clear that the current politically correct view espoused by our literary elite is founded on the Holocaust dogma, tinged by extreme feminism, a morbid deference to Aboriginal landrights issues and shrouded in pornographic writings sold to a gullible public as erotic literature. I wanted to rise above basic, perpetual puberty blues - and found philosopher and biographer Ray Monk telling his audience that philosopher Ludwig Wittgenstein spent his life-time questing 'for the ethically decent life'. I challenged this on the grounds of the now famous Wittgenstein-Popper clash at Cambridge which clearly reveals how Wittgenstein rejected the moral dimension.

On Saturday, 28 February, I attended *The Architect's Walk* a play which, technically in all aspects, was an excellent production. It was about Albert Speer and Rudolf Hess in Spandau Prison, based on Speer's prison diaries and Gitta Sereny's biographical work: *Albert Speer: His Battle With Truth*. Unfortunately playwright Daniel Keene fudges the issue by assuming that Speer knew about the existence of the homicidal gas chambers - the gas chambers that we now know never existed. I had on 22 August 1976 visited Albert Speer at Heidelberg and specifically asked him about the gassings. He did not know anything about it - and this from the Armaments Minister of the Third Reich! Since then, however, the Holocaust dogma has tightened its noose around world public opinion and anyone who does not subscribe to the dogma that European Jews were systematically exterminated in homicidal gas chambers, is declared a heretic, a hater, an antisemite, etc. I know from my own visit to Auschwitz that the premise on which Keene rests his play is false. Thank God it is still not a crime in Australia to create works of art that rest on a false premise! Likewise I would not like to see legal moves to enshrine at law false premises as historical facts, then pursue those who disagree with these false premises and criminalise their endeavours to bring forth into public prominence some historical facts.

On the Tuesday morning historian, Professor Norman Davies, author of a tome, *Europe, A History*, made it possible for me to raise the gas chamber issue. In his book Davies expressed surprise at how the Allies accepted the four million Auschwitz death figure given to them by the Soviets at the Nuremberg war crimes trials. During question time I approached the microphone and offered Professor Davies a thousand dollars cash if he could 'show me or draw me the Auschwitz homicidal gas chamber'. Although the good professor ignored my challenge, a number of people came to me afterwards, including an Auschwitz survivor, who wanted to know more about my motives for having made the Faurisson offer in Adelaide. 'For the sake of historical truth' was my standard reply. It is a good sign that the audience did not become vicious towards me as would still have been the case four years ago, and this means that revisionism has made progress, though this lack of opposition could also indicate a general indifference towards the topic.

On Thursday evening Professor Davies gave a lecture at the University of Adelaide and I was, together with Associate David Brockschmidt, ready to wave my $1,000 about again. Unfortunately, perhaps because I was recognised by Davies, he did not have a question time at the end of his lecture and instead opted to meet individuals privately afterwards. What a disappointment. Davies has a problem with history. He considers history to be mere story-telling: 'One thing that is disappearing in history is this pretence that the author is telling you a scientific fact. History has its limitations and the full story will never be told - the storyteller always influences the tale' (*The Advertiser*, 24 March 1998). Although this is a good definition of historical revisionism one still rests the story on physical historical facts and not on mythology. There is, after all, such a thing as objective reality - though we now have individuals who are running around universities proclaiming that there is no objective reality, that everything is interpretation. US president, Bill Clinton, is a person who lives in the present only - and hence a moral framework of values is for him irrelevant because he operates on an animalistic subjective level where objective reality does not exist. Just do your thing!

On Tuesday, 17 March reporter Christopher Niesche, of *The Australian's* Brisbane office, rang me concerning what appeared to be a stale story. The next day, when his article appeared in the paper, I informed TAFE's Open Learning director Rod Arthur we do not condone such action. I also attempted to establish contact with the Executive director of the B'nai B'rith Anti-Defamation

Commission in Melbourne, Danny Ben-Moshe, who had expressed his concerns at hearing that revisionist material was sent to schools. I was ready to inform him that if the Holocaust is taught in schools and universities, then let's stop this German/Nazi/Hitler phobia and worry about the historical facts - see page 3. On 19 March I was interviewed by SBS Radio's Caroline Davey for the 5 pm *World View* news program, broadcast on 24 March 1998 - see below. On 30 March Jeremy Jones appeared on our local ABC Radio 5AN during Richard Margetson's morning program - see page 4.

Also on 17 March, David Brockschmidt and I visited the University of Adelaide's Arts Faculty to register for a lecture series on 'The Holocaust' by historian Dr David Hart. Most university academics have opened their lectures to the public, and for a fee of about $60 one may sit in on such lectures. The Arts office secretary informed us that unfortunately Dr Hart has not opened his Holocaust course to the general public. Upon asking why not, the lady referred us to Dr Hart who had just entered the office. I introduced myself to Dr Hart and asked why he could not make an exception in our case, to which he replied: 'You have a reputation for being disruptive'. Well, I need say no more about this incident because David Brockschmidt has put pen to paper and produced this gem:

The dead-heart of the History Department at the University of Adelaide

David Brockschmidt

Dr David Hart, lecturer in history has no heart for revisionist historian scholars. Dressed more like a handyman but not as fit as one, Dr Heartless stands in front of Holocaust revisionist scholar, Dr F Toben, director of Adelaide Institute and myself. Hart does not radiate any authority or respect as may be expected of a university professor. After Dr Toben introduced himself and asked him whether the public could participate, the answer was a firm 'No,' because 'You have a reputation for being disruptive'.

He made it clear that Dr Peter Monteath specially requested that no members of the public could attend this course, and to our surprise he also said, even if it would be a public course we would not be allowed to ask any questions during lecture time. So much for freedom of research and freedom of speech at the University of Adelaide.

Here we have another secret, sacred 'soap and lampshade' course from which the public is excluded. These courses also called **Holocaust Studies** have been an absolute runner at the universities

of the western world for the last 30 years. It's Swindler's List over and over again, the never-ending soapy for the true believer.

Dr Hart just departed and left us standing there like two schoolboys, excusing himself that he had a class to attend to.

The impression we are left with of our brief conversation with Dr Hart is that 'there is no way we'll let you bloody revisionists into our system working with only facts and figures. - and asking questions for which we have no answer. Who the hell do you think you are? We are in charge and we have the power to say 'No!'. We will say 'no' to you forever without giving you a satisfactory reason because we really have none'.

So we trooped off to see Dr Peter Monteath. To my surprise when I saw him standing in the doorway of his office, I recognised Peter from five years ago having had long and frank discussions about historical revisionism. I remember then that he told me that David Irving is a very intelligent man, a competent historian especially of German military history between 1933-45.

Today Peter is only a shadow of himself. The spark in his eyes is gone, his body language and voice is weak. Great sadness overcame me - just seeing him in that state now. Broken and destroyed by the terror of political correctness in the form of the Holocaust dogma. He knows very well that the revisionist genie is out of the bottle and no soap and lampshade horror story can put it back in.

I had informed him then, already five years ago, that historical truth will break through - and their version of history will not stand up to the facts and figures revisionist historians have presented to the world. You can see it, feel it while walking around the university grounds that these lecturers and professors and politically correct bureaucrats are on their way out. The so-called court historians of today, who find only in the archives what they're allowed to find, have had their day in the sun.

I don't think Peter would call David Irving an intelligent and competent historian of the German military today, certainly not after the immigration troika hunt, during which Bolkus, and Ruddock created the 'bad character' clause for David Irving in order to keep him out of Australia. They fear this man because if you have to live a lifetime with lies, the truth is frightening indeed.

Historical education at the University of Adelaide is in a sad state of affairs. Just looking at this so-called intellectual elite brings tears into my eyes. I did feel sorry for the students who have to okay the political game to please these politically correct and burnt-out lefties of the 1968 generation. They remind me of a bunch of living corpses who feel sorry for themselves; no energy and spark left in order to kick-start the students' brains. These old ho-ho Ho-Che-Minh, Maozedong brigade has run out of steam. Their dream has turned into a nightmare; crawling off into the sunset of retirement with a big superannuation packet in their pockets. Is there any hope for us?

Dr Hart's Internet site can be reached at: http://arts.adelaide.edu.au/person/Dhart/Holocaust, and I invite readers to judge for themselves the expected academic rigour of his course as outlined in the material on his site.

PS: We have heard a rumour that Dr Hart has organised a debate on the Holocaust. Justice Michael David, QC - who represented Australia's first war crimes defendant, Ivan Polyukhovik, now deceased - is to state the case that 'the Holocaust happened'. Let's hope the concept 'holocaust' will be defined during the debate.

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The screening of National 9's *Nightline* interview with Fredrick Toben on Thursday, 12 March 1998

Intro: From outer space to cyberspace and the growing debate what's available on the Internet. The world-wide computer link has attracted many unsavoury characters - from porn peddlers to bomb builders. So, should it be censored or should it remain a sanctuary for truly free speech?

Mark Barlin: Every day more Australians are taking that first plunge in surfing the net. It is a vast and growing sea of information, but splash around long enough and you're bound to come across some very murky water indeed - so-called hate-sites, the home pages of racists and Nazis and anarchists and countless other groups. At best the sites are outlets for unconventional views, at worst dangerous bile.

America's Simon Wiesenthal Centre estimates last year alone there was a tripling of hate-sites. An organisation called Hate-

Watch has been set up to monitor them. Given the global nature of the net their problem is ours, too.

Angus Kidman (*Australian Personal Computer*): It's very, very difficult or impossible to actually say. On the national level we think this kind of content is unacceptable and to block it off from coming to Australia.

MB: Of course hate-sites aren't just created overseas.

Jeremy Jones (Executive Council of Australian Jews): In Australia we've found that virtually every main racist organisation and a lot of small individual groups and individuals themselves have their own hate-site on the web. It's the most common way now of putting your message out to the general public.

AK: These groups have flourished for many, many years without the benefits of the net. So clearly, if people are of this mind, I'm not convinced that the net in itself is, you know, responsible for letting them spread their message.

BM: There is no doubt though it amplifies the message. Time was when someone had an axe to grind or a radical barrow to push, they'd stand up in the park and have their say. Their reach was only limited by the loudness of their voice. Today those same characters can whisper on the Internet and be heard right around the world. Our lawmakers are struggling to keep up with the net's development. Unlike America, free speech is not the overriding consideration on where and how we draw the line.

Kevin O'Rourke (Council for Civil Liberties): Freedom of speech is very important to any community but it's not an absolute. You can't defame people, you can't shout fire in a crowded place, and so far as hate-sites are concerned you can't advocate religious or racial hatred with a view to inciting violence or discrimination.

MB: The Executive Council of Australian Jews is testing the legal waters with a complaint to the Human Rights Commission over this site. They contend its discussion of the Holocaust breaches racial vilification laws. The site is run by an organisation called the Adelaide Institute.

Fredrick Toben (Director, Adelaide Institute): Our main aim is to illuminate aspects of history that historians are neglecting. There is no evidence to prove that the gas chambers existed.

MB: Dr Fredrick Toben produces much of the material published by the Adelaide Institute. He says the Internet has become an invaluable tool.

FT: The Internet brings us together. A lot of like-minded persons come together and share this information.

MB: Dr Toben initially defended the Human Rights Commission action, calling as a witness for his defence, among others, controversial British historian, David Irving. Now, though, the Institute has withdrawn from the on-going hearings saying it all amounts to censorship.

FT: Jeremy Jones, by using the Racial Hatred Act, wants to say: 'This topic is not up for discussion'.

JJ: If you're a survivor of the Nazi Holocaust, you lost family in the Nazi Holocaust, and hear something like this, it goes right to the heart. It causes immense pain because you're being doubly persecuted. Not only did you go through the suffering of losing family, but now you're being told you're a liar.
MB: Is this a hate-site?

FT: Oh, usually the ones who label you like that - they themselves are the haters.

MB: The Human Rights Commission is yet to formally hear the case, its decision keenly awaited as we ponder the direction the information superhighway is taking us.
Mark Barlin, for *Nightline*.

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Fredrick Toben comments: Mr Barlin is a professional who knows how to treat a subject with objectivity. He even provided us with a copy of all the material filmed.

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TAFE fury at links to racism
Christopher Niesche, *The Australian*, 18 March 1998

QUEENSLAND TAFE is to investigate the use of official stationery to mail anti-Semitic material denying the occurrence of the Holocaust to German schools in Victoria.

TAFE's Open Learning director Rod Arthur said yesterday his department had no connection with the material and was concerned people might think Open Learning was associated with it.

'I am concerned that there could be that sort of perception and linkage,' Mr Arthur said. 'I will be asking (department) officers if there's anything we can do.' He said there was no indication the anti-Semitic propaganda was sent by a current or former TAFE staff member.

The material was sent to at least two German schools in Melbourne late last year in Queensland Distance Education College envelopes, which Open Learning no longer uses since the department's change of name. One teacher, who received the material at Melbourne's German Saturday School and asked not to be named, said he was 'appalled'. 'I was particularly incensed to see this kind of material was targeted at young people in the school,' he said. 'Whoever sent the material from Queensland knew exactly what they were doing.'

The envelope contained material from the Adelaide Institute stating: 'Jews are not always the victims in history, but also murderers.' Only 'a couple of hundred thousand Jews and other Communists' were executed and most 'were killed quite humanely', it reads. In another brochure, a US designer of 'execution equipment' wrote of having explored concentration camps in Poland and concluded Jews were not executed there. Another advertises a book titled *The Hoax of the Twentieth Century* – the case against the presumed extermination of European Jews.

Executive director of the B'nai B'rith Anti-Defamation Commission, Danny Ben-Moshe, said it was impossible to know how many schools had received the material because most people's reaction would be to put it straight in the rubbish bin.

Mr Ben-Moshe said seeing the material distributed to German schools was 'very disconcerting' and a 'grave and serious development'.

'Trying to disseminate Holocaust revisionist material to the classrooms is obviously a concerted, thought-out attempt by a believer in Holocaust denial to instil those ideas in the classroom,' he said. 'Someone who's unfamiliar with it may put it into a classroom.'

Adelaide Institute director, Frederick Toben, said he did not know who had been sending the material. 'These are individuals acting on their own behalf and how can you stop them if you don't know who they are?' he said. While he said he could not condone the use of official stationery to send the material, he would not condemn the sending of the material to the German schools.

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Re: *The Australian's* TAFE fury at links to racism
Adelaide Institute Media Release, 20 March 1998

The director of Adelaide Institute, Dr Fredrick Toben, said that as the material facts of this story are over three months old, it may be assumed that Adelaide Institute's exposure on National 9's *Nightline* on 12 March 1998 had something to do with this story emerging at this point. 'The editorial staff at *The Australian* - David Armstrong, Campbell Reid, et al, have refused to talk to me about my protest that the material on Adelaide Institute's website is 'racist' and 'anti-Semitic',' he said.

Dr Toben advises that he has contacted the director of Queensland's TAFE Open Learning, Mr Rod Arthur, to assure him that Adelaide Institute condemns the illegal act of unauthorised use of another organisation's envelopes.

'I also attempted to contact Mr Danny Ben-Moshe, of the B'nai B'rith, to voice my objections to his claim that Holocaust revisionist material is somehow not worthy of being placed in schools,' Dr Toben said. 'Courses on the Holocaust are taught in Australian schools and students have a right to be told the truth about the alleged homicidal gas chamber fraud.' Dr Toben said. 'I find it odd that Mr Ben-Moshe has coined the term 'believer in Holocaust denial' . We do not deny the Holocaust nor do we want to believe in such things either. We want to stop believing in the Holocaust and get to the factual historical basis on which it allegedly rests.

We want to know the factual truths about this historical event and we want to stop believing in just words. The long-standing challenge of French revisionist, Professor Robert Faurisson, is still open: 'Show me or draw me a homicidal gas chamber'. Why doesn't Mr Ben-Moshe accept this challenge? What has he to fear?' Dr Toben said. 'I can only guess that Mr Ben-Moshe knows about this fraud and is not letting on.' Dr Toben said that his enemy is now engaged in a smear campaign against Adelaide Institute and that he would inform the Federal Police about this matter.

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SBS National Network *World View* news program presenter Caroline Davey interviews Fredrick Toben, 24 March 1998

Caroline Davey: SBS World View across the nation. Next a mystery involving a tale of three cities. A revisionist historian in Adelaide suspects the anonymous dissemination of material from his research organisation's website via Brisbane to Melbourne schools is part of a smear campaign. The group called the Adelaide Institute challenges what it calls 'a billion dollar holocaust industry' though it denies strongly it's either racist or anti-Semitic. In the name of free speech it's re-writing aspects of widely accepted Holocaust history on its internet homepage. Copies of this material have been sent on outdated stationery from the Queensland Institute of Tafe to at least two Saturday morning language schools in Melbourne. To begin the story here is a former German language consultant from a Saturday morning school in Melbourne who prefers to remain anonymous.

Anonymous German Language Consultant: It was posted from Brisbane and that is what aroused my curiosity apart from being absolutely incensed about our school being sent this type of material in the envelope was described as coming from an organisation called the Adelaide Institute and it contained material which purports to supply scientific proof that the Holocaust never happened and that if Jews were put to death, then it was in very small quantities.

CD: But director of the Adelaide Institute, Dr Fredrick Toben, defends the revisionist history it publishes on the website claiming the right of free speech in an academic pursuit of truth.

Fredrick Toben: The people who are saying that mass gassings took place at Auschwitz make terrible allegations against the German people because they're saying that the Germans planned, constructed and used gas chambers at Auschwitz. According to my research this is technically impossible, and there are books out which indicate that the gas chamber shown to tourists for the past 40 years, that this is a fabrication. In fact, David Irving made that statement in 1990 in Germany and was convicted because the German judiciary has gone mad. You get punished for telling the truth!

CD: On what basis - though you say your own research, but what sort of technical qualifications do you have?

FT: You don't need any technical qualifications when you read the story about the gas chamber at Auschwitz. They tell you that there

is a room which was a mortuary, was converted into a gas chamber and, they say, there were four holes in the ceiling and into this Zyklon-B was poured. Now, when you look at the alleged gas chamber at Birkenau (Auschwitz-Birkenau) the four holes are not there. So the story has to be a fabrication.

CD: What if they were covered up?

FT: Well, we had a look. I went inside the so-called alleged gas chamber and we couldn't find the holes. There are two crudely cut holes through the roof but you'd never pass then off as gas chamber holes.

CD: How long would you have had this kind of information on the net that was sent in a package from the Brisbane TAFE to the couple of German language schools in Melbourne?

FT: We've had material about this topic since 1996 - that's when we came online.

CD: So, how did the material come to be sent? Former German language Saturday school consultant again.

AGLC: It has come from Brisbane. It was, the postmark said Northgate Mail Centre, Queensland and the sender was Queensland Distance Education College which is or was part of the Department of Employment, Vocational Education and Training but a GPO address in Brisbane in an envelope which said On Her Majesty's Service. So I wrote to the dean of the Queensland Distance Education College late in October asking for the name of the person who sent the material because the envelope was hand-written. I did not receive a reply. A month later I rang the Department of Employment, Vocational Education and Training, in Brisbane and asked for the name of the head of the department and I was given the name of its general manager. So I wrote to this person and included a copy of my earlier letter and asked this person's help in identifying whoever sent the material. I did not receive an answer then, so I sent a further communication which was a telefax message to the same managerial person reminding him that I had sent requests earlier which had not been answered. In reply to that, this was early December, in reply to that I received a fax the next day which very briefly told me that the department had been unable to locate the person who wrote on the envelope and that they were unable to assist with my request.

CD: On contacting the relevant minister's office in Brisbane I was told the envelope used bore departmental logos more than eight years old and there was no evidence any of the superseded stationery passed through the Open Learning Institute's mail despatch centre. Senior media adviser for the training minister, Lee Crombie, goes on to say in late October the Institute received two letters from Victoria from different people alerting the institute to the use of the envelopes and that records show that responses were processed on the 6th and 10th of November.

Dr Fredrick Toben once again. This material which you say is freely available on the web, why do you think it was sent from Brisbane?

FT: That I don't know. I did speak to the TAFE's Open Learning director, Rod Arthur, indicating to him that we certainly would not condone anyone taking the material off the website and then putting it in his envelopes and sending it off.

CD: Right. So you're fairly surprised, I guess, as other people would be?

FT: Absolutely, and I don't know, I know there are people who access the website and then get a print-out and then send the material elsewhere.

CD: What does the Adelaide Institute represent? To me it sounds like an educational institution, is that right?

FT: Well, we look at historical topics that the ordinary so-called court historians don't touch, and we also specifically focus on the alleged Jewish-Nazi Holocaust because the stories told to students in schools and at university is not accurate. We go so far as to say there are massive distortions, and they are neglecting a whole stream of historical revisionism that has dispelled many of the conventional stories that we still believed in. For example, the lamp shades made of human skin; or soap. These stories are fabrications, they're lies, they're war-time propaganda, and we are now at the stage where we say that this gas chamber at Auschwitz is the same, it's a propaganda story.

CD: Are you a little bit suspicious as to somebody's motive for printing off, downloading your information and sending it to schools?

FT: Oh, look, there are people who do all sorts of things if they feel strongly enough about disseminating the truth. You have religious

people who go door-knocking, others go mail or letter boxing. I mean, this is part of our 'free flow of information society', that there are people who feel strongly about something and they'll do all they can to spread the word, I mean we've got groups like the B'nai B'rith Anti Defamation Commission - they're pushing a certain line concerning the Holocaust which we would disagree with. We take it as our right as part of this principle of free speech, that we have just as much right to push our line and our story, how we see the events that unfolded at the end of the second world war, in particular at Auschwitz.

CD: The B'nai B'rith Anti-Defamation Commission was asked by the German language consultant to pick up where he had left off and to make its own investigations. Danny Ben-Moshe is its executive director.

Danny Ben-Moshe: We are rather disappointed that the department in Queensland did not respond to this in a more expeditious manner and now that this issue has come to the public attention, we're certainly going to make sure that the department investigation is thorough, widespread and we'll also be contacting other departments of education across Australia because this is one we know about. Who knows whether there are others - we're not because we'll certainly make a concentrated attempt to make sure this is the last one of this kind to arise.

CD: Well, the Queensland training minister's office spokesperson says that an internal investigation at the time did not reveal the involvement of Open Learning Institute's staff and found no outdated envelopes were held at the Open Learning Institute and that police were notified and that a request for the matter to be investigated was lodged and that police have not advised the Institute of any developments.

DB-M: Well, I mean they're questions the very issue which we need to get the answers for. We will certainly be pushing to make sure that police investigation is conducted, to make sure that all investigations are conducted and if disciplinary action needs to be taken at any level we should like to see that it be done and seen to be done.

CD: Dr Fredrick Toben from the Adelaide Institute was claiming that students are given Holocaust information as historical truth which they dispute. In the interest of freedom of speech should children be exposed to all different theories?

DB-M: Well, sure, I mean, look, you can say whatever you like. You can say, would you get in a classroom on science and geography, people today saying the earth is flat? Would you get people saying

that the sky is pink rather than blue. Of course you have free speech. Of course you have discussions. That's what history and that's what academia is all about. But you don't exploit that for a political agenda, to distort it, to pursue a pernicious, racist claim which in our view, the view of the B'nai B'rith Antidefamation Commission, is what Holocaust deniers are about. Oh, yes, six million lives, individual lives of people that would be the populations of Melbourne and Sydney, including a million children … which probably could take every kid in every primary school, kindergarten and secondary school in Melbourne and Sydney - just disappear …and he goes off in a room and decides, you know what, it didn't happen. That is not history, that is not research, that is not academia, we'll never accept it as such.

CD: It's interesting that at the end of the day, that aside of the history of truth and so forth, but at the end of the day we still aren't any the wiser as to who sent the information of the Adelaide Institute from the Queensland campus of the TAFE institute.

DB-M: You're quite right but at the same time what it has highlighted is the fact that when organisations like the Institute (TAFE) do distribute the sorts of material that they do, it may have an effect of reaching a wider audience which is why we feel on a separate level, and these are often issues which we have to address in a broader sense; problems of Internet distribution of Holocaust denial has to be confronted so that where we may not have the answers here, and we'll push for them, we should make sure questions don't arise in the future where we need to find those answers.

CD: Danny Ben-Moshe from the Jewish B'nai B'rith Anti-Defamation Commission, and before that Dr Fredrick Toben the head of the Adelaide Institute, and a former German Language consultant in Melbourne.

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Response to the TV program: Clear evidence of Hitler/Nazi/German Phobia

From jobrent@magna.com.au
Date: Sat, 14 Mar 1998 23:44:40 +1100 To: fredadin@adam.com.au
Subject: Nightline and your comments.
Cc: jamie@voyager.net

[*An exchange between Joanne Ellem & Fredrick Toben*]

Joanne Ellem: I have been thinking about your appearance on *Nightline* and the comments that you made on that broadcast for the past few hours. I now find myself in a position where I felt that it is absolutely necessary for me to write to you. My opinions will probably hold no weight or bearing with you, but I must write. I am sure that you and David Irving have much to talk about, as you seem to hold very similar views. I am very interested to see that you didn't address Mr Irving by his adopted honorific title 'Dr' which has been found to be fraudulently used. I saw on the report that you, yourself used the same honorific. I am hoping that you are using this title because it was earned honestly and not just assumed. If this is the case, I am afraid that it makes you about as believable as your English colleague.

Fredrick Toben: You are wrong here. Irving was given the 'Dr' title by *The Australian* - he frowns on such decorations. He has never made use of such - it is a smear tactic used against him. Yes, I did earn mine. Have you earned anything like that?

JE: I have been reading records on the web of your views and correspondence that you have had with certain people, and to be honest I am absolutely flabbergasted at the constant insistence by yourself as to the uproved nature of the Holocaust. Amazing claims, when there is a wealth of information which proves you wrong. I suppose it is extremely easy for you to discount survivor accounts, as you have an extremely outdated and archaic and somewhat clichéd opinion about Jews. So accounts from people you do not recognise as people are not going to be viable to you. Funny, as the Jews were not alone in this mass murder, thousands of Gypsies died in the camps, 1 in 5 Poles lost their lives, not to mention vast amounts of Russians, Jehovah's Witnesses, Communists, dissidents and brave people of conscience.

FT: Please understand we are not denying the Holocaust because we would firstly have to define what we mean by that all-embracing concept. We focus on the homicidal gas chamber story - and to date there is just no proof of them having existed at Auschwitz. Just take a look yourself - with a minimum of intelligence you will realize that the story we are told is technically impossible.

JE: What really astounds me is that you seem to disregard the records that have been left by the Nazis themselves, meticulous record keepers. From the spelling of your name, I can only assume that you are of German heritage and therefore may be able to read

German. If so, then I am sure that there are many offices in Germany which hold these files who would gladly show them to you for reading. Contact the BBC in London (maybe Mr Irving can help you there), their series *Nazi's, a Warning from History* quotes many written file sources as well as eyewitness accounts from all sources. The film evidence alone taken by liberators of the camps tells a completely different story to the rather deluded point that you are taking. Photographic evidence taken by the Nazis themselves during 1939-45 also paints a picture of a very active extermination programme.

FT: That's right - and there is no proof of a gas chamber having existed. You will notice that those who claim they existed always reach a point in their story where you need to believe - and if you don't they get emotional and abusive so that your critical faculty remains dormant.

JE: Walter Frentz, Luftwaffe camera man and colleague of Leni Riefenstahl, took film footage of camps. There has been a documentary on his work during World War II that I am sure the ABC would be willing to show you.
FT: So what? Pictures of camps - I want the gas chamber details - and no-one is giving them to me, not even Jamie, and Deborah Lipstadt. Have you not read van Pelt/Dwork's book: *Auschwitz From 1270 To The Present* wherein the alleged gas chamber in Krema I has been 'decommissioned'. Answer this please.

JE: As I said before, I am amazed at the stance you have taken. Not only do I find it abhorrent, I also find it not based in any form of fact. I am interested in history, I read, I ask questions and I look at facts. And there are so many facts which, I am afraid, pretending that aren't there or aren't real on your part, doesn't make the depth of the destruction or the loss of life any less real. It degrades the deaths of all those people, and I will not stand quiet.

FT: Your amazement is your problem not mine. Don't pull the emotional card about degrading deaths - how can you assume I do not honour the dead?

This card is used to block open enquiry - Jones does this by peddling hurt. This will not grip any longer because we know that lies have been told about Auschwitz. Are you courageous enough to open your mind?

JE: I am not Jewish. My heritage is firmly placed in Celtic soil, Ireland, Scotland and Wales. But I will not happily accept lies. The

Nazis were known for their lies, and it disturbs profoundly that their lies can still surface now.

FT: It doesn't matter to me what background you have. My tradition is the philosophical enquiry –

JE: If your family suffered during the war, I am sure that must have been difficult. But at least they survived, and were not persecuted because of their religious beliefs. If you have a member or members of your family that were in the Nazi party, I suppose that this would be some sort of reason why you would hold the unsubstantiated views that you hold. But history shows us in graphic detail what the National Socialist Party of Germany stood for and I am afraid records show it to be a a monstrous machine that plunged the world into war and encouraged and supported a regime that not only bought about the downfall of Germany (again) but also saw 8 million innocent people lose their lives for no reason other than a notion of racial inferiority. The countless written reports on the Führer show him to be a man insanely driven, surrounded by a circle of uneducated brutes and political opportunists.

FT: Your Hitler and Nazi phobia prevents you from looking at the issue objectively but perhaps you will mature and be able to objectively discuss this in more detail. Our issue is simple: Show me or draw me a homicidal gas chamber! Hasn't been done to date!

JE: You must have your reasons for living in the past, but it is a dark ignorant past.

FT: That's your opinion because I believe - no, I know - that we have exposed a lie that has terrified people into looking at life afresh - the ones who continue to believe in the gas chambers have never risen above the emotional level of hurt feelings. That's a sad state of intellectual integrity.

JE: If you have studied or looked at human anatomy, I think that you would also see that internally we are all the same, regardless of our racial backgrounds. Racial inferiority is now just a catch cry of the uneducated and ill-informed.

FT: I don't disagree but tell that to some of our religious fundamentalists!

JE: I recently met a survivor of Mauthausen concentration camp, maybe you should talk to some survivors. If you are an historian and if you welcome the debate you were talking about on *Nightline*,

then I challenge you to go and look in the faces of some of those people who survived, hear their accounts and then look them straight in the eye and tell them that they didn't loose all their families, that they are all lying. I challenge you.

FT: We don't deny that such suffering occurred - but no 'bleeding heart matter' when it gets to the gas chamber allegation because this allegation claims that Germans 1. planned, 2. constructed and 3. used huge chemical slaughterhouses to exterminate European Hebrews. There must be a right for all interested persons to discuss the truth of these allegations. If not, why not? To date this topic is taboo. Why?

JE: The Nazis would have loved you, there nothing more chilling or disturbing than a so-called intelligent man backing up primitive and ignorant theory.

FT: More Nazi phobia coming from you.

JE: I love my country, but I can also look at my fellow man and say that I love them as well. I cannot forget and will not forget the mass horror that occurred during WW II or the injustice that was levied on the Jewish people of Europe, the innocent Jewish people of Europe. I am one voice, 53 years later, who wants to speak for them. I am Australian, I am 30, I am a woman, and you Mr Toben, are wrong.

FT: Perhaps you can open yourself to this gas chamber issue because I do not deny that millions of people suffered but the Jewish people have no monopoly over suffering. We must attain some balance on this matter. If I am wrong, then tell me what is wrong about my views on the gas chambers. I do not want to believe in this 'historical fact' anymore - I want to know.

JE: In the memory of the 6 million Jewish men, women and children who died at the hands of their European countrymen during 1939-1945.

FT: You are wrong about the six million figure because that should have been reduced when they reduced the death figures at Auschwitz in 1990 from 4 million to one and a half million. Elementary arithmetic! Thank you for taking the trouble to respond to this matter.

At 16:34 16/03/98 +1100
JE: I have just read your email. Yes, you were rational ... and it seems that you enjoy discussing this topic.

FT: Greetings, I am always amazed how today's students take everything literally and thus lose the sense of working with an enriched language…from literal language use we therefore move to litigation - and our society is fast becoming a litigious society because everybody wants to be a victim or feel like a victim. The Holocaust industry has this developed to a high degree - so much so that I am labelled by you a fascist just because I am sceptical about the homicidal gas chambers claim.

I am not a hedonist who is out to maximize my good feelings. I attempt to understand because I hear so much nonsense about all sorts of topics. Surely an open mind is the hallmark of a civilized person. Add tolerance as a value, then we have an open discussion about what bothers us.

JE: I have only one comment to make. You are a-believing-what-you-see-kind-of-man -yes? On Thursday night on the ABC, *Nazis, a Warning from History* had footage of the Germans carrying out experiments using carbon monoxide in a chamber. This footage was taken by Nazi camera men as a record of their work.. It was taken in Auschwitz early on in the war before Heydrich put the final solution into full swing. I have seen footage of Nazi officers dropping gas canisters into the chambers at Auschwitz as well as other film records as well.

FT: I am rather wary about this gassing experiment because the delousing programs demanded such - and a twisted interpretation on a normal process has brought us the alleged homicidal gas chamber. Show me or draw me a gas chamber? Just hasn't been done. Why not, my dear lady? Perhaps you can achieve this - I will then publish your discovery because you would make world history were you to succeed in this matter.

JE: IT IS ALL ON FILM...so go ahead, keep your blinkers on; and as for the smear campaign on Irving, bravo, more lies, he actually referred to himself by that title in England BEFORE he came here.

FT: Your blinker is the film world - you actually believe what you see - without a little bit of a nagging doubt that this could be a product of war propaganda?

JE: And yes, I am in my final year of University, and maybe eventually I will get my Ph.D, but at least I won't be using my hard won and paid for education to make myself a tool of an extremely questionable political faction.

FT: The final intellectual adventure of the 20th Century is nothing to do with a political ideology. We are upholding the time-honoured intellectual virtue of objectivity and disinterested enquiry within a community of scholars who have the courage to think independently about taboo topics.

You fail to even raise a doubt about the gassing story because the brainwashing has been going on for a long time. Just conduct an experiment among your fellow students and see what they say to you if you 'doubt the existence of the gas chambers'. You will feel the pressure because you will be shunned for not being a believer!

No, my lady, you are a long way yet from the point where you are thinking independently rather than derivatively. It is a lonely journey but how rewarding it is to discover the freedom of thought in its truest meaning. I could simply close my mind and take on board the conventional view about the Holocaust and the gas chambers - and then give my energy to a foreign cause and fight for that. After all, we all want to fight for something - and you have found your cause. Yet, I detect that you do have the potential to become a free thinking woman who fearlessly lets her mind go and stops believing what others have told her in books. After all, proof of any gassings to date consists of words - words - words.

There just is no physical proof: no plan, no order, no budget, no murder weapon, no body-autopsy. Do you wish to tell me that a program of extermination could have proceeded without such prerequisites? You must still believe in angels - which I do on rare occasions.

JE: Enjoy your fascism

FT: Again enjoy - but I must not take you literally because I would then slot or label you a hedonist - and surely life consists of more than just having a good time and feeling either hurt or happy.

Kind regards and sincerely yours, Fredrick Toben.

Media Release sent to JE on 20 March 1998. This is her response:
At 18:44 20/03/98 +1100
JE: Evil man, no deaths, no matter how many there are, are 'okay' if done 'humanely'. Remove me from your mailing list or I will take action.

FT: Are you calling me an 'evil man'? Are you saying I am saying 'no deaths, no matter how many there are, are 'okay' if done 'humanely''? Are you asking me to take you off my mailing list or are you ordering me? A little 'please' would help you become a little civilized. It is obvious to me that your mind is either closed or operating at an infantile, emotional level at which an open debate is impossible. I shall incorporate our correspondence in either our April or May newsletter. It will serve to illustrate the problem faced by those who dare to search for truth in history. Farewell. Fredrick Toben Adelaide Institute.

At 18:18 21/03/98 +1100
JE: If you place anything that I have written in anything that is published by your so called Institute, I will take legal action. I am keeping a copy of this email, as it states that you have NO permission to reprint anything from me about me or with any of my details etc by your racist group and if you persist then you will suffer the consequences. There is nothing in the constitution of this country that says I have to be 'nice' or say 'please' to racists, extremists or those holding opposing extremist views. And any effort to integrate me into this group is defamation of character and a public slur which I will meet in the courts.

FT: My dear correspondent. You have already defamed me by labelling me a racist. This needs to be tested in court. As you know, email correspondence is a public activity and that is why there are special programs which encrypt such messages. As you published your material beyond my email confines, I shall publish your deliberations in the form of a right of reply - which fulfils my right to the principle of free speech, or do you wish to deny me natural justice? Your threatening manner indicates to me that you fear free speech and that you lack good manners. Are good manners not the hallmark of a civilized person?

I welcome your legal challenge, any time, any place. And remember when you take legal action against me, work a little on the Faurisson challenge: 'Show me or draw me a homicidal gas chamber!' Perhaps you will be able to fulfil the challenge - but I doubt it because that would mean that you could also provide me with a drawing of a square circle or a round square. Good luck with your legal action against me - and most sincerely, Fredrick Toben, Adelaide Institute.

At 17:51 22/03/98 +1100:
JE: Stupid, stupid man. I take it you have never visited any camps, if you had, then there is all the proof there. As for maps, the

Holocaust museum in Sydney has more maps and camp maps to more than prove you wrong. And as for giving time in court to spout your nonsense, I am not going to give you the satisfaction of mouthing off in front of an audience. Once a ranting Nazi, always a ranting Nazi. But an injunction will sure as hell put a stop to you printing my name or my details in your rag. I have already consulted the New South Wales Special Branch, and am just about to consult a lawyer, in fact right now.

FT: I am amazed at the tone of your communication. Did you not look up our website where I clearly state that I have been to Auschwitz. I wanted to find the alleged gas chamber but instead found that Krema I - which had been 'sold' as a homicidal gas chamber for almost 40 years - was in fact a fraud. So, my dear lady, get your facts right.

During my visit to the Jewish Museum in Sydney I did have a look at the Holocaust exhibition. Some of the material is plainly wrong - and nowhere does it show us the homicidal gas chamber of Auschwitz in photo or drawing form. Why not? Why can't I get a look at the murder weapon? Why are people offended when I ask them to draw or show me the murder weapon? Why are you getting emotional about this very issue and now wish to withdraw from a discussion you initiated? Is it because you know that this alleged murder weapon never existed - and I am the messenger of this news and thus you wish to silence me? Give me a break - why abuse me by labelling me? Should you not be mature enough to handle the tension that develops when differing points of view clash? That's the essence of an intellectual exchange. And, my dear lady, if you can prove to me that the homicidal gas chambers existed - and it is up to you to prove that which you claim existed because I cannot prove that which did not exist - then I shall publish this information in our newsletter and on the net. I don't care whether they existed or not - but I am going flat out to solve the matter. I am going after those people who claim that the Germans planned, built and used homicidal gas chambers at Auschwitz. To date no-one has offered me that proof. Perhaps you will be the one? I would welcome that - you will then be world famous. I wish you all the best in your endeavours of getting an injunction - you obviously do not like too much reality! You wish to have your say, then silence me. This is a very immature intellectual attitude. It is basically a subjective expression of your feelings and has nothing to do with any intellectual enterprise which rests on the establishing of objective reality, independent of what a person feels.

Again, good luck with your endeavours. I, too, am in contact with our Federal Police in Adelaide about your threats. What a way to go - where is our much-cherished freedom of speech and thought. Your attitude will make it a crime to hold a premise that is politically incorrect. Why do you hate life, my dear lady? Why do you wish to impose an intellectual dictatorship on me? Why am I not allowed to disagree with your views? Why do you have no regard for physical evidence? Why do you fear to hear the truth about the Auschwitz gas chamber allegations and label me a Nazi, etc.? Why?

Kindest regards, Fredrick Toben, Adelaide Institute.

At 23:52 23/3/98 +1100
JE: It seems Mr Toben, according to legal advice, that if you mention my name and publish it in areas that can be read by associates of mine and cause them to think ill of me or if what is written causes me any defamation in any way, that I have every legal ground to take libel action in a defamation case. So mention my name and publish on the net, which you have made plain that you will do, then I will have no choice but further take action. I am in no financial position for such, but I have every grounds and a clear cut case.

If you must for your own personal enjoyment and bizarre sense of victory publish what I have said, go ahead, but mention my name then it's a whole different ball game. Check with your lawyer. Like I said, I have caved in on my principles, but mention my name on the Internet, a forum that is used regularly by friends and colleagues. then I will have no choice.

Whilst I have made it clear to you how I feel about your views and your misguided politics, I have by no means shared this view with any other person with the exceptions of the first post which was forwarded to a relevant party. From that moment on I have kept this between yourself and myself.

I will admit freely that I get very upset by blatant lies and racism, I am very clear on defamation and not defaming anyone else that I come in to contact with. And strangely enough, that also includes you whilst I am resigned to the fact that you enjoy proving yourself right in the face of the truth I have no recourse in preventing you to use my words, but as I said, I have it on excellent legal authority from one of Sydney's top lawyers that once defamation takes place then a court will rule in my

favour. Abide by the laws of this country and I have no choice but to let you say what you will, regardless of whether or not I like it.

I am not keen on giving you any chance for you to have any more publicity to cause hurt to those who have already suffered enough. And quite frankly, your denial of the truth has lead me to decide to prove you wrong, which I will do, but then no amount of factual information will change your mind. So, it seems that you are not as open to research as you claim, I know from my own academic searches that the more you learn, the more your opinion changes, if you are willing to take on the changes and the elements you have learned.

So, now I am asking you nicely, to stop emailing me. I have said what I thought, but in closing, it is nice that you have visited those places that you think are the source for one of the greatest lies in modern history. I have one last thing to say: why do the so-called shower blocks at Auschwitz have self sealing doors and a small drop hole in the ceilings? (You undoubtedly have seen the footage of the SS officers dropping cyanide gas cylinders, if you haven't I will personally track down the source for you). And please, I don't want to hear the old de-lousing lie. That little question should be something that may ask you a question that you can't answer, and if you can...believe what you will.

FT: I would be pleased if you could provide me with this information.

JE: So now, I have been rational, I have been polite, and I am playing by the rules and laws that govern this country. I am exercising my rights, and in showing you some respect I expect the same in return.

Joanne Ellem, Humanitarian.

FT: Thank you, Fredrick Toben.

At 20:30 26/03/98 +1100:
JE: Will pass on details as they come to hand.

FT: Thanks - but bear in mind van Pelt's/Dwork's 'decommissioning' of Krema I - after this building had been 'sold' as a real homicidal gas chamber for over 40 years. Think

about it. And another thing - if you give me the proof that gas chambers existed (and it's for you to prove your assertions), then rest assured that I shall publish it.

Fredrick Toben

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German-hater Jeremy Jones fails to ambush and defame Fredrick Toben on Adelaide's ABC Radio 5AN, 30 March 1998

When Radio 5AN's morning presenter, Richard Margetson announced to his listeners that Jeremy Jones would appear on his program to talk about an Adelaide-based hate Internet website it was a call from an interstate supporter that alerted Toben to this happening. Toben's first call to the station at 8.20 am was fruitless, then his second call at 8.30 am had the producer of the program place Toben on hold ready to participate in the live discussion. Although Margetson claims to have researched the topic, he failed to contact Toben for the program thereby offending against the principle of natural justice. Had it not been for the interstate supporter's call, then Jeremy Jones would have been free to do what he loves best: persecuting Toben and the Adelaide Institute by talking about their work without giving them a right of reply. No wonder Jones never wanted a conciliation conference during the HREOC proceedings. He must know that any of his arguments about the gassing story can swiftly be demolished. Adelaide Institute's mind-liberating work continues to stand proud because it does not rest on a foundation of inaccuracies, exaggerations, deception and lies. As 'foreign minister' of Australia's Jewish community, Jones is well-connected to Israel's secret service, Mossad. Perhaps we can win them over to organise a public debate between Jones and Toben.

Richard Margetson: Adelaide has a new marketing authority which is promoting art and culture and heritage, life-style, wine, food - all those positive things that we know happen in Adelaide. But Adelaide has other people unofficially promoting the city in a very different way. It may surprise you to learn that in some cities Adelaide has a well established reputation as the home of racial bigotry, extremism, neo-Nazism and anti-Semitism. Joining me now is a former Adelaide resident now a Sydneysider, Jeremy Jones. Jeremy is the director of Community Affairs for the Australia, Israel and Jewish Affairs Council, and Jeremy a very good morning to you.

Jeremy Jones: Good morning Richard.

RM: Jeremy, am I exaggerating a little bit much when I say Adelaide does have a really strong reputation as the home of racial bigotry, neo-Nazism and that sort of thing?

JJ: It's an exaggeration in one and it's not in another. It's just we have to remember that when we think of foreign places we may think of only one little aspect and that's the one we're most recently heard, one that sticks in our memory. So, for instance, we may think of Oklahoma as the site of a terrorist bombing while of course Oklahoma city is a lot broader than that. You may think of India as a scene of a cricket test when obviously the culture is much more diverse. And the thing with Adelaide is over the years - first there were the trials of Nazi war criminals or alleged Nazi war criminals taking place in Adelaide. Then there was the situation of National Action's very public activities based in Adelaide. But much more recently in the international, the global scene of the Internet one name which constantly comes up on sites of people who are looking at the most offensive material aimed at Jewish people in particular around the world to a site which has Adelaide in its title, and for that reason people who haven't heard much of Adelaide who wouldn't know what a pleasant place it is and live in or visit only, have the image of a place which is the base of someone who would spread what they argue is hate propaganda.

RM: In researching the story we've come across this world web site that we're talking about. It's called the Adelaide Institute. What do you know of that organisation?

JJ: Well, I have to be careful in the sense in what I say in that the Adelaide Institute is an Internet site maintained by an Adelaide resident with the assistance, I would guess, of a few people in Adelaide, his friends or colleagues, and that site in May 1996 - an advertisement appeared in *The Australian* newspaper inviting people to come and visit the site which was promising them new insights into world history, I guess would be a reasonable summary, and within three or four weeks the various Jewish bodies around Australia were receiving quite a number of phone calls and electronic mail communication from people who'd gone to that site and were deeply offended and insulted because what they had found on that site wasn't anything that could be regarded of legitimate research. It was nothing which was academic, nothing which was scientific but a great amount of what you could regard as very strong slurs against people who were Jewish and particularly against people who either suffered through the Nazi

Holocaust or descended from people who suffered through it or died during the Nazi Holocaust.

RM: Seven-and-a half minutes to nine. 891, Adelaide's 5AN. We're speaking with Jeremy Jones, the director of the Community Affairs for the Australian, Israel and Jewish Affairs Council about a site called the Adelaide Institute and as such a surprise to us as to Jeremy no doubt is that Dr Fredrick Toben, who is the director of that institute, has just called in and we join him on the line this morning. Dr Toben, good morning to you.

Fredrick Toben: Good morning.

RM: Just first of all, I guess, we've just been hearing from Jeremy there about referring to your site as anti-Semitism, I guess in lots of ways, not legitimate, not academic, not scientific. What's your initial response to those types of claims?

FT: Well, Jeremy does nothing better than merely talk about me. He talks about me but he doesn't talk about the content I'm talking about and my challenge to him is, and I did this at the Writers' Week, I offered Norman Davies a thousand dollars to show me or draw me a homicidal gas chamber. Now this can't be done and instead he labels, libels me and says that I'm a Nazi or neo-Nazi or a racist or a hater and that is not good enough for me. This is defamatory because he will not come to grips with my challenge.

RM: Well, is the challenge such that you are denying the fact that a holocaust took place?

FT: Nobody denies the fact that millions of people died in terrible circumstances - Jews and Gentiles. What is being denied, not really denied, what I'm saying is - see, the problem goes back to this one little simple idea: the people who say that the Germans gassed millions of people in homicidal gas chambers, they're making an allegation against the Germans. They say that the Germans planned, constructed and used gas …

RM: And they would have to be said that there was a fair degree of historical evidence to show those things.

FT: Well, this is the problem. I came back from Auschwitz last year and I had a look at the alleged gas chamber and now it's been decommissioned. They say it was made to look like a gas chamber. This is in Krema I if anyone knows about this. Auschwitz is a complex of a number of different camps and …

RM: But we're talking about issues that without much, I mean, obviously where people can be mislead, but it's very hard to be mislead on the level that the world has been mislead on an issue of the Jewish Holocaust, surely?

FT: Nobody - you see when we use the word Holocaust we must define the term because nowadays anyone who suffered under the Nazis during the second world war can claim to be a Holocaust survivor if he's Jewish. Now that to me is using the concept Holocaust in the wrong way because …

RM: We'll just turn back to Jeremy Jones for the moment. Jeremy Jones, the director of the Community Affairs for Australian, Israel and Jewish Affairs Council. Jeremy, immediately you have to respond to those types of issues that the challenge has been thrown to you.

JJ: But this is hardly the forum for anybody to come to grips with some of the issues that have been raised.

RM: I guess so.

JJ: And what I want to say is that as I was saying before the telephone call was received, that in late 1995 the Australian federal government passed legislation called 'The Racial Hatred Act' and under that act any Australian has the opportunity to lodge a complaint against something which is a public act, reasonably likely in all the circumstances to offend, insult and humiliate or intimidate another person or a group of people, and is done because of the race, colour or national or ethnic origin of the person or of some or all of the people in the group. The point is that after that site was publicised, I have no idea how long it was in existence before it was publicised, the peak body of the Australian Jewish Community in discussion with all its constituents and affiliates decided to take the action of lodging the complaint with the Human Rights and Equal Opportunity Commission concerning the contents of that site. Now obviously this is a matter which has not yet come before public hearing. It has been a very lengthy process so far and there's been a great deal of correspondence exchanged. But the simple matter is the Jewish community representative organisations believe that this site falls into that category and that's why we have lodged a complaint. Now to talk about the particular issues or to try and have the sort of debates or discussions that Fredrick Toben's having at this point doesn't serve the purpose of understanding what the law is or what the complaint is at all.

RM: So a site such as the Adelaide Institute site, what is your response to it if it is classified, as you say, racial vilification, then should it be still in existence? This is where we get into the difficulty, I guess, of censorship of what's actually available to be read or seen.

JJ: Yea, it is a complex area and it's certainly not a black and white area and that's why in the Jewish community we don't go in very simply without giving it a great deal of thought before we would lodge a complaint under this particular act. But the simple matter is that if you have a right to free speech you also have a responsibility not to use that free speech in a way that it impinges on somebody else's rights to live their life free of vilification and intimidation. The part of the logic of having defamation law, having libel law, having laws about public comments which might endanger public safety is to say that free speech is a very important freedom but it's one of many and it's important that a society like ours works out the appropriate balance between those freedoms.

RM: OK, Jeremy Jones, we have to leave it there. Thank you very much for your time this morning and Dr Fredrick Toben we thank you also for your call this morning as well. 891 Adelaide's 5AN. It's thirteen minutes to nine.

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The Irving Interlude

Although David Irving considered Internet websites to be nothing but harbingers of 'stale news', he, like Arthur Butz, has finally set up his own site at http://www.fpp.co.uk. As a result Adelaide Institute will therefore discontinue its Irving section. What a wonderful communication medium this Internet is - Irving is now directly accessible without anyone mediating for him!

We now hope that soon Professor Robert Faurisson will also take the plunge and set up his website - even a lean-and-mean one like Butz's would suffice to compliment the various sites now carrying his material.

When I visited Irving in April 1997, he was busy ploughing through the latest 'official' Auschwitz book: Robert Jan van Pelt's and Deborah Dwork's *Auschwitz from 1270 to the Present*. It is a definitive book because it 'decommissions' Krema I at Auschwitz - Stammlager, as a homicidal gas chamber. This is so significant in

the Holocaust story that it amazes me to see to this very day upholders of the gassing story still running with the Krema I gas chamber story.

As late as April 1997 I was informed by the Auschwitz Museum authorities that Krema I was still described as a homicidal gas chamber, but since Pelt's/Dwork's book, first published in 1996, we know differently - all because they have spilled the beans on this lie. What an embarrassment for the German judiciary which fined and convicted Irving for telling the truth about Krema I. This conviction is used by the Australian Minister for Immigration to label Irving 'of bad character' - all this is hard to believe. Of course, it's worse in France, where the thorough French legal mind has gone one better than the Germans: you are not free to question <u>any</u> of the findings made by the Nuremberg International Military Court.

David Irving, who is still not quite a 'holocaust revisionist', latched on to the Dwork/van Pelt book, and in May 1997 wrote the following letter to Pelt. He is still awaiting a reply to his letter.

[Irving writes: Pelt quotes one remarkable letter from a 1912 book *The Promised Land*, Houghton Mifflin, in which Maryashe Antin, a twelve-year old Jewish girl, describes delousing procedures in Auschwitz for a trainload of cross-border migrant Ostjuden at the turn of the century – pages redolent of all the neuroses displayed by the characters in *Schindler's List*: the passengers are herded in a panic to a building where they are stripped naked, their bodies washed, their clothes fumigated, and orders shouted by sinister, white-clad Germans: '*Schnell! Schnell*!' – but it is only so that they don't miss the onward train connection. *'Oh, so we really won't be murdered! They are only making us ready for the continuing of the journey, cleaning us of all suspicions of dangerous sickness. Thank God*!']

*

Irving to van Pelt

To: Robert Jan van Pelt
Professor of Cultural History School of Architecture
University of Waterloo
Ontario Canada N2L 3G1

Chicago, Thursday May 29, 1997

Dear Robert Jan Van Pelt,

I EXPECT YOU will be familiar with my name. I have been reading your book on Auschwitz with close attention over the past few days –in fact I have made time to read it right through, from left to right. My attention was drawn to it by Dr. David Cesarani's review of it in »The Jewish Chronicle« which made it seem – I am sure this was not Cesarani's intention! – to be a work of almost revisionist thrust!

Ninety percent of what you write is new to me – by which I refer to the mediæval history, the architecture, and the town-planning aspects of Auschwitz and its environs. What a fascinating study, and why did nobody before you think of building up to the grim centrepiece on such a broad canvas? A lot of it is familiar: the recurrent theme in your book is the prevalence over the centuries of lethal epidemics both in that marshy region and in the camps built there by the Nazis.

You are to be commended for your forthrightness. I notice that according to the »Süddeutsche Zeitung« you lectured to a function of the Institute of CULTURAL SCIENCES AT ESSEN about the latest Holocaust research, and that you expressed puzzlement at oral testimonies by former Auschwitz survivors about a railroad ramp 'which can not,' you are quoted as saying, 'have existed, according to every blueprint of the camp.' You asked: 'What was this ramp the Jews were actually recalling?' The session chairwoman Gertrud Koch is quoted as having rebuked you for RATIONALITÄTS-MYSTIFIKATION and to have asked the rhetorical question: 'What is the reality that one finds when one studies architectural plans?' The SÜDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG also mildly reproved you, suggesting that to 'remember' means more than 'burrowing into the web of Real History.' I wonder what comment you might have on this odd episode? Can I say straight away what is my major criticism of the book? It is clearly the work of two different authors – you and you partner Deborah Dwórk – and the raw contributions of each brain are sometimes painfully evident. I am not sure which is which (though I suspect you are the author of the architectural analyses – the literally concrete evidence for much of the story which is otherwise shrouded in controversy.) This has produced some thought-provoking clashes in your conclusions, which tho' buried deep in the text are to my mind crucial to the malodorous controversy lingering around the Holocaust and Auschwitz itself.

In short, it is unfortunate that you found yourself harnessed as co-author to Dwórk and her easy-going reliance on sources like Danuta Czech, not to mention Filip Müller (page 179), Kitty Hart (page 193), SS Rottenführer Perry Broad, and even Felix Kersten (page 307). The latter's 'diaries' are notoriously suspect: I tested their 'medical Hitler' chapter many years ago against the touchstone of the original and only-just-found diaries of Professor Dr Theo Morell, Hitler's physician and inventor of Rusla-Puder, the anti-lice, anti-typhus agent, and decided that the published Kersten Diaries are worthless as a source; the real ones – ah, that's another matter; but the Bonnier Bokförlag prevailed on the family not to release those. You quote for example Kitty Hart's reference to 'an SS woman': what, may I ask, was that? As for your quoting Rudolf Vrba (page 231) am I not right in thinking that he was very soundly trounced – indeed exposed as a fraud – during cross-examination in the trial of Ernst Zündel in Toronto? Moreover I am uneasy that you felt it safe to quote (page 234) a German judge in a post-war war crimes trial as a source (particularly since all his fellow-judges dissented from his opinion).

As for Broad, I expect you are familiar with his statements in British captivity (of which only an uncertified photocopy was available at the Auschwitz trial), and with his testimony at the IG Farben Trial about the crematorium in the Stammlager Auschwitz I – 'The roof was flat with six holes about 10 cm across, through which the gas was injected.' The screams had lasted about two or three minutes, he said. Broad also spoke of flames from the open funeral pyres being visible from twenty miles away. (Hm!)

Cross-examined in person during the later Auschwitz trial, Broad not unnaturally tried to disown these and other statements. You quote Broad on pages 301–2 describing, in a 1991 book of memoirs, the 'effective gas chamber which could hold 900 people' in the main camp (i.e. Auschwitz I), but on pages 363-4 you confirm that there never was a gas chamber at Auschwitz I, and that the one shown to tourists since the war was a fake built by the Polish communists. I welcome your disparaging references to Jan Sehn and his 'official' Polish government investigation (page 276–7). But despite its high-falutin Latin name, in my view the *Danuta Czech Kalendarium* also cries out for exposure by some conscientious Ph.D. candidate, who might for example start by comparing its statistics with those generated by Richard Korherr in his well-known report for Himmler. The result of relying on the *Kalendarium* is that while one of you two authors decides, on the basis of the architectural and other evidence, that the Russian prisoners, ten thousand of them, died like flies in Auschwitz from

the Nazis' bungled camp-design and planning (e.g., pages 271–2), the other, relying on Ms. Czech, regurgitates (pages 177–8) the view that hundreds were 'gassed' in September 1941; and on page 292 your book, quoting with criminal negligence from a third-hand source, refers carelessly to 'the liquidation of the Soviets'.

Can I draw your attention in this connection to the various testimonies sworn by that communist gadfly Kasimierz Smolen, the book-keeper and then (self-confessed) 'kapo' at Auschwitz, and particularly to his affidavits sworn in Kraków on Dec. 15 and 16, 1947 (National Archives microfilm .1019, roll 9).

I am quite prepared to accept that there may have been experimental 'gassings' on a limited scale both at Auschwitz and elsewhere; Adolf Eichmann's papers which I was given in Argentina show that he himself witnessed one trial truck-gassing elsewhere, on which he was required to report to SS-Gruppenführer Heinrich Müller, but even he was never shown a gas chamber at Auschwitz. I cannot help feeling that your colleague has relied unnecessarily, despite your many years of work and your excellent use of the blueprints from Moscow and Auschwitz museum, on published secondary and tertiary sources, which is a pity now that we have more than adequate primary documentary materials available.

Why did you (or your co-author) content yourself with the Nuremberg volumes, with Nazi Conspiracy and Aggression, and with memoir literature, when this first-class documentation is available? You rely on what others tell you about Heydrich's RSHA conferences in September/October 1939, when you could have read the full original transcripts in the Bundesarchiv, Koblenz, or in the National Archives, Washington DC. There are detailed reports of, for instance, the conference between Oswald Pohl, Maurer, and others at Auschwitz on June 16, 1944. You do not even refer to the ominous letter to Kammler dated January 9, 1943 (Nuremberg document NO–4473), about the construction of Krema 2 and the use of its Vergasungskeller (you could have speculated happily on the meaning of that word, and I would have drawn attention to the absence of any Nazi security classification on the letter).

Why did you make no use of the British (Bletchley Park) intercepts of the daily top-secret Tätigkeitsberichte submitted by seven KZ-Kommandanten including Rudolf Höss in secret cipher to Berlin from the spring of 1942 to February 1943, which give precise

figures of mortality rates including colossal percentages for 'natural' causes – epidemics, typhus – but very low figures for executions, and none at all for gassings? These signals also listed how many were Jews, Poles, other Europeans and Russians. 'The returns from Auschwitz, the largest of the camps with 20,000 prisoners, mentioned illness as the main cause of death, but included references to shootings and hangings. There were no references in the decrypts to gassing' (Professor Sir Frank H Hinsley et al., BRITISH INTELLIGENCE IN THE SECOND WORLD WAR: ITS INFLUENCE ON STRATEGY AND OPERATIONS, Cambridge, 1979–84, 3 vols., vol. ii, appendix, page 673). In my second volume of Churchill's War, I write at one stage: Later that month, September 1942, further information did reach Churchill from his most secret sources lifting the veil on what was actually happening in Hitler's concentration camps. The ultra intercepts of their commandants' daily returns, transmitted in code to Berlin, yielded figures for death rates in several concentration camps during the previous month. These included twenty-one deaths at Niederhagen, eighty-eight at Flossenbürg, and seventy-four at Buchenwald; in what was evidently a fast-growing camp at Auschwitz in Upper Silesia there had been the notable totals of 6,829 male and 1,525 female fatalities during August 1942. There was a lethal epidemic now raging at the camp. 'It appears that although typhus is still rife at Auschwitz,' the Intelligence report pointed out, 'new arrivals continue to come in.'

Did you know of the documents NO–205, a letter from Victor Brack to Himmler, June 23, 1942, and NO–21(a)(b), a report from Oswald Pohl to Himmler, dated April 5 and May 9, 1944: these outline the security measures at Auschwitz – Pohl reports that there are three camps; Auschwitz I has 16,000 prisoners, Auschwitz II has 15,000 male and 21,000 female prisoners, of which 15,000 are unfit for work (then why were they not, in accord with the standard version, cast into the 'gas chambers'?) There are 15,000 more prisoners in the fourteen Außenlager (satellite camps) comprising Auschwitz III. Pohl states that there are 2,300 SS guards (Wachpersonal) for camps I and II.

While you make magnificent use of the blueprints in Moscow and the Auschwitz state museum, you fail to comment on one troublesome deficiency: the lack of any security-classification on these and the other SS construction documents. Those few documents in other archives which do hint at an uglier side to the word Sonderbehandlung invariably have the highest classification – Geheime Reichssache, or Chefsache. Your blueprints are not even classified with the humble Geheime Kommandosache. (And for

that matter both the Allied aerial photographs, and even your own illustrations of the crematoria, e.g. on page 332, testify to the absence of any barbed wire or other security measures around the crematoria buildings).

This casts reasonable doubt on the significance of the seemingly pivotally important Aktenvermerk of January 29, 1945, Brieftagebuch-number 22/39/43/Swo/Lm – you have this on page 330 – recording a meeting between the AEG-engineer Tomitschek from Kattowitz and SS-Unterscharführer Swoboda of the Auschwitz Zentralbauleitung: while you rather irresponsibly said, in the BBC's 'Horizon' programme on May 9, 1994, ('Blueprints for Genocide'): 'It says very clearly: 'You will be able to kill and you will be able to burn simultaneously in this building,'' in fact the German text is rather less clear than that. It reads – I grant you somewhat opaquely –: 'Diese Inbetriebsetzung [des Krematoriums II ab 15.2.1943] kann sich jedoch nur auf beschränkten Gebrauch der vorhandenen Maschinen erstrecken (wobei eine Verbrennung mit gleichzeitiger Sonderbehandlung möglich gemacht wird), da die zum Krematorium führende Zuleitung für dessen Leistungsverbrauch zu schwach ist.'

I translate this as: 'This commissioning [of crematorium II as early as February 15, 1943] cannot however extend to more than a limited utilisation of the existing machinery (enabling a cremation at the same time as Sonderbehandlung), as the power line leading to the crematorium is not strong enough for its energy consumption.' The rest of the letter makes plain that the bottleneck is the shortage of cable, since this construction project has not been assigned sufficient priority in Germany's rigidly controlled raw materials rationing system. (Top priority at that time, Dringlichkeitsstufe DE, went to U-boats, V-weapons, etc).

Interpreting the document and its ominous word Sonderbehandlung purely in the way you do raises therefore fundamental problems – to which there may well be simple answers; I shall be interested to hear:

1. Are you suggesting that the Final Solution was of such low priority that SS-Gruppenführer Hans Kammler was not able to get the copper he needed to run a few extra yards of wire to his 'gas chamber'?

2. Was the Final Solution of such common knowledge that it was explicitly (and surely quite needlessly) admitted and recorded in a low-level meeting between an SS official and local outside electricians?

3. Or was the Final Solution in fact kept so ultra-secret that every document referring to it carried the classification of Geheime Reichssache, and that anybody breathing a word to those with no need to know was automatically subject to the death-penalty? This Geheime Reichssache classification was routinely and mandatorily suffixed (gRs) to any such document's Brieftagebuch number. Both such classification signs are notably absent from your Moscow document.

4. I am troubled by the usage, 'Auschwitz, am 29.1.1943' in the heading. I have not seen 'am' used instead of 'den' in thirty-five years of archival research. This may be unimportant, and you may be able to produce reams of other examples.

5. Finally, remind me: why did Sonderbehandlung, if it meant here the gassing of victims, place an impossible burden on a building's power supply? Surely not just the quarter-horsepower electric motor needed to drive an extraction fan? You hint more than once at Adolf Hitler's personal knowledge of these crimes.

You will agree that Hans Kammler played a key role throughout the development and expansion of the Auschwitz and Birkenau complexes. Yet on Mar. 31, 1945, Dr Joseph Goebbels noted in his diary, after speaking the day before at length with Hitler, 'Kammler sei ihm [dem Führer] erst bei der Organisation des Einsatzes unserer V–Waffen überhaupt bekannt geworden' (Goebbels diaries, published German text, page 473).. After effectively seizing control of the V-weapons in the summer of 1944, Kammler had taken over as Sonderbeauftragter des Führer for them in January 1945. Now for Rudolf Höss, commandant of Auschwitz 1940–3. You happily quote the statement that he 'signed' his affidavit confession in Nuremberg, when the original, in Washington, clearly shows that he did not (though the 'witnesses to his signature' mysteriously did!) Had you explored that relatively easy avenue of inquiry further (Washington D.C. is a ninety-minute flight or a gorgeous all-day drive from Waterloo, Ontario), you would have found on the National Archives microfilm M.1270, roll 7 several verbatim transcripts of the days of pre-trial interrogations of Höss and others early in April 1946. You (or Ms Dwórk) would also have found the fascinating (and frankly disturbing) three-way confrontation between Höss, an interrogator and the Gärtner and Genickschußspezialist Otto Moll, who bickers with Höss over their relative responsibilities for what you call the 'bunker killings'.

Of course, analysis of such verbatim transcripts gives the game away about how the pressure was piled onto the prisoner, and how he was progressively 'reminded' about things the Allied interrogators felt he might have 'forgotten'. The most graphic example is surely the unfortunate Mauthausen commandant Ziereis, who was somehow transported from life to the brink of death in U.S. captivity but had the presence of mind to time as well as date his 'signed confession' in hand-writing, – namely 2:30 a.m., a few minutes before he finally slipped over that brink into a well-merited eternity. What incidentally is your authority for confidently equating Höss's mysterious location 'Wolzek' with '[Sobibor]' (page 279); as you know, Höss's 'Wolzek' has long intrigued revisionists. By the same token, you are wrong to state that Operation Reinhardt – that's the correct spelling – was named in memory of Reinhard Heydrich, assassinated in May 1942; it was rather more mundanely named after the Staatssekretär Fritz Reinhardt, the civil servant in the Reich finance ministry in charge of exploiting the assets of deported, deceased, and murdered Jews.

Had you after visiting Washington flown on to London, England, you could have used the many versions of the hand-written memoirs of Höss's erstwhile stand-in and deputy Kurt Aumeier (written under similar conditions of duress; he too was, no doubt deservedly, hanged by the Poles). These pencilled papers are held at the Public Records Office. But Aumeier does not even figure in your history. Is not such an original document, written at or near the time, worth ten times what a Kitty Hart or Primo Levi writes for payment for profit-driven publishers? How can your colleague Deborah Dwórk be 'Rose Professor of Holocaust History at Clark University' if she is unaware of Aumeier's testimony or the Washington interrogation transcripts? Now my next point: You have signally failed to address the question of the disposal of the masses of bodies. I calculate that about ten bodies go to a cubic meter; disposing of 355,000 – one such gassing spree alleged to have taken three weeks (May 14, 1944 onward) – therefore requires a pit of about 35,000 m^3, which would surely have been visible on aerial photos. If they were cremated, it is an iron rule that each cadaver consumes 30–40 kilos of coke. So cremating 355,000 bodies would require some ten to fifteen thousand tons of coke. The fuel cellars in the crematoria would not hold more than about twenty tons. The real coke consumption is given from documents which show that from November 1942 to October 1943 –when the crematoria were not exactly standing idle, according to your book and to your source, Danuta Czech – a total of 760 tons of coke were

delivered to the crematoria, enough to dispose of up to 25,000 cadavers, which is well within the figures assessed by revisionists.

You also adopt the story of 'huge cremation pits' (page 338), and you refer on page 283 to 'gravel-pits' in which the gassing victims were mass-cremated: yet on page 191 you quite rightly refer to the swampy nature of the entire region, with the water table only a few inches below the ground's surface. Look at your own illustration on page 323; the photograph shows that the ditch is filled with water only about six inches below the ground level! Any pit that was dug at Auschwitz filled up with water almost instantly. Thus we have to discount Filip Müller's colourful story of the channel designed to catch fat flowing out of the burning bodies – why the fat did not catch fire is one question; why it would flow uphill out of the pits quite another. You have failed to mention the death registers which were returned in 1989 from Moscow to the German authorities. These list 66,000 certified deaths. Some volumes are missing, but those which have been inspected reveal that – contrary to the assertion that the old and unfit were given no numbers and put to death immediately without being registered – the death certificates show a normal distribution of age groups from the very young to the very old. You repeat on page 10 the familiar allegation that the retreating Nazis blew up the crematoria to destroy the incriminating evidence. I remember hearing Christopher Browning say on a BBC television programme that it was the Red Army who blew up the buildings; and the February 1945 Luftwaffe aerial photographs of the site also suggest that they had as of that month still not been blown up. Do you have any comment on this? You dwell at some length on the two visits by Heinrich Himmler to this important Nazi site, on about March 1, 1941 and on July 17, 1942. Himmler's Persönlicher Referent, SS-Sturmbannführer Rudolf Brandt, kept a shorthand (and therefore secret) diary, which is now in the Bundesarchiv (file NS19/Zug.DC/13) and which I had transcribed in full nearly twenty years ago, in 1978, by shorthand experts. I am troubled that while referring to Auschwitz four times (Feb. 26, May 4, July 14, 16, 1942) this transcript does not even hint at anything ugly happening there. It seems remarkable that Himmler did not visit it more than twice (Vrba was lying about the '1943 visit') given the keystone role which modern historians, if not history itself, have assigned to Auschwitz.

Gauleiter Albert Hoffmann, Bracht's deputy from Feb. 10, 1941, who testified to British Army interrogators that he considered the Nazi Ausrottung of the Jews to be justified as they were

'undesirables', stated that he visited Dachau before 1938 (conditions were excellent) and Auschwitz with Himmler and Bracht: 'Here he states conditions were considerably worse. Maltreatment did occur and [Hoffmann] has actually seen the ovens where bodies were being burned. He totally disbelieves the accounts of atrocities as published in the press' (My source of interrogation record is the Federal Records Center, RG.332, ETO, MIS–Y Sect., box 50). Your own book frequently raises more questions than it answers: the very first line quotes a Jewish girl of nineteen, housed in Auschwitz in 1945, as telling your co-author, 'I was very ill with pleurisy typhus.' Then why did the Nazis not 'gas' her as unfit for work? The same question goes for the '600 sick inmates,' and for the '60,000 people' lower down the same page, and for Anne Frank, her sister Margot and her father Otto, and for all their friends and neighbours who also contracted typhus from the conditions at Auschwitz or Bergen-Belsen: on page 335 you refer to the SS making provisions to treat 3,188 sick men and 3,188 sick women in two hospital camps at Auschwitz II (Birkenau). This is a question which cannot be ignored, for it goes to the root of the matter. I am impressed by your honesty in reporting (page 222) that after the typhus epidemic broke out in the summer of 1942 the whole camp 'had to be fumigated with tons of Zyklon B.' This gives to the uninitiated like myself a picture of the scale on which this pesticide had to be used. You refer however to Zyklon–B as being a crystalline form of cyanide (it was not: it was packaged as pellets of wood pulp or diatomaceous earth, impregnated with hydrogen cyanide); you correctly state (page 219) that after rooms had been fumigated with it, they 'could be entered safely only after having been aired for twenty hours.' This conflicts powerfully with the 'eye witnesses' favoured by Ms. Dwórk who describe the Sonderkommandos going into the 'gas chambers', without gas masks (smoking cigarettes), only minutes after the screams died down. Upon reflection I am not impressed by the significance of that replacement of an existing chute (Rutsche) with stairs into the mortuary, as cleverly detected by you, and by Gerald Fleming before you, on the Moscow blueprints: you comment portentously (page 324):'The victims would walk to their death.' Does this also include the vast numbers of typhus-dead? They could not have walked down those stairs. On page 328 you describe the Sonderkommandos extracting gold teeth and cutting the women's hair: when was this done, and more importantly, where? In the downstairs mortuary 'gas-chamber', still reeking of cyanide? In the (tiny, two-man) elevator? In the ground-level furnace room of the crematoria? Let us be specific about these details, because the legends depend on them. From your highly interesting investigation of Himmler's grandiose plans for the camp – the

outsized radio-communications room, the great hall of the Kommandantur, Himmler's imperial-sized study, etc. – it seems the site was intended to become a centre of SS government in the eastern regions of the Reich. Would he really have established these things in the heart of a killing centre? The equivalent of moving No. 10 Downing Street to a wing of Wandsworth prison, nor the White House to Death Row at San Quentin? In short, I feel that one of you has done magnificent research for this book, while the other – who poked around in the history of Holocaust – has let him (or her) down.

Yours sincerely,

David Irving

Chapter 14

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Australia's First Revisionist Conference an Outstanding Success

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(Geoff Muirden, from *Adelaide Institute Online*, October 1998, no. 80)

Australia's first historical revisionist conference, held in Adelaide on 7–9 August 1998, was well attended with guest speakers from around the world, including Arthur Butz, Jürgen Graf, Andrew Gray, John Sack, and some who attended via videos and phone linkups. The last time such a gathering had met was four years ago in the United States.

The aim was a symposium to draw together interested persons from around the world and attempt to overcome the factionalism within the revisionist movement which has drained individuals of unnecessary energy. This internal family squabble pleases the enemy of revisionism because such public in-fighting, often the result of a basic clash of wills, sets back the task of publishing the real history of World War II. The most recent example of such is Ron Rosenbaum's interview with David Irving wherein Rosenbaum quotes Irving as saying something about 'cracked anti-Semites,' and how Irving intends to distance himself from his current followers as soon as he again becomes a 'respectable historian'. Irving denies he ever made such or similar comments.

It was also hoped that the symposium would show how scholarly and pioneering our work is. The Australian Human Rights and Equal Opportunity Commission before whom we stand accused of being 'anti-Semitic' and 'racial haters' will, it is hoped, realize that our work cannot be reduced to one of simplistic terminology. Our field of study is far more embracing, and by attempting to reduce it to one of sloganeering the enemy is attempting to deprive us of our intellectual freedom. This we vigorously oppose — and that is why we look forward to attending the next International Revisionist Symposium in the near future which may be held in Dublin, Ireland.

The symposium began on Friday, 7 August, at 6 pm when participants gathered at *The Feathers Hotel* for registration and an informal dinner. We were honoured to have among our guests the Ambassador of the United Arab Emirates. On Saturday morning about fifty participants arrived for the two–day symposium in the dignified surroundings of Fernilee Lodge. The proceedings were videod by Mr Thomas Knight of Independent Studios, Melbourne, and five three-hour tapes are now available. Some technical glitches occurred when a few phone calls did not go through, and occasionally speeches had to be cut down for lack of time, but in general this auspicious occasion went off exceptionally well. Adelaide Institute intends to publish the full proceedings in book-form. Dr Fredrick Toben and all who helped plan and run this event, the organizations which supplied the technical equipment, the venue and the accommodation, are to be commended for doing such a good job.

There is no room here to give a detailed summary of all the speeches so I offer here my analysis. Dr Toben opened the proceedings by welcoming all participants and reading out greetings from political prisoners Günter Deckert, Udo Walendy, Jack vanTongeren - all currently in jail, and Christopher Steele. The hand-out included a paper by Mr Peter Myers: 'The Role of Hitler in the New World Order' — which will be published in the November newsletter. He affirmed the need for truth in history to be proclaimed at a time of attempted suppression of free speech by the 'real haters,' those who hate freedom of discussion.

Dr Toben screened an earlier video taken from a 1994 ABC–TV's *Nightline* program which included comments by present Adelaide Institute Assistant Director, Geoff Muirden, and Jeremy Jones, from the Executive Council of Australian Jewry, about the Holocaust issue.

The program starred prominent 'exterminationist' Professor Deborah Lipstadt who complained that revisionists were 'the lunatic fringe,' and 'haters who spread hateful contamination,' not to be taken seriously by 'reputable historians'. Dr Toben then screened a second video, an excerpt from Channel 9's *Nightline* program which again featured Mr Jeremy Jones who bitterly complained about the revisionists being haters. Dr Toben, who was also interviewed for that program, made the remark that those who usually label others as haters are themselves the haters.

Mr Mark Weber
Director of the Institute for Historical Review sent his greetings per video. He remarked that the IHR now had its own Website, replacing Greg Raven's, and were scoring 800 hits a day. He claimed that the 'exterminationist' claims were gradually being whittled down and cited Faurisson's famous quip: 'No Holes, No Holocaust,' meaning that the four square holes allegedly in the ceiling of the 'gas chambers' and the supposedly hollow columns which carried gas, were both false claims, that there were in fact no such holes. Dr Toben verified this when in April 1997 he visited Auschwitz in person, burrowed under the ruins and could find no trace of either of them. A telephone linkup with Weber produced his comment that nothing of the scope of the Australian conference had been held before and he is interested in planing for such, perhaps in Europe somewhere next year. While talking on the telephone Dr Toben used a laptop to display the speaker's Internet website.

Dr William DeMaria
Lecturer at the School of Social Work and Social Policy, University of Queensland, author of *The British Whistleblowers Protection Bill: a shield too small* spoke on 'The Death Of Dissent'. Dr De Maria insisted that it was a myth to say that Australia was democratic, that, in fact, about the only right one had was to buy products — then only if one had the money. He saw little support for whistleblowers and was concerned about the attempt to suppress the free speech of Pauline Hanson, indicating the low state of Australian democracy. Democracy was now 'in crisis,' like a patient on 'life support'. Dr DeMaria saw the One Nation movement as a reaction against despotism and he said we were not free but the illusion of freedom was maintained to keep the system going. Actually, there was only a measure of freedom for those at the top of the social pyramid. Even the universities had ceased to be centres of dissent and had become 'edu-business,'

training for job placement instead of debating and searching for truth. Noticing a large Asian intake of students, he commented that we were training 'the Asian mandarins of tomorrow'.

Dr Joel Hayward
Owing to illness, this historian – Senior Lecturer at Massey University, Palmerston North, New Zealand – was not present at the meeting, nor could he participate in the phone linkup. Dr Hayward is the first historian to have written a Master's thesis on 'revisionism and the Holocaust'. Later, in his video presentation, Dr Robert Countess commented on Dr Hayward's thesis which supports what revisionists have been saying for decades.

Mr David Irving
Although expecting to establish contact with Mr Irving by phone link on the issue of 'A reply to Robert Mannes' critique and Battlefront Update', it was not possible to reach him while Irving was driving to a speaking engagement at Niagara Falls in the United States. We also learned that the proposed 15 August Irving/BBC–TV visit to Auschwitz was cancelled by the museum officials – without reason. Irving is currently before a London court conducting his defamation action against Professor Deborah Lipstadt.

Mr David Thomas
The co-webmaster of the Bradley Smith website, Committee For Open Debate On The Holocaust (CODOH) from the United States also was uncontactable. He had recently provided Dr Toben with valuable information concerning an e–mail threat which had been sent from the US to Dr Toben.

Mr Michael Collins–Piper
Author of *Final Judgment: The Missing Link In The JFK Assassination Conspiracy*, spoke to the meeting by phone link. He insisted that Mossad was behind the Kennedy assassination and to date he has found no contradictory evidence. He said that he had now issued the 4th edition of his book, the size of which had doubled, and had simply added to the compelling evidence. Mr Collins–Piper claimed that his was the 'only book which paints a wide-ranging picture of the JFK conspiracy'. Uproar against the book in the US had given it publicity and boosted sales. The 'Kennedy cult' was of great interest in the States, and people of different political views took his explanation seriously. He commented that the Achilles heel of Zionism had been pricked by the book.

Mr Hans Schmidt
Editor of *GANPAC* Brief and author of *Jailed in Democratic Germany*, was contacted by phone link and gave his account of being arrested in Germany for his critical comments against Jews and Freemasons. He felt that the judge who examined his case had given him a chance to leave the country, which he had taken. His book on his prison experience in Germany was selling well in the U.S.

Mr Doug Collins
Retired columnist of the *North Shore News*, in Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada, whose article 'Swindler's List' landed him before the British Columbia Human Rights Commission, spoke on 'People's Courts, Star Chamber Revisited, Soft Gloved Dictatorship, Or The New Inquisition'. Doug Collins was contacted by phone link, and remarked that the BC Human Rights Commission was much like the Canadian Human Rights Commission, where the truth of comments were taken as no defence. In Canada at the moment, anyone could be charged with discrimination and bringing them into hatred and contempt, the courts deciding what is 'discrimination'. He remarked that it had cost the *North Shore News* over Ca$200,000 in legal fees to get an acquittal of the charges in 1997, so this was intimidation by organisations that don't want free speech. He commented that Canada's organised Jews had initially hoped to quickly wear down himself and the *North Shore News*, but this hadn't happened. There had been a backlash by the 'goyim'. He expected that in time the Canadian or BC Supreme Court would decide whether truth could be a defence in such proceedings.

Mrs Olga Scully
Tasmanian Associate of the Adelaide Institute, who is facing examination by the Australian Human Rights Commission as a result of complaints lodged by Mr Jeremy Jones of the Executive Council of Australian Jewry (ECAJ) gave 'An Update On Developments In My Battle Against Australia's Zionist Lobby', detailing her experiences, in which 'the traditional enemy of truth' didn't want information circulated by leaflets and tried to stop her doing so in her home town of Launceston, Tasmania. She remarked that her appeal against the HREOC was supported by Jack King, Jack Selzer, David Brochschmidt, and Dr Toben. She was waiting on the results of her last hearing at the end of August, 1998. A new hearing date has now been set for sometime in November 1998.

Mr Nigel Jackson
A revisionist poet, and author of *The Case For David Irving*, spoke about 'The Truth And The Taboo: Some Reflections In The Australian Context'. Mr Jackson commented that, just as Hamlet had to murder more and more people to attain control, so the Zionists had to keep 'murdering' debate on the Holocaust issue, producing more and more laws 'making Pontius Pilate look mediocre'. He said that the suppression of free speech in Australia will spread unless our citizens take 'disinfective' steps but there were only a few revisionists in the total population. Mr Jackson remarked that the media attention given to the One Nation political party is intended to quench attention given to Graeme Campbell's Australia First political party. Mr Jackson analysed, in detail, debate on racial vilification laws in 1992 between himself, Mark Leibler, Robert Manne on the issue of 'racism' and 'anti-Semitism,' noting the distortion of his arguments by his opponents.

Mr John Sack
American author of *An Eve For An Ey*e, attended in person to give a speech despite the fact that he endorsed the 'gas chambers,' the 'six million' and the 'extermination' thesis, but in his book had argued nevertheless that the torture and murder of German civilians after World War II by Jewish camp commanders was as much a 'holocaust' for the Germans involved as the Jewish version was for the Jews. He noted the strenuous and hysterical attempts to block him publicising the involvement of Jews in torturing German prisoners by Jewish interests at the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum in Washington. He claimed a curious sense of 'redemption' for the Hebrews involved, admitting that they tortured prisoners, but then insisting that they had later 'atoned' for this by refusing to continue the torture and massacre of prisoners, realising that this would reduce them to the level of their enemies. He felt that 'hate' only makes more hate: it is not a redemptive force.

Mr Jürgen Graf
The keynote speaker was Swiss revisionist Jürgen Graf, author of numerous books and speaker of 17 languages, who on 16 July 1998 had just been sentenced to 15 months prison and a 8000 francs fine for revisionist activities. It was during his stay in Adelaide that Mr Graf was informed that he had lost his teaching job on account of his 16 July conviction. He spoke on 'Majdanek Concentration Camp: Some Findings'. He said that the only revisionist book on Majdanek was *Majdanek, In All Eternity*, which accused Zionists of

exploiting Hebrews in that concentration camp. He remarked that few Western researchers had troubled to learn Polish. If they had, they would have found that the Polish historians were generally reliable, except in the number of victims and methods of execution. Mr Graf remarked that German concentration camps served the purpose of isolating anti-Nazi dissenters. By the end of 1941 the deportation of Jews had created a manpower problem for the war industry. The death rate in camps was high, owing to typhus and poor sanitation. Reichsführer Himmler had ordered the death rate in camps lowered, which stands against claims of extermination. The Resistance movement was active, which would mean that if there had been gas chambers in Majdanek, it would have been reported. No such reports exist. To improve hygiene, camps were sewered, and the sewerage of Majdanek was completed in 1943, as was the provision of running water. Most prisoners were Jews and Poles, many transferred from Auschwitz. Mr Graf remarked that the history of Majdanek camp was a history of ambition. It was meant to be part of a town for the SS, but was only 'a castle in the air'. There were never more than 23,000 inmates.

Poles resorted to tricks to prove it was an extermination camp. One was the pile of shoes kept for cobbling, later exhibited as if they were the remnants of slaughtered inmates. An historian of Majdanek remarked that it was 'completely open,' 'visible from all sides'. This would make it unsuitable as an extermination camp since extermination could not be kept secret, A 'delousing chamber' was installed, and could be seen by Polish workers who returned to their homes at night, so if it had been a 'gas chamber' the Polish workmen could have reported it, but no such reports were available.

In one alleged gas chamber, Zyklon B pellets were supposedly poured into the chamber from the roof. If the camp liberator had seen any openings in the roof, he would have reported it, but made no such comment.

Regarding the fourth claimed gas chamber and the biggest, Mr Graf mentioned the blue colour on the walls, and two openings in the ceiling which he personally visited on 27 June, 1997. He pointed out that there was a large window in the alleged gas chamber, which prisoners could have broken. He concluded that this gas chamber was only for lice and fleas.

Barrack 41 is the first building in Majdanek tourists visit and is reputedly the site of a gas chamber But it has no traces of Zyklon B. It does have canisters therein, reputedly to have contained the

lethal carbon monoxide (CO) gas, but with the inscription CO_2 for carbon dioxide gas which is not lethal! In any case the carbon monoxide was supposedly introduced through a pipe. Carlo Mattogno claims that this gas chamber actually stored weapons.

In 1943 Germans were struggling against an enemy superior in manpower and in this situation, why kill valuable workers? Reports of mass murder at Majdanek are exaggerated, for example, the killing of 70 000 victims who were thrown into three ditches. Mr Graf estimated that to get rid of 70 000 corpses it would have taken many tonnes of wood; days would be required for the ditches to cool; tonnes of human ash would need removal and unburned bones would have to go to a grinding mill on a physically impossible scale. In addition, the Resistance did not report on burning corpses. In 1944 the Soviets 'liberated' Majdanek, and produced inflated figures of inmates of about 245 000 over the real figure. Many of the atrocity stories were of Russian invention. Mr Graf argued that Majdanek was the worst camp of all in terms of morbidity.

[Update: In a letter dated 24 August 1998 Graf informed of the imprisonment of Swiss patriot Ernst Indlekofer, publisher of *Recht und Freiheit* at the hands of the 'Zionist Occupation Regime'.]

Mr Geoff Muirden
Assistant Director of Adelaide Institute, spoke on 'An Overview Of Historical Revisionism In Australia'. He made the point that, while not the first revisionist in Australia, John Bennett was probably the most active and influential after he was converted to revisionism in 1979 by reading Arthur Butz' *The Hoax of the Twentieth Century*. He has actively promoted the issue since 1979 in his booklet, a legal primer, *Your Rights*, and by revisionist books and pamphlets sent to thousands of people around Australia for which he had been widely vilified. Bennett probably made the major contribution to revisionism before the advent of the Adelaide Institute and the development of its website with its overseas links which then gave Australian revisionism international coverage.

Mr John Bennett
Commented on 'Where To From Here?', summarising his contribution and remarking that revisionists had won the battle for truth on paper, but hadn't won out in the real world yet!

Professor Arthur Butz
This veteran revisionist from the United States didn't need to be introduced because his book *The Hoax of the Twentieth Century*,

remains a classic which sums up the relatively simple argument about the alleged homicidal gas chambers at Auschwitz. Still suffering from jetlag he asked to be relieved of his dinner speech - and it was possible to re-shuffle the program so that he was the penultimate speaker for the day.

Professor Butz spoke on 'The Hoax Ends The Twentieth Century', alluding to his book which he didn't feel needed much revision. He mentioned the active suppression of revisionism around the world, especially in Germany. Speaking about the theory that anybody could be motivated to attack someone because of 'hate literature', Professor Butz described this as 'the most Orwellian concept in circulation'.

Professor Robert Faurisson

The final speaker of the day was French revisionist and author of the famous quip 'No Holes, No Holocaust'. He spoke by phone link after the screening of his video *Marshal Pétain, Anti-Communism And The Revisionist Challenge*. The video took viewers on a tour of 'Vichy France' when in 1944, Marshal Pétain made Vichy the capital of France. What is not mentioned in books is that more than 16 countries recognised the Vichy government and sent ambassadors to France. Now it is fashionable to smear Pétain for collaborating with the Germans.

When asked about the future of revisionism, Faurisson said 'we shall never win and never lose'. Revisionists cannot win because they face a mindset that is 3000 years old; the Hebrew against the 'goyim,' tracing back to the time of Flacchus in ancient Rome. The Holocaust has become a religion to the Hebrews and it cannot be fought with reason. The Holocaust is 'big business' because 'it's the golden calf of money — it will never stop'. Professor Faurisson concluded, 'If you want to keep up this battle, try to be clear, simple, not pedantic, and keep a smile on your face,' and regard revisionism as the last great intellectual adventure of the twentieth century and the first of the twenty-first century.

That concluded the day's proceedings and we adjourned until 7 p.m. when we met again for the formal dinner.

Sunday, 9 August 1998

Mr Andrew Gray

Copy editor of *The Barnes Review* and a world authority on Richard Wagner spoke on 'Errors, Lies, and Nonsense about Wagner'. He remarked that no one blames Lenin on Tolstoy or

Communism, but there is a world industry blaming Wagner for creating Adolf Hitler.

Mr Gray cited some of the esoteric 'stream of garble' discussing Wagner, but leaving out the essence of his art and constituting 'a monumental detour around the subject'. Wagner dealt with almost all aspects of civilisation, saw the dangers of the mass media and commented on the Jewish presence in them and music as well. Part of Wagner's problem was financial. He was not assured of a steady income because court theatres gave 'one-off' lump sum payments, not steady income. Wagner did not possess a house of own his until he was 60.

Mr Gray stressed that Wagner understated his involvement in the failed 1849 Dresden uprising. He was actually one of three leaders and might have even participated in loading hand grenades. After he wrote *Judaism and Music*, he was vilified and has not been forgiven to this day. He did suggest that the Jewish canticle was largely a form of gargling! Mr Gray said it was not in Wagner's nature to be half-hearted, and would not back down under criticism. He had an irascible temperament and there's his wife's calming influence helped him through heart problems so he could write *Parsifal*. Wagner, continued Mr Gray, was a 'skull-splitting genius' who had robbed music of its innocence, meaning that sexuality pervades his music. The evolution of the cognition is portrayed in *Das Rheingold*. It starts with three innocent maids swimming around, then the symbol of the cognition enters in the form of an ugly dwarf, indicating that reflective intelligence arose by an unattractive method. Alberich tries to attract the Rhinemaidens and is turned down by all three. Alberich decides that instead of chasing women, something can be done with consciousness itself. He goes to a factory and makes a ring, the symbol of reflective consciousness. Only the owner of the ring can control the power. Mr Gray stated it was absurd to claim that Alberich was a specifically Jewish caricature because through him Wagner raises the question of the meaning of life itself. Gray concedes that speculation on this remains open to the end of the *Ring* and beyond. *Parsifal* may signal a farewell to transcendence itself.

Mr Michael Hoffman II

Director of the website, *Campaign for Radical Truth In History*, spoke by phone link on 'Racism in the Jewish Talmud'. Mr Hoffman remarked that revisionists had been described as 'racists' and 'hatemongers', yet the Babylonian Talmud, the Jewish 'Bible' is itself 'racist' and 'hateful'.

Mr Hoffman disagrees with Israel Shahak, author of *Jewish History, Jewish Religion*, who believes that both the *Talmud* and the Old Testament are products of rabbinic Judaism. Hoffman claims that the *Talmud*, which disagrees with most of Old Testament theology, only came after Christ. The Jews went to Babylon, where the *Talmud* was devised, and Talmudism had little resemblance to traditional Judaism, for example, usury is condemned in the *Torah*, but not in the *Talmud*. The *Talmud* is concerned to find, or invent, loopholes in the *Torah* law. Jesus Christ himself condemned the traditions of the elders' which was a starting point for the Talmudic theology. Mr Hoffman stressed that not all Jews are Talmudists. There is a Karaite sect whose members believe in strict adherence to the *Old Testament* or *Torah* law. Because Talmudic law is complicated, it gave rise to a priesthood who would 'interpret' it. Some ex-Jews have exposed the anti-goyim, anti-Christian aspect of the *Talmud*, for example, Jakob Pfefferkorn, who revealed details to Martin Luther.

Mr Hoffman said that two types of Talmudists emerged: (1) the mediocre type, who believed in over-regulation of every aspect of life; (2) the libertarian or libertine type, who became freethinkers and explored mysticism in the Kaballa. Zionism is a product of the *Talmud*.

Mr Hoffman said that most Jews in the U.S. were not familiar with the *Talmud*, but many respect certain 'Talmudic sages'. Most of President Clinton's cabinet are Reform Jews. Mr Hoffman claimed that the 'Aryan Nations' group in the United States was financed by Zionism and he added that the roots of 'anti–Semitism' arose from persecution of Christians and gentiles generally.

Dr Robert Brock

The publisher of *The Holocaust Dogma of Judaism* was reached by phone link, and explained the Jewish link in slavery. Dr Brock is himself black and descended from slaves and he remarked that slavery was part of a holocaust afflicting 110 million blacks, but did not receive the same attention as the Jewish Holocaust. He remarked that of 180 slave ships, 120 were Jewish owned. He now wanted reparations for black Americans.

Dr Brock described slavery as the world's greatest holocaust, and asked how 'six million victims' could be compared to 110 million.

Dr Robert Countess

A member of the Board of Directors of the US-based Institute For Historical Review, Dr Countess in his video presentation talked on

'Historical Sources and their use in Holocaust Historiography'. He explained that sources for the homicidal gas chambers were rare and unreliable and he pointed out that Professor Deborah Lipstadt in her studies had used religious references rather than hard historical evidence.

Historical evidence is based on (1) tradition; (2) remains; (3) documents and he suggested that no one source depended upon as a reliable guide but if there is agreement between traditions and documents, the case is stronger.

Historians may find the evidence ambiguous, but for a 'true believer' such as Professor Lipstadt, there are no doubts for her about the main pattern of events, only dispute about some details. Dr Countess said the firebombing of Dresden was a more appropriate use of the term 'holocaust,' and he claimed that 'holocaustology' might be included as one of more than 100 mental illnesses. He stressed there was no documentary evidence of the claims that Hebrews were turned into soap yet there are people who still believe that story.

He felt that the research by Germar Rudolf was of a higher level than that of Leuchter, who had disavowed his research under pressure. Pressac's contribution was to produce some important photos. The question that the youth of the future will ask is, why did it take so long to get public acceptance of the fact that lies had been told about the Holocaust?

Mr Friedrich Paul Berg
Scientist Mr Berg spoke from the US by phone link on 'The Diesel Gas Chamber Hoax Revisited: The Importance of Technical and Scientific Arguments'.

Mr Berg said there were two claimed gas chambers: (1) diesel engine gas chambers – supposedly killed two million, and (2) Zyklon B supposedly killed one million. Many 'goyim' were supposedly killed, but get less attention. Mr Berg said that there was a prejudice against diesel engines owing to their dirty smell, but the diesel exhaust was not toxic. He said that a better candidate for 'gassings' would have been the kind of wood-burning, gas-producing vehicles used during the war, but these were not part of the Holocaust legend.

In 1927, the Germans used two diesel locomotives underground, which did not produce toxic effects, and then their use spread. Mr

Berg reminded us that in Britain, no one has suffered toxic effects from breathing gas from diesels in over 35 years. An essay by Bennett S. Lockman in 1981 on diesels remarked that 'no significant health hazard had been seen in over 20 studies'. Mr Berg said that under certain circumstances, when the engine was under maximum load, you might produce a 'gas chamber' from diesels, but it was hard to do. Gasoline (petrol) engines would have been more suitable but, again, were not mentioned in the Holocaust legend.

Mr Ernst Zündel

Like David Irving and Robert Faurisson, Ernst Zündel would never get into Australia on account of his German 'conviction' for having questioned the veracity of the homicidal gas chamber allegations. Telling the truth in a German court!

So, instead, we watched a video in which Mr Zündel introduced his Canadian lawyer, Mr Doug Christie who is fighting his Internet case before a Canadian Human Rights Commission. Christie mentioned that 'truth is no defence' in such proceedings and he suggested that Jews, as a minority group, should be sensitive to the rights of minorities.

The Zündelsite was the target of three four-weekly hearings by the Canadian Human Rights Commission. The Zündelsite, controlled by Dr Ingrid Rimland in the US, was protected by the First Amendment clause of the constitution, guaranteeing free speech. Attempts are being made by the CHRC were made to monitor Internet usage across the border from the US to another country—Canada—by regarding the website as an extension of the telephone via a modem. The tribunal's thinking is that because it is possible for Canadians to communicate with US sources, Canadians can be punished. Thus if a Canadian was interviewed by a US newspaper, expressing something that would be regarded as hatred or contempt in Canada, but acceptable in the US, he could still be punished in Canada. This makes Canada a gulag!

Mr Christie reminded us that in Canada, we have the paradox that people in a court are asked to swear on the Bible that they are telling the truth, then they are told that 'truth is no defence' in proceedings before the Commission – truth has no relevance! Canada has descended to the level of a Third World country.

The truth is that Germans were not the only villains during World War II. Three million German women were raped. Bombing raids

and phosphorous rained down on Germany. Allied war criminals walk free and only Germans can be prosecuted. Once condemned by the media, you can't be redeemed. According to Doug Christie, those characterised as 'anti-Semites', 'racists', and 'hatemongers' cannot hold meetings in Canada. They can't even hold a meeting to defend themselves against these charges.

No 'voice of dissent' over these proceedingsfrom the Canadian government, not even invoking the 'Charter of Rights' declared in 1992. Members of Parliament make sure of protecting politically correct views. Although the Zündelsite is in the United States, the Canadian Human Rights Commission assumes it to be actually under Zündel's control.

Ingrid Rimland was summoned to appear, and demonstrated that the Zündelsite was strictly under US management. She just named it the 'Zündelsite'.

Mr Paul Fromm
Mr Fromm's video presentation did not arrive on time for screening and so he was contacted by phone link, and talked on 'Free Speech under Attack in Cuba Del Norte (Canada)'.

Paul Fromm had been a teacher for 34 years. The Committee for Human Rights of the Anti Defamation Commission of B'nai B'rith wanted to fire Paul Fromm because he criticised the 'open door policy' of immigration. Attempts were made to remove Christmas from celebration in schools. In 1996 Fromm organized a free speech seminar and backed Olivera in the U.S. The Board of Education said that Fromm showed disrespect for the core values of education and in 1997 he was sacked although he had not promoted revisionist works in school time.

Paul Fromm is a member of the Canadian Association for Free Expression and has been defending free speech for years, including that of Ernst Zündel.

Dr Ingrid Rimland
The webmaster of the Zündelsite, appeared in a video on 'My Wandering Years'. Dr Rimland had written a book, *The Wanderers*, and she explained to Ernst Zündel on video, that it was an autobiographical life of her grandmother in fictional form. Then it followed Ingrid's life in South America. Her family arrived in Paraguay as displaced persons, as part of a Mennonite community from Ukraine.

Despite the conventional blackening of Hitler's name she commented that Hitler had allowed the Mennonites to escape persecution and to help racial pride. In Ukraine, they were persecuted under Russian control, but when the Germans came they stopped the persecution. Ukrainian refugees eventually made their way to South America They survived there and preserved Mennonite values. Dr Rimland has learned English as her sixth language and she began university education late in life.

Dr Charles Weber
A phone link was established and he spoke on '15 Years Later – a Reassessment'. In 1983 Weber published *The Holocaust: 120 Questions and Answers*, and now tried to put it into proper perspective.

Since then, in 1985, he had testified at Zündel's trial, and noticed some important new books coming on the market, for example, Deborah Lipstadt *Denying The Holocaust*; John Sack's *An Eye For An Eye*; John Ball's *Air Photo Evidence*; Daniel Goldhagen's *Hitler's Willing Executioners*. With the opening of the Russian archives new vistas were exposed but, said Dr Weber, *The Holocaust: 120 Questions and Answers* was still basically valid, though it had been supplemented by new approaches.

Mr John Ball
The Canadian air photo expert and compiler of *The Ball Report*, left that morning for a holiday and could therefore not address the symposium. In a statement, read put by Dr Toben, he directed interested persons to his website where all the details of his argument are set out. In essence, *The Ball Report* is based on photos of Auschwitz taken during World War II, which fail to show evidence of smoking chimneys from 'gassings'.

Mr Jürgen Graf
The title of Mr Graf's second talk was changed from 'The Swiss Gold Rort to Assault on a Nation', wherein he remarked that the accusations against Switzerland are a primitive swindle. He claimed that organised Jews has always obscured the real issues and that the Swiss gold rort hoax routine started in 1995.

Ruth Dreyfus, an ardent Zionist, wrote that during World War II, the Swiss government knew that Jewish funds were still in Swiss Banks. But if this was true, Mr Graf mused, why wait until 1995 to alert people? Although a pro-Zionist media gave her support, nevertheless only about US$7 million in funds have been found to date, merely 0.1% of the sum claimed.

Mr Graf told how a Rumanian-born Jew claimed that her family escaped from concentration camps and then they went to Budapest. All important family documents were lost — there was no proof of claims and she did not know the name of the bank or the account number where funds were allegedly stored. Nevertheless, in 1996, Gisela Weisshaus sued Swiss Banks. During World War II, the German Reich depended on imports, payments being in either gold or Swiss francs. In 1942 the demand for francs increased. National banks of exporting countries used Swiss francs, so gold was 'laundered,' The 'robbed gold' was sent to Switzerland. There was nothing immoral about Swiss banks trading during the war because they simply wanted to survive.

It was claimed that 33,000 Jews were prevented from going to Switzerland and were sent to their deaths. But the number of Hebrews was lower than claimed, the real figure being 10,000 or less. Mr Graf strongly asserted the allegation that the Jews were all sent to their deaths, was rubbish. An attempt was made to associate the gold with murdered Jews even if it had nothing to do with them. To create confusion is part of the strategy of organised Jews to facilitate the destruction of the Swiss banking system.

Mr Graf then mentioned a July 31, 1997 newspaper article, 'The superpower US will not tolerate refusal of European unity'. This helps explain the real motive of the gold hoax: the aim is to eliminate Switzerland as a financial power. The Swiss economy is a thorn in the side of the US Switzerland wants freedom, not absorption into The New World Order. It is not a member of NATO. However, continued Mr Graf, The New World Order functionaries want a single centralized state, the European Union. By branding Switzerland as a Nazi collaborator, it is being intimidated to abandon independence.

As part of the strategy, the Swiss government was pushed to establish anti-racism laws, ostensibly to protect foreigners, in reality to shield Hebrews from criticism. The Swiss anti-racist legislation is broad in scope and contains many undefined terms. In 1997 there was an avalanche of trials against those who 'offended the Jews'.

Mr Peter Richards
Australian educator, spoke on 'The Betrayal of German Intellectualism' wherein he remarked that he came to revisionism by accident when he was asked to speak on 'Holocaust Studies,' and he gave details of correspondence with the German ambassador in Australia enquiring about the existence of laws in Germany against querying the Holocaust.

He cited an article in *The Scientific American*, September, 1997, which talked about how memories could be created — as in False Memory Syndrome. Research showed that false memories could be created by combining actual memories with suggestions by others.

The research on 20,000 individuals, reported in 1997, shows that exposure to others' influence creates memory distortions. Distortions happen when one is suggestively interrogated or reviewed for media coverage. Susceptibility is enhanced where the passage of time allows memory to fade and other events that did not happen can be substituted. Mr Richards said that some of this memory distortion occurred to help create false memories among Holocaust 'survivors'.

Mr Germar Rudolf
Industrial chemist and author of *The Rudolf Report*, and currently in exile because a sick German judiciary wishes to imprison him, Mr Rudolf submitted a most interesting paper: 'Some considerations about the 'Gas Chambers' of Auschwitz and Birkenau'. He then spoke by phone link, saying that Richard Green's attempt to refute his *Rudolf Report* fails. He claimed that the Prussian blue effect on the walls on the delousing chambers would remain bonded to concrete and it would not decay with time.

[Update: 13 September 1998: From: slepokuo@cadvision.com
The Rudolf Report has been cleared by the Swiss courts as a scientific text.
Writer René–Louis Berclaz (of Route des Misets 110, CH–1918 Châtel-St.Denis, Switzerland) was prosecuted at the instance of the organisation LICRA (Ligue Internationale conte le Racisme et l'Antisémitisme, the European counterpart to the New-York based ADL) for 'racial discrimination'. Reason: Berclaz had circulated the French-language edition of *The Rudolf Report* which demonstrates that the installations passed off as 'gas chambers' at Auschwitz could not have been homicidal gas chambers.

When Berclaz asked the court to produce a rebuttal to *The Rudolf Report*, the examining magistrate Jean Pierre Schröter of the Third District Court (3e Ressort de la Veveyse, Avenue de la Gare, CH-1618 Châtel-St.Denis) appointed professor of chemistry Dr. Henri Ramuz (of Rheinparkstrasse 3/8, CH-4127 Birsfelden) to assess the disputed document. Dr. Ramuz, who submitted his affidavit to the

court on May 18, concluded that *The Rudolf Report* had to be described 'as scientifically correct'.

On September 9 the court reconvened at Châtel-St.Denis. Under the chairmanship of Judge Jean Pierre Schröter the four judge panel handed down its judgement: the accused René-Louis Berclaz is acquitted of the charge of racial discrimination in connection with the circulation of *The Rudolf Report*.

Berclaz was however given a four-month suspended prison sentence because in his private newsletter he had printed an incomplete quotation from *Das jüdische Paradox* (Athenäum, Frankfurt, 1988) by the late Nahum Goldmann, President of the World Jewish Congress: 'I'm scarcely exaggerating. *Jewish life consists of two things. Getting money, and whining*'. Berclaz omitted the words 'I'm scarcely exaggerating' (p.77) and this was held to be punishable as it distorted the meaning.

LICRA has informed the press that it will not be appealing the judgement as it is satisfied with it. Evidently it shies away from any kind of scientific debate on *The Rudolf Report* before the courts.

Germar Rudolf advised on 14 September: 'the expert in charge of preparing his report about my report wrote a handwritten 1 ? page letter to the judge stating that the chemical part contains no obvious mistakes and appears to be scientific, but no thorough analysis was made. Apparently that expert did not dare to get involved too deeply in this subject in order to avoid trouble for himself. I shall publish the whole lot in 1/99, *Vierteljahreshefte für freie Geschichtsforschung*, Postbus 60, B-Berchem 2, Belgium.

NB: The publisher of the above magazine, Mr Herbert Verbeke, also faces court action for having published in Belgium *Antwort Auf Die Goldhagen-Und Spielberglügen*. Mr Ignatz Bubis (the Jeremy Jones of German Jews) lodged the complaint and Oberstaatsanwalt, Mr Klein, is now pursuing his brother, Mr Siegfried Verbeke, for alleged Volksverhetzung – sedition.]

Mr Ahmed Rami
Founder of Radio Islam, talked on 'Historical Revisionism from Radio Islam's Point-of-View' by phone link. He remarked that he started Radio Islam in 1987 and since had dealt with Palestine and Jewish propaganda. He noted this must not be questioned – only critics were accused of 'racism'. Ironically, he said, Israel is anti-Semitic because it persecutes Semitic Palestinians.

Dr Serge Thion
French Revisionist, was connected by phone link to explain 'The way the Simon Wiesenthal Center in Los Angeles and the US Holocaust Memorial Museum are trying to prove the Holocaust happened after all'.

Dr Thion visited the US Holocaust Memorial Museum in Washington DC and the Museum of Tolerance in Los Angeles where they forbid people to take pictures or to record what they see. You are asked to talk to fictional characters: it is pure invention. The museums invent dialogue. They use the Nazi Wannsee Conference document in an attempt to prove that a Jewish extermination program existed, and a reconstruction of a 'gas chamber' is contradicted by evidence – including that demonstrated by Dr Toben at Auschwitz.

Mr Andreas Röhler
The editor of *Sleipnir*, a magazine that critically looks at Germany's historical and political landscape, could not be contacted. He is constantly before court in Berlin – but to date has avoided a prison sentence, though the police regularly confiscate his computer and other working tools.

Dr Ingrid Weckert
Although not listed in the program it was intended to talk to the author of the 1981 published book about 'the night of broken glass;' *Feuerzeichen*, Dr Weckert could not be contacted, but this was not because she had just been fined by a Berlin court for having written an article for *Sleipnir*, 'Zweimal Dachau' (Twice Dachau). She compares diary entries of two inmates: Arthur Haulot, a Belgian PoW during the war and Gert Naumann, a German soldier interned at Dachau after the war. The Berlin public prosecutor found that Weckert's writing was 'Volksverhetzung' (sedition) and duly convicted her to pay a fine of DM3200 – interestingly, as early as 1984 and 1985, both Naumann and Haulot had their diaries published.

Mr Frank Swoboda
This Austrian revisionist was contacted by phone link. In 1995–96 he wrote books which are not well known internationally, and were only written in German. The German authorities had seized the text and put him in prison. He appealed to the High Court against his sentence, and was freed on condition that he not publicly make any comments about such matters in Austria.

Mr Wolfgang Fröhlich
The Austrian chemical engineer who gave evidence at the 16 July 1998 Graf trial in Baden, Switzerland – stating that the homicidal gas chambers are a technical impossibility – was not contactable by phone link.

Mr Emil Lachout
This Austrian engineer has in his possession a copy of a document which clearly states that no gas chambers existed on German territory during World War II. His comments were made in German, but a commentary in English is available. He was one of Ernst Zündel's witnesses during the 'false news' trials in Toronto, Canada. For his witness he has been hounded by the Austrian authorities — including threats of having him mentally certified. Fortunately he has a judgement from the European Court of Justice in his favour which condemns the Austrian government for its treatment of Lachout.

Mr David Brockschmidt
S.A. Associate of the Adelaide Institute gave a talk on 'Schindler's List and all that'. Mr Brockschmidt said that his father had known Oscar Schindler and had been instrumental in saving the lives of Jews, but had been given no credit in the making of Spielberg's film *Schindler's List*. Tom Keneally, author of *Schindler's Ark* was the inspiration for the film, but the title was changed to *Schindler's List*.

Keneally made a lot of money out of writing the book, and Spielberg made $US1 billion out of 'Holocaust Park' as Brockschmidt dubs the film version of Keneally's book. Spielberg interviewed Emily Schindler, Oscar Schindler's wife, who knew the real story, but he distorted it. In the film, Hebraic women went to Auschwitz, and Oscar paid for Jewish women to be freed from there but Schindler was never in Auschwitz. Emily Schindler described the film as 'lies' and her husband as 'an arsehole'.

When Emily Schindler's book, *Memories*, was released, it seemed the truth might emerge, but it was in fact a whitewash job. Emily now had a life interest to stay in a place owned by the B'nai B'rith Commission, and had $50,000 donated to her by Spielberg, so we may well assume she now protects her beneficiaries by saying that her husband was a good guy and commending the film. Spielberg wanted an 'Oscar,' so history had to be changed to fit.

Professor Arthur Butz
In closing the symposium Professor Butz remarked that apostasy was rare among revisionists but it did exist, recent examples being

David Cole, and Fred Leuchter, who succumbed under pressure. He said that there was more pressure on a Jew than on a 'goy' to recant.

Much of Holocaustomania is a reaction to revisionism. The Holocaust hoax is ending the twentieth century. 'Entrenched hokum' is endorsed by the mass media and subject to legal protection. There is also a refusal to conduct academic debate on the subject, and attempts to make revisionists seem crackpots.

The speed with which revisionism was publicised on the Internet astonished Butz. Most major revisionists, except Faurisson, are on the Internet. Professor Butz doesn't believe victory against the Exterminationists is assured, because it has become a religious thing. The present system is volatile — who knows what will happen?

Dr Fredrick Toben wound up the conference and Mr Michael Mazur, Victorian Associate of the Adelaide Institute, pledged financially to assist Australia's first revisionist conference which then concluded. Most participants adjourned for dinner at the Arkaba Hotel where final farewells were said.

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Alex McClelland's Story

A couple of days before the Symposium began ACT Associate, Richard Krege, informed Adelaide Institute that Alex McClelland had decided to attend, and both would fly from Canberra and arrive in Adelaide on Friday morning. We looked forward to seeing Alex again especially because he had finally succeeded in publishing his book : *The Answer – Justice*, copies of which are available from Heritage Book Service, PO Box 27, Happy Valley, South Australia.

Adelaide Institute first met Alex McClelland in October 1994, and the details of his story were intriguing enough for us to conduct our own research into aspects of his narrative. It is pleasing to see that a major newspaper has given him national prominence in its pages. Below follows the 9 August 1998 interview with Alex McClelland by Sydney's *Sun-Herald* columnist Fia Cumming.

PoW seeks truth on death camps: An Australian who was held prisoner in a World War II concentration camp has denounced other veterans for making wild claims about German brutality

Alex McClelland was a PoW of the Germans for four years, including three months in the infamous Small Fortress at

Theresienstadt, Czechoslovakia. He has just published an autobiography, funded entirely from his war pension, which he hopes will set the record straight about Nazi atrocities. McClelland, 78, said shocking claims about concentration camps had been made in the past 15 years in Australia. He is most concerned about the 1985 documentary film *Where Death Wears A Smile*, scripted by Paul Rea, and the 1995 book *Stoker*, the autobiography of Donald Watt.

The documentary produced by Frank Heimans of Cinetel Productions, was billed as the horrifying true story of Australians in concentration camps. Screened twice on Australian television, it found a worldwide audience after winning the award, for the best political film at the New York Film and TV Festival in December 1985.

Stoker, billed as the true story of an Australian who stoked the fires at Auschwitz, has sold 40,000 copies here, has a British print run and is being turned into a feature film by Sydney company Tristram Miall films. But McClelland, who now lives in Cyprus, claims that, like many other works on the Holocaust, the book and the film contain significant errors.

'Their distortions have been accepted as truth and are being taught to innocent children in schools to convince them that some people—Germans—are evil by their very nature,' McClelland said. 'In fairness to all the people who now look on Australia as their home, we must ensure that history is the truth, not just politically correct.'

McClelland was captured in May 1941 while fighting the Germans in Crete, then transported to Germany. After several attempts to escape, he was taken with other PoWs to the Small Fortress, a Gestapo prison inside Theresienstadt (Terezin) concentration camp for Jews. He suffered appalling conditions and daily beatings until May 1945, when the Americans liberated the camp.

McClelland began to investigate Terezin and other camps after the Australian and British governments refused to acknowledge that any Australians had been held in concentration camps. In 1978 his campaign caught the attention of journalist Paul Rea. As Rea discovered more Australian survivors, he decided to make the film.

When it appeared, however, McClelland was amazed by a claim by one of the Australians, Walter Steilberg, that he saw 28 people killed in the anti-tank ditch close to the camp. As secretary of the

Small Fortress Association of survivors, McClelland was able to contact British PoWs who were in the same section as Steilberg. None had seen the mass killing. McClelland was also intrigued by a claim in the film that 40 Australian and New Zealand prisoners were slaughtered by Waffen SS guards. The Dortmund war crimes prosecutor, interviewed in the film, said he believed the incident happened, based largely on evidence of Czechoslovakian Hebrew Morris Mittelman, who gave evidence at the 1965 trial of the Terezin commmandant, Stefan Rojko. Rojko was acquitted of Mittelman's allegation but found guilty of hundreds of other murder charges.

Keen to learn more, McClelland went to the German War Crimes Office in Dortmund in 1988 and asked to see Mittelman's evidence. Instead of one affidavit, he was given three. The first, dated 1961, stated that he 'saw how about 40 to 50 Australian soldiers were shot' by Rojko and two other officers, Burian and Jockl.

In the second statement, in November 1974 to a municipal court, Mittelman said he saw one Australian hit on the ear and in the stomach and another with a rifle butt by Rojko and Mende, and then there was shooting. 'The story then went around that about 40 Australian and New Zealand prisoners had been shot,' he said.

In his third statement, on June 2, 1975, to the State Attorney of Dortmund, Mittelman said he was ordered by Rojko to tell the prisoners in English what they had to do. He said 'wild shooting began. I saw how many of the prisoners of war fell to the ground. However, we were immediately formed up into columns on the road and led off in the direction of the Small Fortress. I also saw before marching off that Mende and another officer were firing their rifles. I naturally do not know if they hit anyone. Then later I read in the American soldiers' newspaper that these prisoners had been shot.' McClelland said the affidavits cast doubt on Mittelman's account. There were no other alleged witnesses.

Paul Rea said yesterday the affidavit shown on the film had been provided by the prosecutor, and he had not searched the archives himself. However, Rea also quoted selectively from two of the affidavits in a National Times article in 1985, in which he intermingled paragraphs from both statements to make one consistent account. 'The information I got was sufficient for us to include it in the film out of the prosecutor's mouth. I wouldn't have thought it was a major point in the film,' he said.

McClelland is also sceptical about atrocities which Walter Steilberg claimed in the film to have witnessed, including barrels of human fat, headless bodies and blood-spattered walls. 'This is nonsense,' McClelland said. 'Not one other ex–PoW from the Small Fortress recalls any such horrors.' Steilberg also claimed that a cart with dead bodies could be seen heading towards the cookhouse. McClelland said detailed maps of Terezin showed that Steilberg could not have seen where the carts went. Steilberg claimed to have been fed lumps of meat, possibly human flesh, whereas other PoWs were only given bread. Steilberg, who lives on the NSW north coast could not be contacted by *The Sun-Herald* last week.

McClelland is also highly critical of *Stoker*. Since his first public criticism early in 1997, historians have cast doubt on aspects of the book, including whether Watt had spent part of his imprisonment at Auschwitz–Birkenau. Watt claimed he had fed the Auschwitz fires with huge fir logs and that bodies were pushed down a chute to the furnace and built up 'in a sort of log–jam at the entrance.' He said the gas chambers and furnaces worked 24 hours a day, seven days a week, although he also said they had to be cooled down each night and fired up each morning. Watt counted 5,000 corpses a day burned in each of the two crematoria between May and the end of November 1944, equivalent to one body every two minutes in each retort. But McClelland says Auschwitz was surrounded by beech, not fir trees, and photographs of the ovens, including one in Stoker, show they had doors less than half a metre across. It has also been argued that the Auschwitz crematorium furnaces were fuelled by coke, not wood.

Watt also claimed that 600 or 700 Jewish women were kept in a cage and had blood drawn from them each day with 'big syringes' until they died. Although he did not see this, he says he saw 'corpses, with their arms and bodies covered in puncture marks.'

McClelland said this and some other claims in Watts's book were unsubstantiated. 'There are many, many more examples of claims in Stoker that are impossible for me and other concentration camp veterans to believe,' he said. When *The Sun–Herald* tried to contact Watt his wife, Joan, insisted he 'does not tell lies,' but an agent later rang to say all queries had to be directed to the film company, Tristram Miall, to which the Watts were connected.

McClelland said the public was easily misled about German war atrocities. 'Many works considered authoritative can be easily demonstrated to be contradictory,' he said. 'Yet they are never criticised in public, because they are part of the untouchable

Holocaust mythology.' In April 1995, for example, the chairman of the Vidal Sassoon Centre for the Study of Anti–Semitism, professor Yehuda Bauer, said claims that the Nazis had made soap from Jews' fat were known to be false and simply misused people's fears and obsessions. Nonetheless, Israel's chief rabbi, Israel Meier Laur, demanded that an auction house return a bar of soap to its owner 'so that it could be given a proper burial.'

McClelland said he was concerned that escalating claims about the Nazis were fuelled by, and fuelling, racial hatred against the Germans. The danger was that if the exaggerated claims about the Holocaust were disproved, later generations might become sceptical and reject even the horrible truth, he said. 'The death toll from typhus has been almost completely ignored as a cause of the bodies which went into the crematoria in concentration camps,' he said.

Author Gerald Green wrote a book called *Holocaust*, which he said was fiction but which was turned into an eight-hour film 'documentary.' Green also wrote *Artists Of Terezin*, in which he claimed people were dragged off to the gas chambers and the Germans sole intent was to murder their prisoners. But in the same book he said there were no gas chambers at Terezin and more than 33,000 prisoners who died there were victims of 'starvation, beatings, disease, exhaustion' – not gas.

In 1993, an American documentary which revealed the role of a regiment of black soldiers in liberating Dachau and Buchenwald concentration camps was found to be false. The documentary, *Liberators: Fighting On Two Fronts In World War 2*, had been nominated for an Academy Award and praised by the Mayor of New York and black and Jewish leaders.

But after a five–month review, New York WNET/Channel 13, which aired it, said there was no evidence the unit had liberated either camp. Dachau survivor Ernest Seinfeld said at the time: 'It is far from my purpose to diminish any credit or gratitude due to black soldiers. However, nothing good can come out of distortions of history.'

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Liars and deniers

In his *The Answer — Justice*, Australian soldier and Holocaust survivor Alex McClelland shows the world how the politically correct media falsifies history and disseminates anti-German hate propaganda.

McClelland rightly takes issue with the 1985 award-winning documentary, *Where Death Wears A Smile*, financed partly by Melbournes Hebraic business community and Fairfax Media Group. The documentary tells the story of how some Allied soldiers had been imprisoned in the Small Fortress concentration camp in Teresienstadt (Terezin). It is stated that 40 Australian and New Zealand soldiers and 28 soldiers from other nations were brutally murdered by SS guards in this camp. Generally soldiers were not held in concentration camps. The evidence of this stated 'historical fact' rests on three contradictory eye-witness accounts given by one person, Slovakian Jew Moritz Mittelmann, who has been exposed as a liar.

Copies of the original documents from Terezin indicate that not a single allied soldier was killed at The Small Fortress (Kleine Festung), information available to producer Paul Rea, who chose not to make use of it.

In a letter to McClelland, dated 19 September 1978, from Václav Novak, Director of the Memorial Terezín, it states (original spelling retained): 'The prisoners of war from Great Britain and its dependencies came to the Small Fortress since automn 1944. With comparison with others prisoners in the Small Fortress, their position was much better. They were better dressed and received foodstuffs from parcels sent by the Red Cross. They did not go, in the most part to the work. The only exception was at the March 1945, when almost all prisoners of the Small Fortress had to go and grave anti-tanks ditches in the neighbourhood of Terezín. This was only for a very short period of time. They were neither tortured by the prison wardens nor anybody of them executed. They remained here untill beginning of April 1945. On the 4th April a transport contained 560 prisoners of war was despatched from Terezín. This transport consisted not only of British prisoners of war but also of other members of the Allies, the most numerous group was that of the Soviets prisoners of war…'.

Adelaide Institute approached the Director of Memorial Terezín, Dr Jan Munk, CSc., and received a letter from him dated 9 November 1994, wherein he lists the names of the Australian PoWs together with the comment: 'Nobody died in Small Fortress …'.

Adelaide Institute also approached the German public prosecutor's office in Dortmund, Oberstaatsanwalt Schacht. But the letter was answered by S J Williams at the Headquarters, Joint Services Liaison Organisation, Bonn, FPO Box 2013, British Forces

Post Office 105. Therein, among other things, is stated:
It would seem that it (Adelaide Institute's letter of 24 October 1994) arrived in the British army station headquarters in Dortmund rather than at the Public Prosecutor's office and it is not clear why this happened … Because the letter concerned a German issue it was passed to us and we immediately redirected it to the Public Prosecutor in Dortmund.

Is it legitimate to ask 'Who runs Germany today? Is it the Germans or the remaining Allies?'.

It was stated that a certain Stefan Rojko had killed at least 40 Australian soldiers at the Small Fortress and so Adelaide Institute wrote to the president of the Landesgericht für Strafsachen, in Graz, Austria. A reply from Dr Boucard, dated 11 January 1996, stated that a court judgement of 4 October 1963 found Stefan Rojko not guilty of these allegations levelled against him by Mittelmann.

According to Alex McClelland, the only nasty person in the Small Fortress was the Jewish Kapo who beat up the allied POWs. Adelaide Institute cannot ascertain whether this Kapo was ever put on trial after the war either by the Czechs or by the Allies. So much for truth and justice in history!

Documents concerning the issues raised by the McClelland book are available from Adelaide Institute, and an 81 minute video of Ernst Zündel interviewing McClelland, *Eyewitness to Theresienstadt*, is available for Ca$30 from Zamisdat Publishers, 206 Carlton St, Toronto, Ont. M5A 2L1, Canada.

Gerald Green, author of the US TV soapie, *Holocaust*, also wrote the book: *The Artist of Terezin*. He claims that prisoners were dragged into the gas chambers, then elsewhere in the book he states that there were no gas chambers in Terezin. So, how can people be gassed without a gas chamber?

In Dachau they show the visitors a homicidal gas chamber which was never used. The truth is that what they show the visitors was a desinfection gas chamber for clothes and mattresses to kill the lice which carried typhoid. Its sole existence was to save lives.

In Majdanek the visitor is shown a big room with a window in the wall which is an alleged homicidal gas chamber. One would have thought that the first thing victims of gassing would do is to smash the window!

In Auschwitz I, Krema I, the visitor is shown a mortuary which was turned into an air raid shelter, and then became a homicidal gas chamber. But van Pelt and Dwork have stated in their book: *Auschwitz: From 1270 To The Present*, that this gas chamber is a reconstruction built to symbolise the real gas chamber at Auschwitz–Birkenau. The tourist guides in Auschwitz I still tell the visitors the old lie which they have been telling for over 40 years with the excuse that the truth about the gas chamber is too difficult to explain.

At Auschwitz–Birkenau it is still possible to look at a 'real' homicidal gas chamber—Krema II—from the top and from within. Yet the authorities cannot explain the absence of the four square Zyklon B induction holes in the roof of this alleged homicidal gas chamber. The model of the Auschwitz II, Krema II homicidal gas chamber contains these insertion holes—but they do not exist in real life. Who are the liars and deniers here?

Top quality five 3–hour videos of the International Revisionist Symposium are now available from Adelaide Institute for $250. The cheapest method of payment is either bank notes or a postal order. Overseas order specify video format.

Chapter 15

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Revisionist Activism in Australia

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(From the *Journal of Historical Review* published by the Institute for Historical Review)

The Adelaide Institute Conference

For some time now, Australia has been one of the most dynamic battlefields in the worldwide struggle against the historical blackout. And at the forefront of the battle there is the Adelaide Institute, which publishes an important revisionist newsletter and maintains an information-packed Internet web site. Centered in South Australia's largest city, and funded by donations, the Adelaide Institute was founded in 1994 by Fredrick Töben, who directs its work and edits its newsletter (P.O. Box 3300, Norwood 5067, Australia. E-mail: info@adelaideinstitute.org).

Born in northern Germany in 1944, Dr. Töben studied at Melbourne University in Australia, as well as at universities in Heidelberg, Tübingen and Stuttgart in Germany, where he earned a doctorate in philosophy. He also hold a Master's degree in education, and has worked as a school teacher in Victoria, Australia.

The Institute's twice-monthly newsletter has developed into one of the most informative revisionist periodicals anywhere, with a keen readership around the world. A typical issue, twelve pages in length, reports on revisionist activism both at home and abroad, and provides news and commentary about recent noteworthy historical news. Aspects of revisionist scholarship are sometimes dealt with in detail.

In the spring of 1997 Töben made a round-the-world tour, financed by Adelaide Institute supporters, that included an inspection visit of the Auschwitz camp site, and meetings with revisionist scholars and activists in North America and Europe.

In radio and television appearances, Dr. Töben has been an outspoken voice for historical accuracy and free historical inquiry.

All this has predictably enraged the powerful Jewish-Zionist lobby. In 1997 the Executive Council of Australian Jewry (ECAJ), the country's main Jewish community organization, brought legal action against Töben to shut down the Institute's web site (http://www.adelaideinstitute.org). In this case, the first test of the country's Racial Discrimination law involving the Internet, Töben was brought before the Human Rights and Equal Opportunity Commission (HREOC). Outraged by its guiding principle that truth is no defense, Töben walked out of the Commission hearing and refused to cooperate further with it.

A Successful Conference

Over the weekend of August 7-9, 1998, the Adelaide Institute hosted Australia's first-ever revisionist conference. About 50 persons attended the successful three-day meeting in Adelaide, which was noteworthy for the scope and depth of the presentations. While much of the focus was on the Holocaust issue, other subjects were dealt with as well. The meeting, which began on Friday, the 7th, with registration at a hotel and an informal dinner, continued over the next two days at the comfortable and stately Fernilee Lodge.

Speakers included Arthur Butz and John Sack from the United States, and Jürgen Graf from Europe. In addition, a number of revisionist scholars and activists who could not attend in person 'participated' by pre-recorded video cassette or by live telephone hookup, or both. Among those attending was the ambassador to Australia of the United Arab Emirates, Khalifa Bakhit Al-falasi. The envoy's attendance predictably prompted complaints from Jewish-Zionist groups.

Dr. Töben opened the conference by welcoming the speakers and attendees, and by reading greetings from several political prisoners, including Günter Deckert and Udo Walendy, each of whom has been imprisoned in Germany for their dissident views on history. Attendees then viewed a clip of a 1994 Australian television 'Nightline' broadcast on the Holocaust issue that

included remarks by revisionist Geoff Muirden (who later addressed the conference), as well as by Jeremy Jones, a prominent Jewish community figure. A second video clip presented to the attendees was an excerpt of another Australian 'Nightline' broadcast, this one from March 1998, which also showed Jones bitterly complaining about revisionist 'haters.' But this broadcast also presented portions of an interview with Dr. Töben. Among other things, he told viewers: 'There is no evidence to prove that the gas chambers existed.'

Traveling from Switzerland for the meeting was educator, researcher and author Jürgen Graf, who delivered two talks, including the keynote address. A few weeks earlier, a Swiss court had sentenced him to 15 months imprisonment and a fine of 8,000 francs for his revisionist writings on the Holocaust issue. (See 'Swiss Court Punishes Two Revisionists' in the July-August 1998 Journal, pp. 2-10.) During his stay in Australia, he learned that he had lost his teaching job due to his July 16 conviction.

In his keynote address, Graf spoke about Majdanek, the large German wartime concentration camp at Lublin, in Poland, which he personally inspected in June 1997. His presentation was based on research conducted for a newly published, 300-page book on this subject, co-authored with Italian scholar Carlo Mattogno. Although Allied officials charged in 1945 that the Germans had killed one and a half million people at Majdanek, it has been a relatively 'neglected' camp. Contrary to its image as a top secret extermination center, Graf pointed out, the camp in fact was 'completely open' and 'visible from all sides.' Any mass killings there could hardly have been kept secret.

By 1943 Germany was battling for existence against industrially and numerically superior enemies. In this situation, Graf noted, it would have been madness to kill valuable workers, or even to let them die.

The death rate in Germany's wartime camps was high, due especially to typhus and other diseases caused by overcrowding and poor sanitation. German authorities accordingly took measures to deal with the catastrophe. In December 1942, for example, SS Reichsführer Himmler ordered that the death rate in the camps 'absolutely must be reduced.' Documents discovered by Graf and Mattogno detail the specific hygienic measures ordered by German authorities to bring down the prisoner death rate at Majdanek. These measures, which largely proved

effective, included installation of sewers, running water taps and toilets, and delousing facilities, as well as regular showers for the inmates, and expansion of the prisoner hospital.

In the largest of the alleged homicidal gas chambers at Majdanek, Graf told the conference, there is, remarkably, a large window that doomed prisoners could easily have broken. This 'gas chamber,' Graf concludes, was actually a facility for delousing clothes and similar items. Another purported 'gas chamber' at Barracks 41, which is routinely shown to tourists, has no traces of Zyklon B. However, visitors can view canisters there that reputedly contained lethal carbon monoxide (CO) gas. Oddly, though, these canisters are marked 'CO2,' which denotes non-lethal carbon dioxide.

Among the clearly baseless, or at least greatly exaggerated allegations about Majdanek is a report that the corpses of 70,000 victims were burned in three ditches. But to burn so many bodies, Graf pointed out, would have required many tons of wood. Furthermore, he went on, it would have taken days for the ditches to cool, tons of human ash would have needed removal, and a grinding mill would have been required to process residual bones on a physically impossible scale.

Graf's second conference address, 'Assault on a Nation,' dealt with the on-going attack against Switzerland by organized Jewry, especially the World Jewish Congress, including the 'Swiss bank' scandal.

Arthur Butz

Dr. Arthur R. Butz, a professor at Northwestern University near Chicago, and author of the classic revisionist study, The Hoax of the Twentieth Century, flew from the United States to deliver his address, 'The Hoax Ends The Twentieth Century' (which appears elsewhere in this Journal issue).

John Bennett

For decades Australia's most active and outspoken revisionist writer and publicist has been John Bennett, an attorney with a well-deserved reputation as a staunch defender of civil rights.

After graduation from the University of Melbourne, he served from 1966 to 1980 as secretary of the Victorian Council for Civil Liberties, and since 1980 has been president of the Australian Civil Liberties Union (P.O. Box 1137, Carlton, Vic. 3053, Australia). He is also the author of Your Rights, a widely-

circulated citizens' rights handbook that has been regularly revised and updated since the first edition of 1974.

Since 1979, when he was 'converted' by reading The Hoax of the Twentieth Century, Bennett has actively promoted revisionism in numerous interviews, in pamphlets mailed to thousands of people around the country, and in successive editions of Your Rights. A member of this Journal's Editorial Advisory Committee since 1980, Bennett has also been a Journal contributor and an IHR conference speaker.

John Sack
Also traveling from the United States was John Sack, Jewish-American author of An Eye For An Eye, an extraordinary account of the suppressed story of torture and murder of German civilians in Jewish-run camps in postwar Soviet-ruled Poland. The veteran journalist and historian, who accepts the Holocaust gas chamber and 'six million' claims, noted the remarkable efforts by Jews and Jewish groups to suppress his book (which is no longer in print), and even to prevent him from speaking on the postwar mistreatment of Germans at the US Holocaust Memorial Museum in Washington, DC. (See 'Suppressing the Story of Genocide Against Germans,' in the Sept.-Oct. 1997 Journal, pp. 31- 33.)

Nigel Jackson
Just as Shakespeare's Hamlet had to commit new murders in an effort to hold on to power, remarked Nigel Jackson in his address, so also do the Zionists have to keep 'murdering' free speech on the Holocaust issue with newer and ever more restrictive laws. Jackson, a journalist, secondary school teacher, poet and author (The Case for David Irving), has made a name for himself in Australia as an eloquent defender of freedom of speech. Further suppression of freedom is inevitable, he warned, unless citizens take 'disinfective' steps.

Robert Faurisson
Attendees viewed a pre-recorded video presentation by French revisionist scholar Robert Faurisson, 'Marshal Pétain, Anti-Communism and the Revisionist Challenge,' which gave a 'tour' of 'Vichy France,' the administrative capital of (unoccupied) France from 1940 to 1944. For decades it has been customary to castigate Pétain for his wartime policy of collaboration with Third Reich Germany. It is not well known, for example, that the Vichy administration of Marshal Pétain was duly recognized as

the legitimate government of France by more than 16 countries, including the United States.

After his video presentation, Professor Faurisson spoke to the attendees by telephone from France. Regarding the future of revisionism, he expressed the view that 'we shall never win and never lose.' Revisionists cannot 'win,' Faurisson explained, because we face a three-thousand-year-old Jewish mindset of irreconcilable conflict: 'the Jew against the goyim.' Because the Holocaust story has become a religious dogma for Jews, it is impervious to reason and facts. It also endures because it is 'big business' and a profitable 'golden calf.'

In this great struggle — which Faurisson believes should be regarded as the last great intellectual adventure of this century and the first of the 21st century – he urges revisionist activists and scholars to 'try to be clear, simple, not pedantic, and keep a smile on your face.'

David Brockschmidt
In his address on 'Schindler's List,' conference speaker David Brockschmidt related that his father had known Oskar Schindler well, and had been instrumental in saving Jewish lives. However, he received no credit for this, either from Steven Spielberg in his film 'Schindler's List,' or from Tom Keneally in his book of the same name, upon which the motion picture was based. As Brockschmidt noted, Schindler's widow, Emily Schindler, has dismissed the influential Spielberg film as 'lies.'

Geoff Muirden
For several years now, Geoff Muirden has been making a mark in Australia as an articulate and effective partisan of free speech and historical revisionism, both as secretary of the Australian Civil Liberties Union, and, more recently, as Assistant Director of the Adelaide Institute. He provided 'An Overview of Historical Revisionism in Australia,' citing, for example, the impact of John Bennett's work.

Andrew Gray
A recognized authority on Richard Wagner, and the translator of his autobiography, spoke on 'Errors, Lies, and Nonsense' about the great German composer. Because sensuality and sexuality pervades his work, said Gray, this 'skull-splitting genius' forever robbed music of its innocence. Gray spoke against the absurd but enduring campaign to blame Wagner, at least in part, for Hitler,

who was a great admirer of the composer. More than a century after his death, Gray noted, Wagner is still being vilified for his notorious anti-Jewish essay on 'Jewry and Music.'

Olga Scully

In her address, 'My Battle Against Australia's Zionist Lobby,' Mrs. Olga Scully reported on her legal struggle for her right to free speech. Because of complaints by the Executive Council of Australian Jewry about leaflets she had distributed in her home town in Tasmania, she has been brought before the Australian Human Rights Commission. She expressed appreciation for the support she's received in this legal battle, including backing from David Brockschmidt and Dr. Töben.

Much like a patient on 'life support,' said William DeMaria in his address, democracy in Australia is now 'in crisis.' Dr. DeMaria, who teaches at the School of Social Work and Social Policy of the University of Queensland, said that an illusion of freedom is maintained to keep the system going. Even the universities have ceased to cultivate an unfettered search for truth, but have instead become 'edu-business' job placement training centers.

Video and Telephone Speakers

Most of those who 'participated' in the conference did so by telephone and/or pre-recorded video. They included:

- Retired journalist Doug Collins, speaking by telephone from western Canada, reported on the Jewish-Zionist campaign to punish him and the North Shore News for a column criticizing Spielberg's 'Schindler's List.' This brought the British-born writer before a 'Human Rights Commission' where, typically for such bodies, the truth of the allegedly offensive writing is irrelevant. (See 'Canadian Jewish Congress Threatens Journalist for Holocaust Heresy,' in the Jan.-Feb. 1996 Journal.)
- Mark Weber, Director of the Institute for Historical Review, sent greetings to the conference on behalf of the IHR by pre-recorded video presentation. He also spoke briefly to the attendees by telephone from California, congratulating Dr. Töben and his colleagues for their achievement in organizing this important event.
- Friedrich Berg, an American engineer and IHR Journal contributor, spoke by telephone on 'The Diesel Gas Chamber Hoax Revisited.' According to the standard Holocaust story, he pointed out, about a million Jews were supposedly killed in gas chambers with Zyklon B, while some two million Jews were supposedly killed in diesel engine gas chambers. Despite

its 'dirty' appearance, Berg explained, diesel engine exhaust is actually not toxic.

- Germar Rudolf, a German-born certified chemist, author of The Rudolf Report, and editor of the important German-language revisionist quarterly VffG, is currently living in exile to avoid a politically motivated prison sentence imposed by a German court. He submitted a paper on the 'gas chambers' of Auschwitz and Birkenau, and spoke to the conference by telephone.
- In a video address to the conference, Dr. Robert Countess, a close associate of the IHR, spoke on 'Historical Sources and Their Use in Holocaust Historiography.' Sources for the alleged wartime homicidal gas chambers are rare and unreliable, he pointed out, and he spoke of the often religious nature of the anti-revisionist critique. He cited the 1993 Master's thesis of New Zealand scholar Dr. Joel Hayward as a noteworthy and courageous study that shows the seriousness of revisionist scholarship, and affirms the validity of numerous specific revisionist arguments.
- Ernst Zündel, the veteran German-Canadian publicist and free speech activist, and his attorney, Doug Christie, addressed the conference by video. Currently Zündel and his 'battling barrister' are defending themselves before a 'Human Rights Tribunal' in Toronto, that is investigating charges that he has been spreading 'hate' through the California-based Internet 'Zündelsite.' In this Orwellian case, Christie mentioned, the Tribunal has declared that 'truth is no defense.'
- Ingrid Rimland, 'webmaster' of the California-based 'Zündelsite,' spoke about 'My Wandering Years' in her video address to the conference. Her most recent published work is the Lebensraum trilogy.
- Dr. Charles Weber, editor-publisher of a revisionist newsletter, spoke by telephone from Oklahoma. The case for Holocaust revisionism, he said, is much stronger today than it was in 1983 when his booklet, The Holocaust: 120 Questions and Answers (no longer in print), was published.
- Speaking by telephone from Sweden, Morocco-born author Ahmed Rami reported on his work and its impact in the Scandinavian country, especially through 'Radio Islam,' which he started in 1987. Through this important voice for historical revisionism in Scandinavia, he has often dealt with the Palestine issue and Jewish propaganda.
- Dr. Serge Thion, speaking by telephone from France, described his visits to the Simon Wiesenthal Center in Los

Angeles and the US Holocaust Memorial Museum in Washington. At neither center, he said, are visitors permitted to take photographs or to record what they see. The Museums invent supposedly historical dialogue. As part of their effort to prove a German program to exterminate Europe's Jews, they cite the 1942 Wannsee Conference protocol, as well as a reconstructed 'gas chamber' model.

- Hans Schmidt, editor-publisher of the GANPAC Brief newsletter, and author of Jailed in Democratic Germany (available from the IHR), spoke by telephone from Florida about his arrest and incarceration in Germany for critical remarks about Jews and Freemasons he had written in a letter.
- Robert Brock, African-American community activist, spoke by telephone from Washington, DC, about the Jewish role in the trans-Atlantic slave trade.
- Michael Hoffman, II, who operates the 'Campaign for Radical Truth in History,' including a newsletter and Internet website (www.hoffman-info.com), spoke by telephone from Idaho about 'Racism in the Jewish Talmud.'
- Paul Fromm, director of the Canadian Association for Free Expression (CAFE), spoke by telephone from Canada about the on-going assault against free speech in 'Cuba del Norte.'

Chapter 16

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Richard Wagner and the HREOC

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(Fredrick Töben, from *Adelaide Institute Online*, January 1999, no. 87)

On 29 July 1998 I appeared before the Australian Press Council (APC) with my complaint against *The Australian* for biased reporting. One council member, a Mr John Morgan, mouthed stupidities during my presence – and made outright libellous statements when I left the meeting. This didn't bother me because Morgan's outburst reflected on the APC as a whole. In any case, why should I worry about the APC when in its deliberations 'truth is irrelevant'! A week later we embraced the search for truth in history by presenting our own 7-9 August 1998 Adelaide Revisionist Symposium.

After this most delightful weekend I looked forward to some personal enjoyment by unashamedly yielding in November-December 1998 to the delights of Richard Wagner's dramatic opera cycle *Der Ring Des Nibelungen*. It didn't bother me that the actions brought by Jeremy Jones against Tasmanian Associate, Mrs Olga Scully and myself before Australia's Human Rights and Equal Opportunity Commission (HREOC) were also scheduled for 2 and 16 November 1998. As with the APC, the HREOC proceedings have no home for truth as a defence and so Mrs Scully and I walked out of the immoral proceedings, claiming that to participate in such would make us liable.

Little did I suspect that my Ring attendance would not be a welcomed break from Holocaust revisionism. The connection: Wagner–Hitler–Auschwitz gas chambers was ever present, and I was the only one in Adelaide who publicly challenged this view, particularly as regards the gassing allegations!

Interestingly, at no time throughout November-December 1998 did I hear anyone mention the influence on Wagner's intellectual development of philosopher and 'individualism anarchist' Max Stirner (Johann Caspar Schmidt, *25 October 1806 in Bayreuth near Villa Wahnfried, †26 June 1856). The link between Wagner and Nietzsche (and Hitler!) is common knowledge and 'has been done to death'.

Stirner's 1842 book *Der Einzige und sein Eigentum* ('The individual and his property'), also influenced Hans von Bülow who was instrumental in developing Stirner's birthplace as a 'Stirner House'.

This newsletter contains my brief report on the Adelaide *Ring* production together with other reports covering our November 1998 HREOC hearings at Sydney and Launceston.

Wagner Ruled Adelaide – OK!

'The final performance of the first cycle of Wagner's *Ring* has finished in Adelaide to a standing ovation. The first cycle of the opera has been held over four nights with two more cycles to be held in Adelaide. It's the first time the *Ring* has been staged in its entirety in Australia. Dr Fredrick Töben who's seen several performances of the *Ring* says the South Australian performance has achieved an artistic balance: '… the element between form and content, then you realise that this production is unsurpassed. Let Adelaide be proud of what it's achieved. It's tremendous'. (ABC-Radio News, 7 a.m., 25 November 1998).

When in 1995 Adelaide lost its Grand Prix to Melbourne, there was panic among the petrol heads – what to do? Leading lights in this 'state of dissent' began to begrudge Victoria's success in wresting this premiere international car race from South Australia. Others saw it as a new challenge – to do something never done before in Australia, in the southern hemisphere: premíere Richard Wagner's four-opera epic *Der Ring Des Nibelungen* (The Ring of the Nibelung), *Das Rheingold* (The Rhinegold), *Die Walküre* (The Walkyrie) and *Siegfried and Götterdämmerung* (The Twilight of the

Gods). In May 1995 the State Opera Ring Corporation Board announced *The Ring* would be performed in November 1998.

J. Cuthbert Hadden in *The Operas of Wagner. Their Plots, Music and History*, 1908, London, calls the latter The Dusk of the Gods. It can be argued that the German noun Dämmerung refers to twilight, dusk or even to dawn. Schopenhauerian pessimism, I would think, did not influence Wagner to the point where Dämmerung is limited to dusk or twilight only. An end with a new beginning, a new dawning of the gods in a new order brought about by the emergence of a hero – that is the essence of the whole *Ring's* philosophy.

Cuthbert Hadden claims the *Ring*'s message is 'a struggle of free love and human impulse against the fetters of conventional laws, and against the sway of wealth and splendour', and that battle is fought anew by each succeeding generation.

This music drama, one of the western world's great art works in the Shakespearean tradition, is also a drama of ideas. Wagner incorporates and gives musical expression to every conceivable aspect of human nature's existence. Hence it can justly be claimed that *Der Ring Des Nibelungen* is all about freedom of speech. Said Wagner:

'My Nibelung poem shows Nature in her naked truth, with all her innate opposites, whose infinitely varied meetings include the shock of mutual repulsion. … The whole course of the poem shows the necessity of recognising the change, the diversity, the multiplicity, the eternal newness, of reality and life, and yielding place to it'.

In barest outline the story relates how there are the three innocent nature-loving Rhine maidens – Woglinde, Wellgunde, Flosshilde (Kate Ladner, Margaret Medlyn, Helen Medlyn), who value gold for its beauty and not for the sake of amassing riches. They are opposed by the lustful and greedy Nibelung dwarfs, Alberich (Malcolm Donnelly) and Mime (Peter Keller), who after the maidens reject Alberich's advances for love, pursue power and wealth by wresting the Ring from the maidens. The giants, Fafner (David Hibbard) and Fasolt (Warwick Fyfe), are patient, industrious, stupid and money-loving. Fafner through the power of the Tarnhelm turns himself into a dragon and spends his time guarding his 'loot'. The gods, Wotan (John Wegner), Donner (Barry Mora) et al, are clever, moral intellectuals who have brought the rule of law into their lives. When corruption makes the system

unworkable, it is Siegfried (Edward Cook), the ideal, fearless man – the hero – who is to bring about a new order of things. He remains fearless until he meets a woman – Brünnhilde (Janis Martin).

In 1851, at 35, Richard Wagner began writing and composing the *Ring* and he completed the Ring trilogy 26 years later, in 1876. Wagner conceptualised the performing of the *Ring* as a festive occasion. Although there are four operas, the first, *Das Rheingold*, is conceived as a Prologue to the trilogy – the Vorabend/previous evening, followed by Day One, Two and Three.

The 3-cycle Adelaide *Ring* production began in the newly refurbished Festival Theatre on 18 November and ended on 12 December 1998 with a lavish staff party at the Hyatt Hotel. There, over 500 people, who had worked behind the scene to make it all come together, were justifiably praised by Donald McDonald, chairman of the ABC and of the State Opera Ring Corporation.

In an advertisement in the *Advertiser* on 7 November 1998 readers were invited to participate in a competition:

Win a double pass to The State Opera of South Australia performance of Richard Wagner's The Ring And The Closing Party. Wagner's Ring Cycle has all the grandeur, wilderness and complexity of a great mountain range where the peaks are built of human emotions, desires and passion. One hundred years after its composition it retains the ability to shock, enthral and transport one to a unique universe that so accurately mirrors our own predicament – perhaps even more pertinently now as we approach the millennium, than at its conception. The politics of power, the existence and nature of evil, the redemptive quality of unselfish love – all these themes are treated with the energy and the subtlety they deserve, framed in a world of nature never before or since so vividly portrayed. *The Advertiser* in conjunction with The State Opera of South Australia, is giving readers of *The Advertiser* the opportunity to win two 'A' reserve tickets to attend the third cycle of The Ring comprising the following 4 operas on December 6, 7, 9, and 12 plus tickets to the closing night Gala Party on December 12 at the Hyatt Regency …

This was a good synopsis of *The Ring* for readers of the newspaper, but then I mused to myself when I saw the spelling of the operas: *Das Rheingold, Die Walkare, Siegftied, Gotterdammerang*!

One Ring cycle – four operas – demands a total concentration time of about 16 hours – a mammoth task for singers, musicians, conductor

and audience. *The Rheingold* was about 2 hours without a break while the others had half and one-hour intervals. Interestingly, a number of individuals who belonged to the Silver Ring Club – which lavishly served patrons with an abundance of food and drink before, during intervals and after the performance (provided by the Festival Catering Services/Hyatt Hotel managed by Marc Lorenz with typical German efficiency) – snoozed throughout the performance or annoyed those sitting beside them with their humming of the music. As Adelaide's influential opera critic, Elisabeth Silsbury, noted somewhere, the best way to ensure presence of mind during the Ring is to have a piece of fruit and a walk during intervals.

Artistic director of *the Ring*, American William Gillespie, secured the French Châtelet production of *The Ring*. When French director of this production, Pierre Strosser, took the curtain call at the end of the first cycle's Götterdämmerung, he was heftily boo-ed by a large contingent of international Wagnerites who do not like his 'minimum' production of The Ring. British conductor Jeffrey Tate, on the other hand, received standing ovations at the end of each opera's performance.

The austere production – the word 'minimalist' was overused by some critics – was not without its faults and justifies some criticism. For example, why do without a dragon representation but have a 'bear' prancing around the stage and a 'bird' hovering overhead? Strosser's strength lies in successfully drawing out our own mind's eye while watching *The Ring*, something that a mature person appreciates. In literature it is the preference of showing rather than of telling a reader what is going on in a novel.

Other contentious production points focus on the actual stage directions given to the singers. For example, when Siegfried pulls the ring off Brünnhilde's finger – musically a significant dramatic moment – we witnessed a farcical scene in which the ring is literally given away without a struggle. Were it not for the sustaining power of Janis Martin's performance, then this and similar incidents would have blemished the whole production. Some of the subtleties of portrayed relationships seemed deliberately flat, and it was Wagner's music that helped to create the necessary mood pictures which then sustained our interest and attention. Naturally the polished performance of the augmented Adelaide Symphony Orchestra helped as well! Some wicked critics spoke of Frenchman Strosser revenging himself upon the Germans!

Still, no matter what a director has in mind, Wagner's musical score always overrides anything that does not fit into a scene. No wonder Wagner claimed to have 'robbed music of its innocence'.

This point was made clear to me by a Queensland visitor when she explained to me why she had come all the way from Brisbane to Adelaide. 'It was this production, no production, or a Barri Kosky production'. The latter had produced *Der Fliegende Holländer* in Sydney in 1997 and had dressed up the sailors in Nazi uniform. Kosky's ideological motivation became transparent as Wagner's music overrode and ridiculed his production.

The great surprise, but slated by some social commentators as economic discrimination, was State Premier John Olsen's announcement that the third cycle of *The Ring* would be simulcast for free into the two adjoining theatres within the Festival Theatre complex. Over 500 individuals made use of this offer and I sensed that here the real Wagner devotees were watching their beloved operas albeit via a screen but with more enthusiasm than those within the Festival Theatre for whom this *Ring* cycle was also a prime social event. These latter individuals could well afford the $450, $750 and $950 tickets, excluding travelling and lodging expenses. Anyone who was not a Wagnerian and who had just become aware of his cultural deficiencies was also well catered for by a number of ancillary events which offered to fill the cultural gaps. Some of them were:

A Weekend With The Ring
As an early appetiser it was held on 26-28 September 1997, and offered a welcomed introduction to what was to await us. There was a reception at Government House by His Excellency Sir Eric Neil AC CVO, Governor of South Australia, and Lady Neil; The Ring Dinner at The Hilton International Adelaide on Saturday, 27 September 1998, saw Dinner Speaker Leo Schofield musing on *The Wagner Virus*. During these two days experts presented their views: Peter Bassett, Barry Millington, David Kram, Maria Prerauer, Lauris Elms, Nicholas Braithwaite, Brian Coghlan, Roger Parker, Christine Rothauser, Elke Neidhardt, Malcolm Fox, John Shaw, Elisabeth Silsbury, Rita Hunter, Robert Allman, Stephen Phillips.

Ring Posters and other matters
Festival Theatre foyer, The Art Gallery of South Australia, Kensington Art Gallery.

Classic Wagner on the Screen – Her Majesty's Theatre presented Lang's *Grimhilde's Revenge* and *Siegfried*, and Visconti's *Ludwig*.

A Sunday Afternoon with Richard Wagner at The University of Adelaide, presented by Brian Coghlan and Christine Rothhauser

(instead of Malcolm Fox who died soon after the *A Weekend With Wagner* in 1997).

Pre-performance lectures by Peter Bassett, based on his book: *A Ring for the Millennium: A Guide to Wagner's Der Ring Des Nibelungen*, Wakefield Press, POBox 2266, Kent Town SA 5071, ISBN 1 86254 4719.

Behind The Scene – Backstage Tours.

Master Plan – at Theatre 62 the world premiere of a play about Richard Wagner and Friedrich Nietzsche for two piano-playing actors by Adelaide's own Dennis Olsen and Stephen Sheehan. It proved to be ideologically saturated with the usual nonsense.

Commemorative Souvenir Program – at $45 it was too expensive, and half-way through the cycle staff members were able to buy it for $25.

SA Press Club – 12 November 1998 hosted guest speaker Donald McDonald, chairman of the ABC and of the State Opera Ring Corporation.

Wagner at the Millennium, International Wagner Symposium, 25-27 November 1998 at The University of Adelaide. The committee which set up this weekend suffered the usual behind-the-scenes bitching – as did *The Ring* production – and there were those whose names remained on the Committee but who did not contribute anything to the organising of the symposium. In such matters it is always a few individuals who actually make things happen, who work day and night and who are exhausted after the event.

The symposium itself presented a broad view of the topic and the more memorable ones were:
'Problematic Propaganda: *Parsifal* as Forbidden Opera' by Robert Gibson from the University of Sydney. He attempted to prove that it was Hitler's obsession with persecuting homosexuals that led to the ban on *Parsifal* performances. I am reminded here of Jack Wikoff's *Remarks*, Issue 22, 20 April 1997, PO Box 234, Aurora, NY 13026 0234, USA. Therein the myth of a Nazi extermination of homosexuals is revealed in relation to the 1979 Broadway play: *Bent*, written by homosexual and Jewish author Martin Sherman. Wickoff claims that stories of homosexual extermination had not begun before 1973. Now it is profitable to be a victim of the Holocaust because it 'provides immense financial, political, social and religious profit'. It was Professor Deathridge who supported

my view by pointing out that Hitler's reason for homosexual imprisonment rested on the perception that many were enemies of the state.

'Money for Culture, Culture for Money' by Dr Howard Meltzer, University of Texas, presented a paper wherein he claims that Wagner had to reconcile his personal drive to finance the opera house and his love to follow his artistic vision.

I asked him whether for him Wagner's music contains antisemitic elements. He claimed it did not but then accepted the Wagner-Hitler-homicidal gas chambers linkage. He then became agitated and said he had lost family members at Auschwitz. I responded by saying that there were no gassings at Auschwitz and he claimed that such a discussion raised his blood pressure. I left it at that.

'Wagner's Brünnhilde – Whose Voice is Speaking?' by feminist Professor Dr Eva Rieger of the University of Bremen who claimed that Wagner's perception of the male-female dichotomy is problematic. She concluded that the androgynous person was inevitable. During question time I asked her outright: 'Do you like Wagner's music?' to which she replied. 'Yes, I do'. She then continued to talk about Wagner's music and how it was sexist. At one point she stated that certain music represented a femaleness – to which I responded , 'Is there something wrong with me, I like that too'.

'Woman-Power, Man-Power. The Prison of Gender in Wagner's *Tannhäuser'* by Dr Peter Russell, University of Wellington. He said that through death we escape from the prison of rigid gender division. His claim was that Woman-Power represents the pagan sexuality while the Male-Power highlights Christian spirituality. The resultant synthesis of these opposites produced the androgynous person. He must have forgotten that they, too, must die! I thought it a pity that these views are stuck with the Marxian dialectic which the feminists have as yet not abandoned.

'United in Love and Spring. Nature as Performer in *The Ring'* by Dr Oswald Georg Bauer (Bayrische Akademie der Schönen Künste) presented a scholarly paper which had not a trace of Hitler/World War II history in it. Likewise

'Richard Wagner and the Myth of the Beginning and End of the World,' by Prof Dr Dieter Borchmeyer, University of Heidelberg. When I asked Professor Borchmeyer whether Wagner's music contains antisemitic elements, he firmly stated, 'Of course not'. A little earlier we had heard a talk entitled

'Invisible Theatre: The Ideal Wagner Staging?' by Barry Millington. He gave me a firm 'Yes' to my question whether Wagner's music contained anti-semitic elements. He was going to send me detailed material that proved his contention. I am still waiting for this material. During a tea break Borchmeyer asked Millington to sign his book which Borchmeyer had just purchased. I again raised the issue of anti-semitism in Wagner's music. The former said 'No' while the latter said 'Yes'. When I asked Borchmeyer the Auschwitz death question, he reminded me that Professor Brian Coghlan's wife had lost family members at that concentration camp. I responded, 'That does not prove the gassings'.

'Hitler's Wagner and the Musical Representation of Power' by Professor John Deathridge, Kings College, University of London, was the University Foundation Lecture held at 8 pm on 26 October 1998. It was a most disappointing lecture because it was a simplistic exercise in German-bashing. Deathridge screened excerpts from a Lennie Riefenstahl interview, then commented about her dishonesty throughout this interview. After his talk I reminded him that were she to have been completely open, Riefenstahl would most probably be arrested and put in prison by the current German government. Deathridge, the academic, cheapened himself by presenting what he did. Yet he did not think Wagner's music was anti-semitic but certainly that Wagner's operas ought not be put on stage anymore. Any production, he contends, spoils the music.

My mini survey during November-December. I canvassed public figures – from Governor to Premier, from conductor to performers, from patrons to staff, from taxi drivers to the general public. For example I asked Alberich whether he felt he is singing a typically Jewish role. Donnelly rejected this outright and agreed with me that Alberich is a typical Troll!

Former Governor, Dame Roma Mitchell, had not found any anti-semitic element in Wagner's music, though she informed me that her German-born taxi driver was surprised that the music was played in Adelaide without protest because 'this was Hitler's music and he exterminated millions of Jews during the war'.

There was also Maxwell Tompkins, the former school principal who tried to harm me while I was a teacher within the Victorian Education System. He wished to have a read of my book: *The Boston-Curry Party*, and I am still awaiting his call. Our meeting indicated to me how important it is not to run away from anything because Australia, the world, is a small place! A Mr Rose from

Canberra passionately advised me that his family members died at Auschwitz and hence the gas chamber story is true.

There was George – the former student who in about 1965 spent summer holidays with a group of 18 students at Halls Gap in the Grampians where we were employed as a mobile bushfire fighting group. I recall that one evening George had misbehaved by driving his Mini around the camp. Suddenly someone had grabbed a bucket and smashed his windscreen. As a group leader I recall that we talked matters over and things quitened down. The fact that George was a Polish Jew didn't really matter. No-one saw the incident as an 'anti-semitic incident'. All that came much later – when I approached him during a break I asked him the anti-semitic question. He refused to answer it, and his circle of about 8 people dissolved and we stood there alone. He informed me that he had heard about the 'anti-semitic website' Adelaide Institute, to which I replied, 'Come on George, you know me. I didn't have any hate then, nor do I have any hate now'. George just walked away from me!

Eva Wagner. It was a delight to meet the great grand-daughter of Richard Wagner because she seemed so natural and not at all false, yet still sophisticated. She thinks her brother, Gottfried Wagner, is not really making that much money out of his bucketing the Wagner name. I would have thought that anyone with so much hatred for the Wagner enterprise should change his name, work on something else and leave the Wagner legacy to those who appreciate his genius.

Richard Wagner's Artwork of the Future and Judaism: Inspirational or Conspiratorial, by Lady Michèle Renouf, Stage-Set, London, ISBN 0953338118, PO Box 18812, London, SW74WD, UK. This book's title already indicates what a reader can expect to find between the attractive covers. The dedication also is revealing: For my mother who taught me about packaging illusion … For Paul who revealed to me the delusion/Wahn in this through Wagner. Needless to say the author was not very popular at the Symposium, especially because of her follow-up comments to one of my provocative questions where she said that the Jewish religion is terribly racist. I was not alone anymore!

Wagner died on 13 February 1883 and on this day the South Australian Wagner Society conducts a wake in honour of the musical genius of the millennium.

'Crossing the Boundaries' – 21st National Conference of the Musicological Society of Australia, 27-29 November 1998. This

seminar followed the former, and the contrast in quality was striking. The proceedings began with an indigenous welcome where an elderly European man spoke in an Aboriginal language, followed by his wife, a half-caste Aboriginal. There were no other Aborigines present, and the condescension was sickening. I was later informed that University policy makes it obligatory to have an indigenous welcome wherein is mentioned how lucky we are to be permitted to hold the Symposium in Gondwana!

The contributions aimed to establish a legitimate intellectual basis for Aboriginal musical art. It was not stated clearly that folk music is not the same as classical music. The obsession with which speakers attempted to lift the ethnic Aboriginal level of artistry was pathetic. Interestingly, at the Wagner Symposium speakers attempted to eliminate the German national element within Wagner's music – just the opposite to what speakers attempted to do with the Aborigine's music.

A personal bit of colour was added to the Wagner festival by my learning that I was not the only 'old boy' from my former secondary school in Victoria, Edenhope College. Executive Assistant and Ring Company Manager, Debra Pahl, also knew well that school as a student when it was still called Edenhope High School, the school by the lake!

Andrew Gray, Washington, translator of Wagner's autobiography, *My Life, Da Capo*, 1992, ISBN 0-306-80481-6, delivered on 9 August 1998 an illuminating speech at Adelaide Institute's International Revisionist Symposium. Owing to Gray's contribution a number of Symposium attendees found their way to Adelaide's production of *The Ring*! Writes Gray on 12 January 1999:

'In case you missed this fine squib from *The Spectator*, 2 January 1999, 'Act of confidence – Four thousand Wagnerians travelled to Adelaide for *The Ring*'.

I was in Dallas last weekend, invited to a *Rheingold* that was quite good, but still took too many liberties with text and stage directions. At a meeting of the local Wagner society I was forced to listen to some nonsense from a foolish Professor Meltzer, who has been, I gather, part of the Adelaide symposium. I delivered a sulphurous rebuttal, which startled the horses. The fight has to be brought into the open field – I can do it because I am a member nolens volens of the inner circle as to Wagner scholarship. And that is where to strike – at the standards of scholarship itself. These standards are being trampled upon not only by Jewish groups, but

by these very Germans who talk such a good game as to Wagner studies. That they themselves inwardly know better makes it all the worse – adds the dimension of cowardice. You'll soon be getting a copy of the new Walendy brochure I have edited – I think we can make that case a Dreyfus case of sorts. I mean, people should be asked to choose, to stand up and be counted. If they refuse, make them squirm'.

Chapter 17

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British Historian David Irving 'sinks the Auschwitz'

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(Fredrick Töben, from *Adelaide Institute Online*, April 2000, no. 106)

On Wednesday, 15 March 2000, British historian David Irving delivered his final deliberations to the London court where he has been since 11 January 2000. His action against Professor Deborah Lipstadt aimed to re-establish his honour as a world-class historian. Although the 80-odd page speech is all highly interesting, for us it is Part V that attracts our attention. Therein the non-Holocaust historian David Irving focuses on the Auschwitz homicidal gas chamber allegations.

Like so many Holocaust Revisionists before him, David Irving has totally demolished the argument that during World War II, at Auschwitz-Birkenau, Krema II, the Germans systematically exterminated European Jewry in homicidal gas chambers.

Adelaide Institute considers the alleged gassing story as just one of a number of contentious historical issues worthy of rational debate. David Irving, as an historian, has befittingly ended it for us. Though public sentiment for the homicidal gassing story will linger on for some time in an endeavour to profit from anti-German hatred, for us it is not an issue anymore. I am optimistic about the fall of the 'Auschwitz Myth', though I hasten to add that in 1993 Irving himself predicted its demise two years hence.

Professor Robert Faurisson claims the myth will continue, and like Judge Wilhelm Stäglich, he does not expect to witness its demise.

The Irving trial, like the Zündel trials in Canada during the 1980s, has generated world-wide attention. Even our local hostile press covered the trial in some detail. It is not fair to suggest that there has been a conspiracy of silence on this matter, though sadly, rarely was there any balanced reporting on the issue of the actual homicidal gassing story. The link to politics, and to religion, was opportunistically made whenever someone – who dared to question the alleged homicidal gassing story - had to be smeared, or a rational argument could not be given to answer specific factual and physical questions.

This free speech trial revealed how morally bankrupt our opinion makers are. On the homicidal gassing allegations, only rare cases of moral courage break through the deceit and lies that have flourished around it. Whether Irving will receive a favourable judgment from Justice Gray remains to be seen. It will depend upon the judge's moral integrity because an unpopular verdict, as would be an Irving victory, will have world-wide effects. The 'Holocaust industry' that stands or falls on the homicidal gassing claim, will now fight back with all its means – and mean the attacks will be.

One final comment: the fact that historical events are evaluated in a court of law is of great concern, something Irving addressed. Lipstadt's libellous works do her no honour, and it is hoped that Irving will, through a victory, regain his honour and dignity that he so richly deserves. I cannot think of any historian who has been subjected to such rigorous testing of his professional standing. It's worth more than a dozen PhDs and professorships. And that is the actual shame of the Irving trial – the academics that failed to support him. Interestingly, during the trial Professor John Charmley offered his services to Irving not because he shares Irving's views but because he recognised that the trial, ironically a defamation action, was all about free speech.

Enjoy Irving's fighting words, and spare a thought for those individuals who are languishing in prison for having the courage to express dissenting opinions, for refusing to believe in the Holocaust dogma. After all, why believe in something that can to this day be physically investigated and shown to be a lie – the homicidal gas chambers at Auschwitz!

Closing Speech by David Irving - Wednesday, 15 March 2000
Part V Auschwitz Concentration Camp

Auschwitz has been a football of politicians and statesmen ever since World War II. The site has become, like the Holocaust itself, an industry, a big business in the most tasteless way. The area is, I am informed, overgrown with fast food restaurants, souvenir and trinket shops, motels, and the like. Under prime minister Josef Cyrankiewicz (who had been prisoner number 62,993) it was known at its opening in 1948 as a 'monument to the martyrdom of the Polish and other Peoples.'

Auschwitz was overrun by the Red Army in January 1945. The last prisoner had received the tattooed number 202,499. Informed by Colonel-General Heinz Guderian that the Russians had captured Auschwitz, Hitler is recorded by the stenographers as merely acknowledging: 'Yes.' The Court might find it significant that he did not prick up his ears and say something like, 'Herr Himmler, I hope you made sure that the Russians will find not the slightest trace of what we have been up to.' (Or even, 'I hope you managed to get those holes in the roof slab of Krema II cemented over so there's no trace, before you blew it up.' I will shortly explain the significance of that.) When the name of SS-Gruppenführer Hans Kammler, the architect of the concentration camps, was mentioned to him a few days later by Goebbels, it was evident that even Kammler's name meant little to Hitler.

How many had died at Auschwitz? We still do not know with certainty, because the tragic figure has become an object of politics too. Professor Arno Mayer, Professor of European History at the University of Princeton, a scholar of considerably greater renommée than Professor Evans, and himself a Jew, expressed the view in one book that most of the victims of the camp died of exhaustion and epidemics. 'From 1942 to 1945 more Jews died, at least in Auschwitz, and probably everywhere else, of 'natural' causes of death than of 'unnatural.''

The Russians who captured the camp did not at first make any mention in their news reports of 'gas chambers'. Moreover, as we saw on the newsreel which I showed on the first day of the trial, even the Poles, with access to all the records, claimed only that 'altogether nearly 300,000 people from the most different nations died in the Auschwitz concentration camp.' It concluded that the camp now stood 'as a monument of shame to the lasting memory of its three hundred thousand victims.' (Again, gassing was not mentioned). *The New York Times* quoted the same figure, 300,000,

when the trial began in 1947. The figure gradually grew however. The Russians set up an inquiry including some very well known names - including the 'experts' who had examined the 'Nazi mass graves' at Katyn, and even the notorious Lysenko, and they announced that four million had been murdered at Auschwitz. Under the Polish communists, a monument to 'four million dead' was duly erected, a number adhered to until the 1990s, even under Franciszek Piper, one of the later (but still communist) directors of the Auschwitz State Archives. After the communist regime ended that the figure was brought down, to 1.5 million, and then to 750,000 by the acknowledged expert Jean-Claude Pressac. The Defendants' own expert Peter Longerich spoke of one million deaths there from all causes, and in response to cross-examination by myself and to Your Lordship's queries Dr Longerich confirmed that he included all non-homicidal deaths, deaths 'from other causes,' including epidemics and exhaustion, in that figure.

As for the overall death toll of the Holocaust, what meaning can one attach to figures? The International Military Tribunal (IMT) at Nuremberg found that 'the policy pursued resulted in the killing of six million Jews, of which four million were killed in the extermination institutions'? But the six million figure derives, as US chief prosecutor Mr Justice Robert H Jackson recorded in his diary in June 1945, from a back of the envelope calculation by the American Jewish leaders with whom he met in New York. Professor Raul Hilberg put the figure at 5.1 million or less. Gerald Reitlinger had the figure at 4.6 million, of which he stated about three million were conjectural as it was not known how many Jews had escaped into the unoccupied part of the USSR. The Israeli Prime Minister's office, we are told by Norman Finkelstein, recently stated that there were still nearly one million living survivors.

There are doubts not only about precise figures but about specific events. The same IMT ruled on October 1, 1946 that the Nazis had attempted to 'utilise the fat from the bodies of the victims in the commercial manufacture of soap.' In 1990 historian Shmuel Krakowski of Yad Vashem announced in the world's press that that too had been a ('Nazi') propaganda lie. Gradually the wartime stories have been dismantled. As more documents have been found, widely stated propositions have been found to be doubtful. For a long time the confident public perception was that the Wannsee protocol, of the January 20, 1942 meeting, recorded the actual order to exterminate the European Jewry. Yehuda Bauer, the

director of Yad Vashem, the world's premier Holocaust research institution in Israel, - one of the correspondents of the Second Defendant - has stated quite clearly: 'The public still repeats, time after time, the silly story that at Wannsee the extermination of the Jews was arrived at.' In his opinion Wannsee was a meeting but 'hardly a conference,' and he even said: 'Little of what was said there was executed in detail.' Despite this, Your Lordship has had to listen to the 'silly story' all over again in this Court from the expert witnesses.

Surely, say my critics, there must now be evidence for a Hitler Order?

Back in 1961 Raul Hilberg, one of Yehuda Bauer's great rivals for the laureate, asserted in *The Destruction of the European Hebrews* that there had been two such orders, one in the spring of 1941 and the other soon after. By 1985 - after I had corresponded with him and voiced my own doubts - Hilberg was back-pedalling: Hilberg went methodically through his new edition, excising the allegation of a Hitler Order. 'In the new edition,' as Professor Christopher Browning, an expert who testified before this Court, criticised in a learned journal, 'all references in the text to a Hitler decision or Hitler order for the 'Final Solution' have been systematically excised. Buried at the bottom of a single footnote stands the solitary reference: 'Chronology and circumstances point to a Hitler decision before the summer [1941] ended'.' 'In the new edition,' Browning repeats, scandalised, 'decisions were not made, and orders were not given.' Your Lordship will find my exchange with Browning as to whether he had indeed written those words in 1986 on Day 17 at page 121: you will find too that he regretted that he could not recall clearly the events of fifteen years ago, which invited a rather obvious riposte from me about the probably similar memory-deficiencies in the eye-witnesses on which he had on occasions relied.

The director of the Yad Vashem archives has stated that most survivors' testimonies are unreliable. 'Many,' he writes, 'were never in the places were they claim to have witnessed atrocities, while others relied on second-hand information given them by friends or passing strangers' - the phenomenon I have referred to as 'cross-pollination.' Your Lordship may have been as startled as, I confess, was I, upon learning the degree to which the case for the mass gassings at Auschwitz relies on eye-witness evidence, rather than on any firmer sources. Your Lordship will remember the exchange I had with Donald Watt, professor emeritus of history at the London

School of Economics and a learned diplomatic historian, early on in the trial, about the value of different categories of evidence:

IRVING: Professor, I was not going to ask you about eyewitness evidence but where would you rank eyewitness evidence on the scale, if you had, for example, aerial photographs, if you had prisoner of war intelligence, contemporary prisoner of war intelligence, if you had intercepts from Bletchley Park, if you had captured documents, either captured during the war or after the war, and eyewitness evidence, in other words, anecdotal evidence and, finally, interrogations, whether under oath or not in Court, how would you classify those in order of reliability, starting with the least reliable?

PROFESSOR WATT: I do not know that there is any way of classifying those, because it depends so much on the individual. I did a great deal of interviews, particularly in the period before the 1967 Public Records Act released documents of 30 years of age, and in my experience the kind of evidence I got differed according to the personality of the person giving it. In some cases I found that the man I was interviewing had his own documentary record and was consulting it, and that what he said was confirmed later. In other cases, including at least one Minister of the Crown, I was given a very plausible and, for all I know, a very true story of a meeting at which he was supposed to have been present; and when the records of that meeting subsequently became available, it was clear that he was not. He should have been, but he just was not that day, and he must have heard the story from one of the people there and then repeated it.

IRVING: But he seriously believed that he had been there?

PROFESSOR WATT: [...] If a gentleman who holds the rank of Admiral of the Fleet and is a junior Minister in the Cabinet tells you that he is there, one's reaction is not to question him [...]

IRVING: So to repeat my original question, where you would rank on that scale of material that is lying before you, at one end of the bench you have the eyewitnesses and at the other end of the bench you have, for example, the Bletchley Park intercepts?

PROFESSOR WATT: The Bletchley Park intercepts, in so far as they are complete, are always regarded as the most reliable because there is no evidence that the dispatcher was aware that his messages could be decoded and, therefore, he would put truth in them.'

This supports my view that eyewitness evidence is less credible than forensic evidence and the Bletchley Park intercepts. I do not completely ignore eye-witness evidence, but I feel entitled to discount it when it is contradicted by the more reliable evidence, which should then prevail.

The Leuchter Report

I am criticised by the Defendants for having relied initially on what is called the *Leuchter Report.* At the time they levelled their criticism at me, the Defendants appear to have been unaware that subsequent and, more able, investigations were conducted by both American and Polish researchers. The tests were in other words replicated.

First, the *Leuchter Report:* In April 1988 I was introduced by defence counsel at the Canadian trial of Ernst Zündel to the findings made by a reputable firm of forensic analysts of samples extracted from the fabric of various buildings at Auschwitz and Birkenau by Fred Leuchter, who was at the time a professional American execution-technology consultant. These, and his investigations at the Majdanek site, formed the backbone of his 'engineering report'.

Since there have been tendentious statements about why the *Leuchter Report* was not admitted in evidence at that trial I have studied the transcripts of that trial. It emerges that engineering reports are not generally admissible under Canadian rules of evidence unless both parties consent; in this case the Crown did not consent. As Mr Justice Thomas explained, 'I get engineering reports all the time [in civil cases]. That doesn't make them admissible because they've prepared reports. They [the expert witnesses] go in the box, they're qualified as experts, and they testify.' The non-admission of the report by Mr Justice Thomas was no reflection on the worth of the report or on the qualifications of the witness.

Mr Leuchter testified on April 20 and 21, 1988 as an expert in gas chamber technology. He had inspected the three sites in February and taken samples which were subsequently sent for analysis by a qualified analytical chemist in the United States, a Dr James Roth of Cornell University, who was not told where the samples had come from. His firm, Alpha Laboratories, were told on the test certificates only that the samples were from brickwork. Mr Justice Thomas ruled that Leuchter could give oral evidence, but that the report itself should not be filed. He held further that Mr Leuchter

was not a chemist or a toxicologist. But he agreed that Mr Leuchter was an engineer, because he had made himself an engineer in a very limited field.

A summary of the rest of the judge's findings was that Leuchter was not capable in law of giving the expert opinion that there were never any gassings or exterminations carried on in the facilities from which he took the samples. For the same reasons he was not capable of testifying regarding the results of the analysis. He was restricted to testifying as to the actual extraction of the samples, and his own observations on the feasibility of the buildings that he had examined being used as gas chambers.

The Second Defendant therefore was wrong to state on page 164 of her book, 'The judge ruled that Leuchter could not serve as an expert witness on the construction and functioning of the gas chambers.' To give evidence in a criminal trial, Mr Leuchter must have been accepted as an expert. Professor Lipstadt further stated, on pages 164-5 of her book: 'The judge's finding as to Leuchter's suitability to comment on questions of engineering was unequivocal.' In fact the Judge's findings referred only to his lack of qualifications to testify on the results of the laboratory tests for cyanide and iron (this was Dr Roth's area, and he gave the testimony on those matters). On page 169, Professor Lipstadt insists: 'The exposure to the elements lessened the presence of the hydrogen cyanide. . . Nor did Leuchter seem to consider that the building had been exposed to the elements for more than forty years so that cyanide gas residue could have been obliterated. He also took samples from a floor that had been washed regularly by museum staff.' Dr Roth however testified under oath that the formation of Prussian Blue was an accumulative reaction, that it augmented with each exposure to the gas; and that it did not normally disappear unless physically removed by sandblasting or grinding down.

Roth seems since then to have changed his mind, to judge by the television film *Mr Death* which is shortly to be shown on Channel Four, and upon which film both I and learned counsel in the current action rely. Zündel's counsel comments, 'He [Roth] obviously is frightened' and no wonder, considering what was subsequently inflicted upon Mr Leuchter. Your Lordship will remember that in order to destroy Roth's absurd argument, quoted to the Court by learned Counsel, that the Prussian Blue stain would have penetrated only a few microns into the brickwork, I showed a photograph of the stain penetrating right through the brickwork to

the outside face of one of the cyanide fumigation chambers, where it has been exposed to sun, wind, and rain for over fifty years, and where it is still visible, as deep and blue as ever. Krema II has been protected from these outside elements; it is possible to crawl beneath the famous roof - about which roof I shall have more to say - but neither Jan Sehn, nor Fred Leuchter, nor James Roth, nor Germar Rudolf, nor any of the subsequent investigations found any significant traces of cyanide compounds present in the fabric of this building, despite the eye-witness accounts of that same chamber having been used for the gassing of half a million people. Moreover, the wood-grain of the original wooden formwork (or moulds) can still be seen on the face of the concrete, which is evidence that it has not been sandblasted or ground down.

The Morgue Roof

I referred earlier to the expert witness on Auschwitz and Birkenau in this case, Professor Robert Van Pelt. He has made unequivocal statements both here and elsewhere about Krema II, crematorium No. II at Birkenau. To him, it was the factory of death, the mass gassing chamber of Birkenau. He did not mince his language. In the new television film *Mr Death* we saw him as the film camera showed Fred Leuchter descending into the hole which was broken post-war through the collapsed concrete roof slab and reinforcing bars of Leichenkeller 1 (morgue No. 1) of Krema II, and we heard him (Van Pelt) uttering these words:

'Crematorium II is the most lethal building of Auschwitz. In the 2500 square feet of this one room, more people lost their lives than in any other place on this planet. 500,000 people were killed. If you would draw a map of human suffering, if you created a geography of atrocities, this would be the absolute center.'

The Court will recall that on the ninth day of this action I cross-examined this witness most closely about this statement, and I offered him a chance to change his mind about the pivotal importance of Krema II and its underground Leichenkeller 1, the chamber which van Pelt alleged had been a mass-gassing chamber.

IRVING: Very well. You say: 'In any case, Krematorium II is the most [something] of Auschwitz. In the 2500 square feet of this one room', and you are pointing downwards, 'more people lost their lives than in any other place on this planet. 500,000 people were killed. If you would draw a map of human suffering, if you created a geography of atrocities, this would be the absolute centre.' That is a reference to Krematorium II and you are standing on the roof of Leichenkeller No. 1?

PROF. VAN PELT: It is a reference to Krematorium II, but I am actually not in the picture. It is Fred Leuchter standing on the roof of Leichenkeller 1.

IRVING: But you are speaking yourself?

PROF. VAN PELT: But I am speaking.[...]

IRVING: Professor, just so that we can be completely clear about this and the record can be clear, you are describing Krematorium II as being the place where 500,000 people were killed or –

PROF. VAN PELT: Yes.

IRVING: - give or take a few numbers.

PROF. VAN PELT: Yes.

IRVING: And that this was the centre of the atrocity?

PROF. VAN PELT: Yes.

IRVING: So if I am to concentrate a large part of my investigation in this cross-examination on that one building and, in fact, on Leichenkeller 1, the one arm of the crematorium, this is not entirely unjustified if I am trying to establish that the factories of death did not exist as such?

PROF. VAN PELT: No. I think that that the obvious building to challenge would be Krematorium II.

The expert witness could hardly have been clearer in his answer. At page 53, I then asked him to identify the buildings referred to, on the aerial photographs of Birkenau and Krematorium II, so that there could later be no doubt as to which precise building he had just agreed was the 'factory of death.'

The great problem about accepting that this building was an instrument for mass murder is that the evidence produced by Professor Van Pelt relies on three 'legs': a handful of eye-witnesses; a few architectural drawings; and a slim file of documents.

The eye-witnesses have turned out to be liars, particularly those who testified to the SS guards opening manhole covers on top of the flat roof of Leichenkeller 1 (morgue No. 1) and tipping tins of

Zyklon B pellets inside. One witness was David Olère, an artist, who drew sketches years later in Paris, obviously intending to sell them. His sketches show flames and smoke belching from the crematorium chimney of Krema III, which was quite impossible; he portrays the victims of the Nazi killers mostly as nubile young females, all naked and sketched in a pornographic way, often clutching naked teenage children to their breasts. It was Olère, I invite the Court to remember, who told Jean-Claude Pressac that the SS made sausage in the crematoria out of human flesh (a passage which Mr Van Pelt did not inform us of). Ada Bimko proved at the Belsen Trial that she too had lied. Entering another 'gas chamber' building at Auschwitz she said she 'noticed two pipes which I was told contained the gas. There were two huge metal containers containing gas.' She evidently did not even know that the 'gas' supposed to have been used, Zyklon B, was actually in pellet form, not cylinders. Distorting her account too, Pelt also omitted this part of her testimony. Dr Bendel, another of Pelt's eye-witnesses, stated that at Krema IV the people crowded into the gas chambers found the ceiling so low that 'the impression [was given] that the roof was falling on their heads.' This too was untrue, as the Court has seen how high those ceilings were in the computer-generated 'walk through.' The Court will find that in my cross-examination of Van Pelt, I destroyed the worth of each supposed eye-witness after eye-witness in the same way.

Let us first look for those holes. The roof pillars were blown up in 1945, and the reinforced concrete roof slab pancaked downwards into the morgue basement, starred but otherwise intact. Van Pelt suggested that the Zyklon B introduction holes in the roof of Leichenkeller 1 were not much larger in diameter than tennis balls. The evidence of his eye-witnesses Henry Tauber and Michal Kula was that they were closer to the size of manholes - '70 centimetres [27 inches] square.' Kula testified that the wire-mesh columns that he had made were of that cross section and three metres (ten feet) tall. One witness said the concrete covers had to be lifted off 'with both hands'. As the ceiling height in Leichenkeller 1 was 2.40 meters, 60 cm of each column would have had to extend through the 'holes' in the concrete ceiling, with about six inches poking up outside. There is no trace of those holes in the roof today. The underside, which can be inspected and photographed from beneath, is intact. Even if one could lose sight of the much smaller, three-inch diameter holes in the pancaked concrete roof, of which Van Pelt spoke, one could not possibly have lost sight of four holes as large as manholes. Those holes would be perfectly obvious today, on the ground at Auschwitz, to any observer using the naked eye, without the slightest possible doubt as to their location.

Van Pelt accepts that those holes are not in that roof slab now. In his expert report - and for this honesty I give him full credit - he writes: Today, these four small holes that connected the wire-mesh columns and the chimneys cannot be observed in the ruined remains of the concrete slab. Yet does this mean they were never there? We know that after the cessation of the gassings in the fall of 1944 all the gassing equipment was removed, which implies both the wire-mesh columns and the chimneys. What would have remained would have been the four narrow holes and the slab. While there is no certainty in this particular matter, it would have been logical to attach at the location where the columns had been, some formwork at the bottom of the gas chamber ceiling, and pour some concrete in the hole and thus restore the slab.

Van Pelt thus asserts, without any evidence at all, that late in 1944, with the Red Army winding up to launch their colossal final invasion only a few miles away on the River Vistula, the Nazi-mass murderers would remove the 'Zyklon introduction columns' and then fill in the holes to 'restore the slab' (before dynamiting the pillars supporting it anyway). He again asserted when I cross-examined him on January 25 that: 'It would have been logical to attach at the location where the columns had been, some formwork at the bottom of the gas chamber ceiling, and pour some concrete in the hole and thus restore the slab.'

How would this have been more logical than completely removing the roof of Leichenkeller 1, as the Nazis had removed the roof of Leichenkeller 2, identified by Van Pelt as the 'undressing rooms,' as shown in the aerial photos taken on December 21, 1944 that one can see on page 15 of *The Holocaust Revisited*, the book published by Dino A Brugioni of the CIA. The originals of this photo were shown to Van Pelt in Court. To believe his version, we would have to believe that the Nazis deliberately created architectural relics of Leichenkeller 1 to confound later generations of tourists and Holocaust researchers.

The fact is that the holes are not there - at least they are not visible from a distance of zero to four feet, or when photographed from the underside. Unable to point them out to us in close-up at ground level, the Defendants invited us to consider instead either vertical aerial photographs taken from 35,000 feet up, or a horizontal photograph taken from several hundred yards away, past a locomotive, where three (not four) unidentified objects are placed irregularly on the rooftop (the fourth 'object' turns out to be a window on the wall behind). The Court will recall what my

response was to the not unexpected discovery that during building works such objects as barrels of tar were parked on a large flat slab, and I shall not repeat it in detail here. The notion that the high flying plane could have photographed an object of 27 cm diameter, let alone of tennis ball size, protruding six inches above the ground, is quite absurd. The four smudges seen on one photograph are evidently many feet long.

On Day 11, I brought into the Court half a dozen vertical aerial photographs taken by the Americans or South African airforces during 1944, and I invited Van Pelt to find those same smudges on that roof.

Where until this moment he had seen dots on another photograph with no difficulty, the witness Van Pelt now pleaded poor eyesight ('I have now reached the age I need reading glasses,' he said, 'and I do not have them with me. I did not expect this kind of challenge.' Precisely.) Had he used even a microscope, he would not have found the dots on the 1944 pictures I showed him. Because the holes were not there, and are not there, and he and the Defendants know it.

Even if the Nazi architects did willingly agree to the weakening of the roof by having makeshift holes of that size cut through the slab right next to the supporting pillars - I say 'makeshift' holes, because there is no provision for them in any of the architectural drawings - we should certainly expect to see the holes now. My Lord, the Court will recall two things:

1. I asked the witness Van Pelt if he was familiar (in view of the fact that he is not qualified architecturally) with the expression 'fair faced concrete finish'. He confirmed that it is concrete left untreated. It is not covered with, e.g. cement or plaster or pebble-dash or tiling. He confirmed that it is the most expensive such finish that an architect can specify, because the concrete has to be poured right first time: blemishes like holes and cavities can never be retouched afterwards. Filling in the holes with cement, as Van Pelt suggested in an extraordinary piece of naiveté, would have been evident in the concrete face for ever after by differences in general appearance, colouring, wear and fracturing; there would have been a visible 'drying line' as a ring around the patch, and the wood grain pattern left by the wooden formwork would have been interrupted. Common sense tells us all of this as well.

2. We have photographed the underside of that slab. There is no trace of any such blemish on the concrete roof's underside.

On two occasions I stated a challenge in Court, including to the witness Van Pelt. I challenged the Defendants to send somebody to Auschwitz even now, to scrape the thin layer of gravel and dirt off the topside of the roof slab where they 'know' 'the holes' must be - because the eye-witnesses agreed they were next to the main columns - and bring back a photo of just one of the holes or evidence that it had been filled in.

If they did, I said, I would abandon my action forthwith, because my position would have become indefensible. To my knowledge, the Defendants have not attempted this exercise. They know, and they knew from the outset, that I was right about that roof. Their entire case on Krema II - the untruth that it was used as a factory of death, with SS guards tipping canisters of cyanide-soaked pellets into the building through those four (non-existent) manholes - has caved in, as surely as has that roof.

Accordingly the eye-witnesses who spoke of those holes also lied, or bluffed: and I have called their bluff. In the absence of the holes themselves, and minus his 'eye-witnesses,' Professor Van Pelt's only remaining proofs that Leichenkeller 1 of Krema II was an instrument of mass murder - a factory of death in which five hundred thousand Jews were gassed and cremated - are these: architectural drawings (rather oddly for a 'professor of architecture' he calls them blueprints); and wartime documents. He confirmed this to Your Lordship, when Your Lordship asked.

As for the wartime documents, he referred for instance to the - to him, sinister - requirement that the morgue should be vorgewärmt by a central heating plant. In cross-examination I drew his attention to the relevant section of the wartime *Neufert*, the architect's handbook or building code which was standard for the SS architects, which specifies that morgues must have both cooling and central heating facilities to avoid damage to the corpses. Document after document fell by the wayside in the manner. Mr Rampton introduced the timesheet of one humble workman in March 1943, showing him actually concreting 'the floor in the Gaskammer.' But Birkenau camp was full of gas-chambers. In his fine facsimile book of the camp documents, Jean-Claude Pressac has printed the drawing No. 801 of November 8, 1941, for an Entlausungsanlage (delousing installation) for the prison camp, right in the middle of which drawing is a Gaskammer. He also

reproduces drawing No. 1293 dated May 9, 1942, of the drainage and water supply of the delousing barracks, buildings BW5b. Here too there is a Gaskammer smack in the middle of the drawing.

The real handling capacity of the crematoria is also surprisingly difficult to establish. Professor Van Pelt produced a histogram, on an easel, for us, which showed truly staggering projections of cadavers to be cremated in coming years; but on cross-examination he admitted that the projection was based solely on one document, the questionable 'crematorium capacities' document of June 28, 1943, and that all else was extrapolated backwards from that. Pelt relies heavily on this document. Even if genuine, the handling figures which this document gives for the furnace installation in Krematorium II do not tally with any of the figures in the specifications provided by the manufacturers, the Topf Company, for this type of equipment. Furthermore, the document refers to some crematoria which were at that time shut down, and to others that were due to be taken out of commission.

I had shown the Court on the previous day that this one page of paper contained not just one or two, but four or even five bureaucratic discrepancies which indicated that the document is not authentic. Any one of those flaws would normally be enough to call its integrity into question: but five in one document, including the wrong rank for the highest man in the SS site-construction system, SS Gruppenführer Hans Kammler? Van Pelt was unable to explain these flaws; he had not noticed them. The document was first published in East Berlin in the 1950s, and it is now to be found in the Auschwitz archives, because it was sent there in 1981. That alone is why it now bears an Auschwitz archival stamp. It did not originate there, but elsewhere. Even if the flaws can be explained, and the figures were genuine, there is no indication of how such huge numbers of bodies were to be handled within 24 hours; nor of where the coke was to come from (there is no acceptable evidence that the Auschwitz staff found any way of improving on the average coke consumption of 30 kg per cadaver achieved by other camps).

The bottleneck in the entire Krema II 'factory of death' story is however the little freight elevator that was installed between Leichenkeller 1, as in any such state-of-the-art crematorium, to haul the bodies from the basement-level morgue up to the crematorium furnaces on the ground floor. We are told by the Defendants that this elevator was never anything more sophisticated than something like a builder's hoist. The real elevator was never delivered. It had no door, or cage, or walls - it

was just a platform jolting up and down that elevator shaft. We do know that as finally installed it had a specified load bearing capacity of 1500 kg. Van Pelt suggested that the hoist could therefore have hauled twenty-five cadavers at a time. In practice, as there was just a flat platform with no walls or door, jolting up and down the narrow concrete elevator shaft, it would have been impossible to stack onto one small flat platform twenty-five naked cadavers in the conditions of filth and slime that were described by the eye-witnesses.

It does not bear thinking about, I agree. We can not produce hard figures for this part of the exercise, but one thing is plain: that one elevator in Krema II was the inescapable bottleneck, and it makes plain that, whatever was happening downstairs in Leichenkeller 1, it was not on the huge scale that history now suggests.

In response to Your Lordship's helpful questioning, Professor Van Pelt stated that the wartime documents had to be interpreted if they were to be relied on for this proof. These interpretations are tenuous. He produced to us a document referring to the special secrecy to be attached to the crematorium drawings, and suggested that this was because of the mass gassings being carried on in it. It stressed that this was because of the wehrwirtschaftlich importance [importance to the military economy] of the work being conducted there. But Van Pelt confirmed under my cross-examination that the homicidal Final Solution, the genocide, was never regarded as being wehrwirtschaftlich important. I submitted that the reference was clearly to keeping secret the ugly business of the looting by the SS of gold and valuables from the corpses processed by the building, a system which was undoubtedly wehrwirtschaftlich important to the SS.

Similarly, the architectural drawings seemed to provide the required 'proof' only when one was compared with another. As Van Pelt said: '. . . we can look now at two or three drawings together and . . . we start to observe some very weird things and some modifications made between one drawing and the other drawing ...'

Is that the best level of proof that is available now, even after fifty-five years? During his slide-show Professor Van Pelt told us that one cardinal piece of evidence in these drawings was the relocation of an internal double-door which sealed off Leichenkeller 1 from the interior of the building, from the inside of the Leichenkeller doorframe (in a December 1942 drawing) to the outside (January 1943). I pointed out that in the new layout, the doors were showed

as being actually rebated into the doorframe, and I suggested to the witness that this was indicative of a gas-tight door being fitted as in any standard air raid shelter design. Air raid shelter doors are fitted outside the shelter, to open outwards, so as to withstand blast. *Neufert*, the wartime architects' handbook, bears this out.

The witness seems not to have considered this possibility. The doors allegedly found around the Birkenau and Auschwitz sites subsequently are all of standard air-raid shelter design, complete with the obligatory peephole that is fitted to air raid shelter doors. The amendment of the drawings to provide for an external door, leading from the far end of the subterranean Leichenkeller 1 to the open air, was also consonant with its dual use as a shelter, and I put this to the witness on Day 11, as was the relocation of the main entrance staircase from the back of the building, to the street-side. Among the architectural drawings provided to us from the Auschwitz archives is one entitled: 'Modification of the old Crematorium,' namely Krema I in Auschwitz; subtitled: 'Air Raid Bunker for SS Station HQ with an Operating Theatre.' So such modifications of the morgues to provide air raid shelters were clearly nothing extraordinary. Mr Rampton made a lot of the order for doors with peepholes. But peep holes were standard fittings not only on the gastight air raid shelter doors, but also to delousing facilities. Jean-Claude Pressac prints photos of two such doors on the 'Canada' delousing chamber at Birkenau.

Krema II as air raid shelter

Krema II, like its mirror-image Krema III on the other side of the road, was originally designed as a state-of-the art crematorium, possibly not just for the camp but for the whole catchment area of Auschwitz which had for centuries been an area of pestilence and plague. No expense was spared in its design; the best equipment and architects were used on what was clearly a permanent facility. Building the Leichenkeller underground, instead of above ground, increased construction costs by several times, but provided for keeping the morgue cool during the baking hot Central European summers. Had the building been designed from the start as a human slaughterhouse, it would certainly not have been designed on several levels, with the resultant handling problems. Slaughterhouses are normally built on one level.

We saw in Professor Van Pelt's slide-show the pouring of the concrete roof slab of the subterranean Leichenkeller 2; (the roof was undoubtedly much the same as Leichenkeller 1 with a six inch reinforced steel mesh.). This undoubtedly made the new building

one of the most robust on the site: certainly more robust and fireproof in an air raid than the flimsy wooden horse-barracks in which the prisoners and slave labour were housed.

The captured Bauleitung records of Auschwitz housed in Moscow confirm that from mid 1942 onwards they began to consider the construction at the camp of shelters, splinter trenches, and other Air Raid Precaution (ARP) measures. To be fair to the witness, when these Moscow catalogue entries were put to Van Pelt he seemed unfamiliar with them. After the air raids on Cologne, Rostock, Lübeck etc., in March/April 1942, the German High Command recognised the likelihood that air raids would spread across Poland and central Europe, and they ordered the construction of extended ARP facilities throughout the occupied eastern territories insofar as they were within bomber range. Existing basements were to be converted into shelters, and anti-gas-equipment provided, and personnel trained in anti-gas warfare, as gas attack was widely expected. I put one such document to Prof. Longerich, and on Day 10 I said (at page 95): '[...] the Defence rely on a number of photographs of doors found scattered around the compound of Auschwitz and Birkenau, and we will show that these are standard German air raid shelter doors complete with peep holes.' (Photographs of such air raid shelter doors will be found in the bundle that I provided ...).

These precautions were not in vain. In May 1943, there was an air raid on the nearby Auschwitz Buna plant. This is reflected in Auschwitz documents. At least one of the American aerial photographs of Birkenau that I produced to the Court and to the witness Van Pelt shows a stick of heavy bombs just released by the plane that took the photograph. By the end of the war there was also an anti-aircraft unit assigned to defending the region, as shown by the reference to Judge Stäglich's membership of the Flak unit that manned it.

Your Lordship will also recall that during his slide show the Dutch historian Van Pelt showed the Court a series of most interesting computer-generated 'walk-through' recon-structions of the interiors of Kremas IV and V. Your Lordship memorised the dimensions of the shutters designed to be fitted on the openings inside: 30 cms by 40 cms. There were also said to be steps leading up to the openings. The wartime German civil defence journal Luftschutz (Air Raid Protection) shows precisely this arrangement of gas-tight shutters and steps as a standard air raid shelter feature, designed for the event of gas warfare.

I put this fact to the witness Van Pelt: 'Would you agree that those shutters that have been found in the Auschwitz camp are in fact standard German air raid shutters supplied by manufacturers to a standard design?'

The eye-witnesses stated that thousands of victims were gassed in these rooms, and their bodies burned in large pits to the building's rear. But the contemporary air photographs reveal no such pits, nor are they evident today. Confronted with what Your Lordship has yourself referred to as the lack of any documentary evidence for the gassings, Van Pelt could only offer the suggestion that the use of gas chambers at Auschwitz and Birkenau was a 'moral certainty'. Three times in his report he fell back upon that semi-religious phrase. The available proofs certainly do not support the belief that the gassings there occurred on a mass scale.

I will not dwell long on the uniformly poor evidentiary basis on the other extermination camps, known to the Court as the Operation Reinhard camps - Belzec, Sobibor and Treblinka. Here we do not even have the 'moral certainty' which comforted Professor Van Pelt. I can challenge here only the scale and the systematic nature of the alleged gassing of more than one million people in these centres. The Defendants' own witness, Professor Browning, admits that the documentation for these camps is 'scant'. I place great weight on this admission. Here, the expert cannot even find one contemporaneous document. He relies entirely upon the eye-witnesses - men of the ilk of Kurt Gerstein, Jan Karski, Adolf Eichmann and Rudolf Höss. The fictional elements - the '130 foot mountains of clothes' which Browning in his first draft skipped over, the 'electrocution chambers', the 'steam chambers', the deliberately inflated death tolls which would otherwise shriek their warnings to critical researchers are ignored or suppressed, in order to maintain appearances.

There is an impressive level of documentation which demonstrates that the liquidation by shooting of hundreds of thousands of Jews, probably over a million, by the Einsatzgruppen, but there is nothing of equivalent value for the Reinhard camps. One word, Why?, justifies a revisionist's scepticism.

The Walter Föhl letter produced a similar response. Found in his Berlin Document Center personnel file, this man, in charge of a resettlement office at Krakow, is seen writing on June 21, 1942 to his SS comrades, 'Every day, trains are arriving with over 1000 Jews each from throughout Europe.

'We provide first aid here, give them more or less provisional accommodation, and usually deport them further towards the White Sea to the White Ruthenian marshlands, where they all - if they survive (and the Jews from Kurfürstendamm or Vienna or Pressburg certainly won't) - will be gathered by the end of the war, but not without having first built a few roads. (But we're not supposed to talk about it.)'

The expert witnesses, unable otherwise to explain this document, dismissed it as obvious 'camouflage' talk. But why should Föhl use camouflage writing to his 'SS comrades'? As I pointed out to Dr Longerich, Reinhard Heydrich himself had spoken of the White Sea option on February 4, 1942 in Prague too.

It was also noticeable elsewhere that none of the experts was willing to give documents their natural meanings when they did not accord with their views. The Ahnert document, recording a meeting at the RSHA in Berlin, under Eichmann, on August 28, 1942, was one example. There was talk of the need for the deportees to be provided with blankets, shoes, eating utensils before dispatch to Auschwitz. Eichmann requested the purchases of barracks

[continued in *Adelaide Institute Online,* April 2000, no. 107]

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[continued from *Adelaide Institute Online,* April 2000, no. 106]

for a Jewish deportee camp to be erected in Russia, with three to five such barracks being loaded aboard every transport train. In each case, because the document did not accord with their 'exterminationist' views, the expert had failed to pursue it. Dr Longerich who included it as appendix 94 in *Die Ermordung der europäischen Juden*, had forgotten it even existed when I cross-examined him about it.

Part VI - The allegations of racism and anti-Semitism

The Defendants have resorted to the allegations that I am anti-Semitic and racist. Mr Rampton's highly paid experts have found one 1963 diary entry four lines written thirty-seven years ago, about a visit to my lawyer Mr. Michael Rubenstein, to discuss a satirical magazine article, after which I commented. 'Thick skinned these Jews are!' This is all that they could find from the millions of words available to them? When I remarked, on March 2, upon the obvious paradox that an alleged anti-Semite would have retained

Michael Rubenstein as his solicitor and respected adviser for over twenty years, Mr Rampton's comment, which Your Lordship may remember, was: 'Many of my best friends are Jews too, Mr Irving.' This stock line does not disguise the paucity of his evidence against me.

In further support of this contention they have taken isolated remarks made in lectures and speeches - of which they have transcribed around half a million words. I trust that Your Lordship will in each case consider both the context in which the remarks are made, and also the broader surrounding countryside, if I may put it like that. For thirty years, as I set out earlier, I have found myself subjected to vicious attack by bodies, acting as they freely admit as Jews. For thirty years I endeavoured to turn the other cheek, and I hope I succeeded.

Mr Rampton drew attention to the fun I poked at Simon Wiesenthal, a joke made explicitly about his other-than-good looks. He called that remark 'anti-Semitic'. It was not, it was a joke about his looks, of the same genre that Mr Rampton made on Day 28 when he inquired rhetorically of Professor Funke whether a certain outer-fringe Swedish revisionist seen, in one video shown to the Court, with long blonde hair was a man or a woman.

In view of the manner in which the two Simon Wiesenthal Centres have been abusing my name in their fund raising leaflets, and endeavouring to destroy my own livelihood, the Court might think that my fun-making, while tasteless, was not undeserved, possibly even rather reserved. It was not anti-Semitic, and Mr Wiesenthal is no more immune from criticism either as a person, or as a public figure, than I am. Searching hopefully for evidence of 'anti-Semitism' in me, the investigators of the Board of Deputies in 1992 came up empty-handed in their secret report to be planted on the Canadian government: they confirmed that I had dealings with Jews in my professional life, and added that I 'use this as an excuse' to say that I am not an anti-Semite. These people are hard to please: 'He is far too clever an opponent,' the Board writes, 'to openly admit to being an anti-Semite.' 'We endorse all condemnation of anti-Semitism,' they quote me as writing in my newsletter issued on January 31, 1982. All of these things, including this secret 1992 Intelligence report filed by the Board of Deputies, were disclosed to these Defendants in my Discovery.

The Defence quoted a passage from a speech delivered, they said, in May 1992. In fact, as my diary confirms, it was delivered in May

1993, by which time my family and I had been subjected to a catalogue of insults by the leaders of these various bodies. If a writer's books are banned and burnt, his bookshops smashed, his hands manacled, his person assaulted, his printers burned down, his access to the world's archives denied, his family's livelihood destroyed, his phone lines jammed with obscene and threatening phone calls and death threats, his house beset by violent and angry mobs, the walls and posts around his address plastered with stickers inciting the public to violence against him, and a wreath sent to him with a foul and taunting message upon the death of his oldest daughter, - then it ill behoves people to offer cheap criticism if the writer finally stops turning the other cheek and rounds upon his tormentors.

I single out in this respect, the Executive Director of the Board of Deputies, Mr Michael Whine, whose organisation staged the demonstrations outside my home of such a violent and ugly nature that police reinforcements had to be called. Whine had caused defamatory documents about me to be placed in the files of foreign governments with the intention that my free access to those countries should be impeded. He had caused the surroundings of my home to be stickered with labels bearing inflammatory slogans inciting violence against me. Some of these offensive items have been before the Court. Whine had issued a press release in January 1993, no doubt one of many, in which he accused me of attending 'Nazi Training Camps'. My only response, as Your Lordship has seen, apart from a failed and very costly attempt to sue his Board of Deputies in libel, during which they did not plead justification, but merely that I was out of time, was to make fun of Whine's name. That may have been tasteless, but it was not anti-Semitism, and it was certainly justified under the circumstances.

The references that I have made to what is now formally called the instrumentalisation of the Holocaust have also been adduced as evidence of anti-Semitism. Are non-Jews disbarred from making a criticism that is being made increasingly vocally by others like Professor Peter Novick? Or by Leon Wieseltier, literary editor of the New Republic? He wrote there on May 3, 1993, at page 20:

'It's a sad fact,' said the principal philanthropist of the grotesque Simon Wiesenthal Center in Los Angeles, 'that Israel and Jewish education and all the other familiar buzzwords no longer seem to rally Jews behind the community. The Holocaust, though, works every time.' His candour was refreshing, even if it was

obscene. On the subject of the extermination of the Jews of Europe, the Jews of America are altogether too noisy.'

I would also draw Your Lordship's attention to the article by Norman Finkelstein in the *London Review of Books*, published as recently as January 6, whose title gives the whole tenor of the piece: 'How the Arab-Israeli War of 1967 gave birth to a memorial industry.' Finkelstein makes in this piece the sarcastic comment: 'Every questioning of the uniqueness of the Holocaust is taken by American Jews to be an example of Holocaust denial.'176 I could produce a sheaf of such quotations; they are all equally near the knuckle, equally true, and no more anti-Semitic than my own remarks on the matter.

As for the allegation that I am racist, I have produced to the Court enough evidence that I am less reluctant to hire Coloured personal staff than, for example, certain legal teams evidently are. I hire personal staff on a form that has always stated my policy that we are an equal opportunity employer, - 'We do not and will not discriminate on the basis of race, religion, national origin, sex, age, handicap, marital status.'

I shall not comment at length on these evil allegations and slurs, which lend fire and fury to the original libel complained of. I submit that the word 'racism', in the ears of that man on the Clapham omnibus, is about Stephen Lawrence and cone-heads and burning KKK crosses. It conjures up images of murder, thuggery, violence, and foul-mouthed graffiti. In deliberating on the conduct of the case and on the appropriate scale of damages Your Lordship will however bear them in mind.

I voluntarily provided all my private diaries to the defendants after securing the proper assurances. Those diaries total some twenty million words. Mr Rampton produced from them one nineteen-word ditty, attached to another quite harmless one about the 'messica dressica' of my infant daughter Jessica. To find in all those diaries and telephone conversations written since 1959, just one nineteen-word ditty that Mr Rampton could trot out for the media does not suggest that I am as obsessed with race and racism as he, and for that matter the newspapers that report these things, are.

Your Lordship will recall that, on what I would call a pretext, Mr Rampton formally handed to you his own opening statement, containing this allegation, at midday on the first day of this trial, well before I had concluded my opening statement, in order, as he

admitted, that his words should therefore come into the public domain. His intent was to ensure that from the very first moment his remarks, both fair and foul, were given the maximum worldwide media coverage; his speech was released prematurely to the media for that precise and prejudicial purpose. I repeat: this multi-million dollar defence team found one nineteen-word nonsense poem, recorded in my diary with other Lear- or Belloc-type rhythmic verses as having been recited to my own nine-month infant who has, I am glad to say grown into a delightful and open minded six year old, bearing none of the traces of the 'poison' that Mr Rampton recklessly suggested that I had fed to her. It is fortunate I did not sing to her 'Three Blind Mice,' where the farmer's wife cuts off their tails with a carving knife.

Similarly, from my hundreds of lectures and talks, these very proper spaniels have sniffed out a few lines of music-hall wit of the type that a Dave Allen might indulge in, with Mr Trevor Macdonald as the butt. That, in Mr Rampton's words, is racism. One wonders which well-shielded part of the modern world is inhabited by learned Counsel? Can anybody go and live there?

The speeches and lectures

My Lord, the Defendants have also fished into my lectures and writings and books, all of which have been provided to them - literally millions of words - and they have put into evidence a minute fraction of those words, comparable to the one-millionth part of the diaries which the ditty represented.

I am not going to defend or justify those utterances seriatim.

In general I would invite Your Lordship to pick out one such utterance as a sample; to reach then for the transcript of the entire speech - to take note of the rest of its content, its clear references to the very real sufferings of the Jews, the liquidations, the Bruns Report and the rest; and then ask, Was the remark true, was it explicable, was it rhetorically justified as part of the skilled lecturer's armoury?

Your Lordship has been told of my remark that more women had died on Kennedy's back seat than in that gas chamber at Auschwitz - the one shown to the tourists. It is tasteless but, quite literally, true. It is, as I have now shown in this court, even true if the main 'gas chamber' at Birkenau is brought into the equation, the notorious Krema II 'factory of death', because the eye-witnesses lied about that one too. The Poles have admitted that the Auschwitz building and its chimney are a post-1948 fake. My

colourful language was a rhetorical way of bringing that extraordinary revelation home to audiences.

Extremist organisations and people

My files confirm that I occasionally addressed audiences of the Association for Free Journalism (GfP), the National Democratic Party (NPD), and the German People's Union (DVU). As documents Nos. 1716, 1717, 1721, and 1723 I disclosed to the Defendants, English translations of the policy leaflets and manifestos of these bodies, which in my submission do not show them to be extreme in any way. These were furthermore bodies which were accepted at that time under Germany's very strict laws as being legal and constitutional.

The Court is more concerned, I believe, with individual personages. I have not the slightest doubt that the Court will find that I did not have any meaningful contact with the ugly ragbag of neo-Nazi extremists mentioned by Professor Hajo Funke, people with whom, to make the point quite clearly, the Defendants, their experts, and their legal team seem more familiar than I. Most of the names were completely unknown to me, and the defence have sought in vain for them in my diaries and papers, to which, I emphasise yet again, I gave them unlimited and privileged access. This has not stopped them from bringing them forward, and mentioning these alleged links in open Court, in an attempt to smear me still further - with an eye particularly to the German media178 and I urge that this, their conduct of the case, be held against them. Characteristically of the weakness of their case, Funke listed one entry in a diary where I noted a road journey with a 'Thomas', whose second name I never learned; Funke entered the name 'Dienel' with a question mark behind it. So far as I know, I have never met a Dienel, but it illustrates the kind of evidence that the defence were hoping to rely upon. As for Michael Kühnen - the documentary evidence before both Funke when he wrote his report, and before this Court, is that I explicitly said that I would not attend any function at which he was even present; I never did and I never met him.

By way of evidence, the Court has been shown a number of videos. Shorn of their commercial packaging, they do not amount to very much. In view of the weight attached to it by learned Counsel and his witness Professor Funke, I have re-examined the raw video of the Halle function of November 9, 1991 at which I briefly spoke, and I have timed and listed the scenes it shows. Your Lordship may wish at some time to have the video to check that these

timings are correct, or the Defendants' solicitors may wish to submit any corrections they feel are needed.

The raw details are: when the camera's meter shows 17:00:21 I am first seen, arriving at an unnamed hotel restaurant (in Halle) accompanied by Mrs Worch and David Leigh of *The Observer*; at 17:14:40 I am again glimpsed, still at the hotel, speaking to a reporter. The cameraman and David Leigh then go off to film the rival processions, during which I am no time seen on film (in fact I remained, lunching, at the hotel). At 18:11:00 a truck is seen being rigged as an open-air platform and at 18:14:26 I am seen with two reporters watching from the edge of the square. At 18:16:00 I walk over to the platform, hands in pockets, and mount it. The man whom Professor Funke tells us is 'Dienel' is seen to get off to the left, and there is no contact whatever between him and me. Mr Worch briefly introduces me, I begin speaking at 18:16:39 and the filmed portion of my speech ends three and a half minutes later. When the offscreen chanting of slogans begins at 18:18:59 I am clearly seen to interrupt my speech, shake my head at them, and gesticulate with my left hand to them to stop, and I am clearly heard to say:

'You must not always be thinking of the Past. You must not keep coming out with the slogans of the Past. We are thinking of the future [voice emphasised] of Germany, we are thinking of the future of the German people. As an Englishman, I have to say ... [etc]'.

Six seconds after ending my brief speech I am seen to leave the platform without further contact with anybody. My diary notes that I at once left by car and drove back to the Ruhr, in western Germany.

Heavily edited, for example to remove my rebuke to the slogan-shouting people, whom I took and take to have been paid agents provocateurs, this sequence was shown on November 28 and 29, 1991 to British TV audiences in a 'This Week' programme entitled *Hitler's Children, the new Nazis* directed by the German, Michael Schmidt - Professor Funke's star witness - and with none other than Gerald Gable, of *Searchlight*, listed as a 'consultant,' and in 'Despatches,' on the other channel. This indicates whose hands were behind the editing. Again heavily, the film has been shown around the world against me. This was the thrice-edited film to which I drew Your Lord's attention, in suggesting that it was evidence of dubious admissibility.

Chapter 18

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Anthropological Revisionism

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(Fredrick Töben, from *Adelaide Institute Online*, January 2001, no. 121)

Adelaide Institute dares to challenge conventional wisdom – in a civilized debate – on all sorts of topics. One of these topics is the problem surrounding the origin of Australia's Aborigines. (See Adelaide Institute Newsletter, No 73, May 1998)

Since Tuesday, 9 January 2001, this problem and its related issues received unprecedented airing in Australia's media. Anthropologist Dr Alan Thorne, visiting fellow at Canberra's Australian National University, Australia's only research university, claimed in the forthcoming US journal *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences* that Neandertals are still with us and their extermination is not a proven fact. Note the 'h' in 'thal' is now dropped to adopt modern German spelling of Tal – valley.

Dr Thorne informed me that the thesis of the Neandertaler's demise was 'agreed to' by Darwin and Marx – the two intellectuals who – whether we like it or not - shaped our thoughts during the 19-20th century. Few are aware of the fact that Darwin and Marx regularly communicated with each other.

When eminent US researcher, Professor Diamond visited Adelaide recently, I asked him this very question – what happened to the Neandertaler, because during my travels, I noted, I had met many

individuals who physically reminded me of such. He referred me to his first book for an answer, but I never got around to reading that book.

Now along comes Dr Thorne – the name alone is a delight – who informs me on 10 January 2001 during my visit to his office that what he is saying is nothing new. His dynamic and somewhat youthful enthusiasm is infectious and terribly refreshing for me. This man is fearless in his pursuit of knowledge, of wanting to know the truth about a contentious issue. I have to bear in mind that he has been at it for a couple of decades, and perhaps because our federal parliament is in recess, the media needs material that is more than just hot political air!

I immediately drew a parallel with the heated HIV=AIDS debate, how Robert Gallo established the dogma in 1984, then Peter Duesberg dissents in 1987, and finally Eleni Eleapulos claims that the HIV does not exist.

Dr Thorne's response was characteristic of a true scientist: 'After all, scientists are human!' So, the usual human frailties that Revisionists know so much about, also are found within the scientific community. Thus our honourable battle with so-called academic distorters, fabricators and liars – and believers – is nothing new. Professors Butz and Faurisson can attest to that.

Dr Thorne heartily endorses my reference to Popper's 'theory falsification' process. Naturally, though, as I pointed out in my 1976 thesis, it does mean that a large element of self-doubt will be found among honest and moral scientists. Were that not the case, then we would be involved in creating a new dogma that does not question its own premises, a la the upholders of the homicidal gas chamber lie.

Revisionists know that those who question the premise of the Holocaust dogma are subjected to legal sanction, to legal persecution in countries that once championed the scientific method as a breakthrough of the human spirit moving from believing to knowing the facts of an issue.

The Issues according to Dr Thorne
A DNA analysis of the 60,000-year-old skeletal remains found in 1974 near Lake Mungo, NSW, indicates that Australia's Aborigines branched off from the Neandertals to modern humans.

Dr Thorne says, 'Mungo man was anatomically modern … and a simplistic 'Out of Africa' is no longer tenable.' He referred to the

Neandertal who lived parallel with modern humans some 28,000 years ago in Croatia, something that I picked up as a news item while in spending time in Mannheim prison during 1999. The consequences of opening up the 'Out of Africa' theory is fascinating but it does not please Professor Jim Bowler, School of Earth Science at the University of Melbourne. On 10 January 2001, in *The Australian*, Professor Bowler was given a right of reply. Judge for yourself:

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Mungo dates out of kilter: The claimed age of 62,000 years for Mungo Man is too old writes Jim Bowles, who discovered him back in 1974

In this summer season of heat, dust and flies, Lake Mungo stands as an outstanding example of natural and cultural heritage, of significance to all Australians.

It is one place where indigenous and non-indigenous Australians can forget their differences and come together in the mystery and wonder of its tapestry.

The ancient human and natural landscape changes revealed in this waterless land, once brimful with fresh water, is on a temporal and special scale rarely achieved anywhere in the world. The treasures of that tapestry testify to its rightful place on the World Heritage register. The new and startling evidence now coming from the remains of Mungo Man take me back into my own history.

A journey many years ago in search of Ice Age Australia led me to this series of dry, wind-swept and then unnamed basins in western NSW. When first setting foot on the eroding Walls of China (like a Lake Mungo dune), little did I realize what treasures it would reveal.

Among those treasures, found in my search on the hot afternoon of Wednesday, February 27, 1974, were the physical remains of that mysterious man who once lived, loved and died on the fertile shores of this long-since dry lake.

Defined clinically as Mungo III, that discovery was very different from the account given by Leigh Dayton in *The Australian* yesterday.

The tiny tip of bone that I spotted deep in the heart of the Lake Mungo dune concealed the top of a cranium. Brushing away the sand, the lower part of the cranium was intact. Already having dated

the overlying layers to more than 25,000 years, I immediately realized the significance of this as a human burial of great antiquity.

It was with that in mind that I invited Alan Thorne and his team, which included Wilfred Shawcross, Colin Groves and others from the ANU, to come and salvage this remarkable discovery. Research at Mungo has continued for many years since that time, while I have worked in Melbourne. The dates have been pushed back with new and added significance for Australian archaeology.

In 1998 I published a re-evaluation suggesting burial dates near 43,000 years. In 1999, when the 'ANU team', now devoid of any geological field expertise at Lake Mungo, hit the international headlines, with new age estimates of 62,000 years, my alarm bells began to ring. With Dr John Magee, himself a geologist at the ANU, we published a rejoinder pointing out large inconsistencies in the dating strategies.

More recent evaluation in the field convinces me that the 'ANU team' are seriously in error; the age of the burial is considerably less than 62,000 years. In this context, the claim that 'this more than trebles the date for humanity's first arrival on the continent' is sheer nonsense.

Moreover, while the correct age of Mungo Man's burial is at, or close to, the limits of the oldest evidence of human occupation (currently near 50,000 from the Northern Territory) extravagant claims of its significance do little justice to Australian archaeology. Pushing back barriers is fine, provided we get it right.

The DNA results now available are a different matter. Despite disputation about ages of the actual burial, the significance of such a breakthrough in extracting DNA from such materials, no matter whether 45,000 or 65,000 years old, stands as a marvel of science in its own right.

As for the 'Out of Africa' theory, being the dumb geologist that I am, I'd rather be 'Out at Mungo' – but preferably not in summer.

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Modern Aborigines 'not the first Australians'
Stephen Brook, science writer
The Australian, 13 January 2001

Modern Aborigines migrated from India 4000 years ago, supplanting a previous group that arrived 40,000 to 60,000 years ago, a US geneticist has proposed.

The research suggests modern Aborigines were not the first Australians, an explosive theory supported by DNA research showing the ancient Mungo Man skeleton uncovered in western NSW was from a genetic line that has since vanished from the Earth.

The Mungo Man research reported in *The Australian* on Tuesday has caused an international storm by casting doubt on accepted theories modern man evolved in Africa and then colonized the world.

US geneticist Alan Redd, now at the University of Arizona in the department of ecology and evolutionary biology, said it was too strong to suggest that the new arrivals 'wiped out' the more ancient Australians 4000 years ago. But something significant definitely occurred. Evidence includes the arrival of the dingo, possibly from Asia or India, a change in rock art, including the rise to prominence of the rainbow serpent, and the use of microliths, small stone tools that look like orange segments.

Dr Redd studied the DNA from present-day Aborigines in the Great Sandy Desert and Arnhem Land, and found the Aborigines were '10 times closer to Indians than they were to New Guineans.' He said the work was not a total genetic record, as it used mitochondrial DNA as had the analysis of Mungo Man.

Australian archaeologists agree that an important event occurred about 4000 years ago – probably an influx of people – but say the theory of a replacement of one group by another is simplistic. 'I don't believe (the early Aborigines) were supplanted at all and the evidence can fully support that conclusion,' said Paul Tacon, principal researcher in archaeology at the Australian Museum.

Mike Morwood, associate professor of Archaeology at the University of New England, said the theory was 'very unlikely. There's lots of assumptions being made,' he said. Dr Tacon said his research in the Northern Territory suggested immigration had begun 50,000 to 60,000 years ago and was 'more or less continuous ever since'.

Summary
In the introduction to this chapter it was promised that the Auschwitz extermination legend would be shown to possess the basic trademark of the great hoax: the need for a dual interpretation of facts. This is true in every significant respect conceivable:

1. The Zyklon was employed for disinfection and also allegedly for exterminations.
2. The 'selections' were necessary by the nature of the operations at Auschwitz and also allegedly for exterminations.
3. It would not have been inaccurate (although perhaps somewhat misleading) to call Birkenau a 'death camp', especially at certain times (and especially when the Baruch Committee was in existence and immediately thereafter); it was also allegedly an 'extermination camp'.
4. Disrobing-showering procedures were followed for delousing and also allegedly for exterminations.
5. Conventional crematoria existed for accommodating both the death camp role and alleged extermination camp role in Birkenau.
6. Some *Leichenkeller* were mortuaries while it is alleged that others were, in reality, 'gas chambers'. The two types of *Leichenkeller* were in proximate locations at Birkenau.
7. Some *Badeanstalten* were bath establishments while it is alleged that others were, in reality, 'gas chambers'. The two types of *Badeanstalten* were in proximate locations at Birkenau.
8. The stench that the people of the area experienced was due not only to the hydrogenation and other chemical processes at Auschwitz but also allegedly to the cremations.

Actually in view of the points made in the analysis it is only charity to say that there are proposed dual interpretations of fact in connection with these eight points. The proposed interpretations of extermination are obvious lies and the last, concerning the stench, is the 'excess fact'; the authors of the hoax should never have used the fact of the stench in their story.

The facts in contradiction to the claims, the inconsistencies and the implausibilities have been reviewed. Himmler gives his orders directly to Hoess but leaves the means to the ingenuity to Hoess. The interview emphatically took place in the summer of 1941; on the other hand it must have taken place in the summer of 1942, so Hoess started improvising half a year after the plans for the four crematoria which were used in the exterminations were formulated. The crematoria were not left to the ingenuity of Hoess. Or something. Jewish families with children reside for months at Birkenau, their quarters having been previously disinfected with the same chemical product that they are supposed to have been killed with on entering, but they will be killed with it later. Or something.

Arthur R. Butz, *The Hoax of the Twentieth Century: the case against the presumed extermination of European Jewry*, IHR, ISBN 0-939484-46-3, p.131.

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At the Adelaide Wagner Ring Cycle in November–December 1998 with Richard Wagner's great-granddaughter, Eva (second left).

At the Wagner Ring Cycle with Max Tompkins, a former teaching colleague in Victoria, and Albert Bensimon (right), an Adelaide businessman.

With Richard Wagner's great-granddaughter, Eva, and Richard Hornung, Adelaide 1998.

Fredrick Töben with Christopher Steele, Doug Collins and David Brockschmidt (from left).

'Mungo Man', found in western New South Wales, dates back some 60 000 years and so upsets the 'out of Africa' hypothesis.

In the distance directly behind me is where Dr Alan Thorne found 'Mungo Man'.

Chapter 19

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Trieste Conference, 2001

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'Revisionism with gusto!' – Robert Faurisson

(From *Adelaide Institute Online*, February 2002, no. 152)

Revisionism and Dignity of the Defeated Countries
Trieste, Italy: 6-7 October 2001
Guillaume Fabien

A public meeting was held at La Fiera conference centre in Trieste at the weekend of 6-7 October on the theme 'Revisionism and Dignity of the Defeated Countries, in which speakers of various nationalities took part. The event was organised by the local cultural association Nuovo Ordine Nazionale.

Jean-Louis Berger

The two-day gathering, scheduled on the initiative of Mr Angelo Cauter, head of Nuovo Ordine Nazionale, began with a presentation by Mr Jean-Louis Berger, former history teacher at a secondary school in France, convicted in court and expelled from the state education system for having told his pupils that the wartime camp of Norhausen in Germany had been a concentration camp, not an 'extermination' camp, and that the corpses seen in a photograph presented in a French news weekly in such a way as to suggest that they were those of 'victims of Nazism' were in fact the bodies of victims of an American air-raid. 'And it's not just I who say so', he specified, 'but other historians,

people above all suspicion of 'anti-semitism', say so as well.' While a teacher, Mr Berger had not hidden his affiliation with the Front National, a political party unjustly accused of harbouring such opinions.

J.-L. Berger also explained that the Jewish problem was only one of many with which Germany had had to deal after the First World War.

According to the professor, his case was staged and exploited for political ends. He had made himself known as a Front National candidate in local elections with the help of a law on the freedom of the press which forbids the spreading of information contrary to 'facts' set down more than 50 years ago by the International Military Tribunal at Nuremberg. 'But the Norhausen camp', he pointed out, 'was never mentioned at Nuremberg as one of 'extermination'. To say nothing of the fact that my statements were not made in a public place or expressed in print, or that the trial itself was held in conditions violating all procedural rules. Words that I had never spoken were ascribed to me (it was said that I'd stated 'Hitler never existed'!); the barrister for the plaintiffs maintained that I wanted to exterminate the Jews, and a newspaper even went so far as to accuse me of 'paedophilia. Moreover, at the time of the lesson in question I was no longer with the Front National.'

'Here we have a case of a new witch hunt leading to clearly prejudiced legal proceedings, all in a country, France, that claims to be the homeland of freedom and which, nonetheless, prosecutes anyone who dares to express non-conformist thoughts on certain topics.'

Vincent Reynouard

The young French historian Vincent Reynouard (32) was himself ousted from his job in a technical school and banished from the state school system for having made known, outside of his teaching work, some of his points of view in 20th century historiography. In his talk he underlined French and British responsibility for the famine inflicted upon Germany after the 1918 armistice, in the developments leading to German rearmament in the 1930s and in the outbreak of the Second World War.

'Adolf Hitler,' he explained, 'did not take power but became Chancellor as a result of free elections. If it's true that afterwards he succeeded in having the government give him full powers, so had

the Social-Democrat Friedrich Ebert before him, in 1923, under the rules laid down by the Weimar constitution. As for the assassination of Dolfuss, it must also be said that the latter had himself used quite violent methods against the Austrian Nazis. In regard to the Anschluss, it's generally forgotten that the constitution of the Austrian republic itself demanded union with the German Reich.'

The historian, of scientific background, he holds degrees in mathematics, physics, and chemistry, was keen to mark the anniversary of Hitler's peace proposals of 6 October 1939 (that is, eight days after the collapse of Poland), giving a detailed description of those ideas, which were met with ridicule and rejected out of hand by Britain and France. The attitude thus shown by the latter two states leads one clearly to believe, according to Reynouard, that unlike Germany they had the desire to see a pan-European war, if not a new world war, erupt whereas, for the moment, it was a matter of a local conflict in which, moreover, hostilities had ceased.

'The attempts by Benito Mussolini to bring the European powers to candid negotiation in August 1939, as he had done at Munich in September of the previous year, had also been systematically frustrated by a British Foreign Office practising an indescribable cynicism, and the French government's decision to declare war on Germany was taken with such contempt for its own laws and parliamentary procedures that one may rightly speak of a coup d'Ètat.'

Russ Granata

The American Russ Granata considered it impossible that the Israeli and US secret services could have been unaware of the attacks which were to be carried out on the Twin Towers and the Pentagon on 11 September.

Furthermore, 'In the eighteen minutes between the first strike and the second, the second plane could have been brought down and the tragedy stopped.' Also, according to Granata, the climate brought on by the attacks was beneficial solely for Israel, whilst it threatened ill for the Palestinian cause. He also raised the possibility that small explosive devices might have been planted in several nerve centres of the two New York buildings, and cited remarks of the head of an American engineering firm according to whom the collapses seemed, from a technical point of view, unlikely to have been caused by the crashes alone.

'If the United States,' the researcher stated, 'were not the friend of Israel, the innocent people killed that day would probably still be alive. Israel wants total war; it has always got what it wants, thanks to the blind support of my country which, in my opinion, would do well to return to the original non-interventionist foreign policy which the first president, George Washington, so clearly advocated.'

Ahmed Rami

According to Ahmed Rami, a former Moroccan Army officer residing in Sweden where he directs the activities of Radio Islam: 'There will be no 'war of civilisations' of which the Jews currently dream aloud, for there is but ONE human civilisation whose centre has shifted through the ages and to which all peoples have contributed in a constructive manner, whilst the Zionists 'by domination, exploitation and corruption' have always played the destructive role of a virus!'

'The Jews today dominate, particularly by means of corruption, the entire world, above all the USA: economically, culturally, and media-wise. If the Jews claimed merely Palestine, then a compromise could be reached with sacrifices on either side, but such is not the case: they have transformed the whole world into one big occupied 'Palestine' and effectively exercise, or demand, domination over all the countries of the globe!'

Rami accused the Jewish power of a 'large-scale intellectual terrorism which it practises in politics, in the media and in education, with a view towards disseminating and entrenching the myths arising from its propaganda. Instead of an open debate within a context of freedom of historical research, the lie-ridden Jewish version of history nowadays needs the protection of the law and the police, in order forcibly to impose itself!'

'The Jews enjoy without restraint, in our countries, rights of which they want to deprive non-Jews. A Frenchman or a Swiss doesn't have, today, the same rights in his own land as the Jews.' Rami added: 'The Jews believe themselves to be the 'chosen people' who have received from their 'God' the right to seize the land belonging to the Palestinian people, and the right to exterminate them.'

'The Jews consider, according to their 'religion', that they alone are human beings, whereas all others are mere 'Goyim' (animals). All their religious festivals (such as Purim and Passover) celebrate barbarous massacres perpetrated by the Jews against other

peoples. The New Testament is supposed to have annulled the Old Testament but the Zionists today want to judaise Christianity and do away with the New Testament.'

'Islam and Christianity are universal religions founded upon the same principles of love, justice and equality, thus two religions allied against Jewish racism and against Israel whose first victims are the Palestinian Christians. But Israelís 200 atomic bombs are certainly not trained on Palestine. Those bombs are meant to be used as arms of blackmail against all of humanity and against Europe first and foremost!'

Rami continued: 'The Jewish power is essentially based on a 'legalised' intellectual swindle and on the gigantic bluff of the 'Holocaust', which all of us together can and must debunk. It's for this reason that the Zionists now fear the freedom of speech and freedom in research which might 'risk' distinguishing Jewish propaganda-born legend from veritable history, founded on scientific research.'

As concerns immigration into Europe, Rami had this word for his fellow Muslims: 'In the face of the hatred stirred up by the Jewish-controlled media in the West, against Islam and Muslims, alone today in resisting Jewish domination, I urge the Muslim immigrants in Europe to return to their homelands and to liberate, develop and democratise them. It's a matter of Islamic and Muslim dignity. Hospitality is not a duty. The Muslim peoples must bring order to their countries by removing the dictatorships from power and then resolving their enormous problems, amongst which that of unemployment, rather than exporting their jobless to the West.'

'Apart from the Jewish problem, it seems that all problems in the world find a solution. The Jewish occupation in Palestine is today, and has been for over fifty years, the concrete expression of the only colonialist ideology (one of racist apartheid) still in force, offering no prospect of a just solution and, furthermore, gravely threatening peace on a world scale.

'With the disappearance of European colonialism there is no longer any reason for conflict between the Muslim world and the West or between the Muslim world and Christendom. Now we are, all of us, dominated by the Jewish mafia which brings to bear a 'chemical' occupation in the West and a 'mechanical' occupation in Palestine. I can even state without exaggeration that the liberation of Palestine must begin with the liberation of the USA and of Europe!'

'In the bullfight now being staged under the auspices of world Zionism, the Jewish media-master and toreador is busy waving the red cloth of the 'Islamic danger' before the Western bull! Thus it is up to us to realise that we are led to spot a false enemy.'

The Moroccan Islamist officer then addressed his European audience in these terms: 'If the Jews want to create, in a land that they've stolen, a Jewish nationalist state, exclusively for Jews, then the Italians and the Germans and the French must also have the legitimate right to establish, in their countries, an exclusively Christian nationalist state. In this regard, and to respond to Jewish impudence, if I were Italian I would be, like you, a Christian, nationalist and Fascist, and if you were Moroccan you would certainly be, like me, Islamist!'

'Quite simply, if the Zionists have established a JEWISH state (in occupied Palestine), what right have they to deny us a Christian state in Europe or an Islamic state in the Muslim world?'

'In my view, today, the only valid criterion to distinguish between friend and foe must be one's position on the Palestinian question and one's position in the face of the Jewish problem. If Jesus himself returned to this world, the only question I would have for him would be: 'Are you for or against the Jewish occupation of Palestine?'

'Whoever has understood the Jewish problem has understood all. Whoever hasn't understood it has understood nothing. Adolf Hitler understood this problem perfectly. For us Muslims, the Second World War was not a conflict between good and evil, but a war against Jewish occupation, the German people's Intifada. A war between Hitler and the racists who were colonising us, or aspiring to colonise us. If there is an absolute evil in the world it is indeed the Jewish racist colonial project. In any event, good was not represented at that time by the Jewish colonialist occupying forces or the Jewish colonialist ideology that Hitler fought! The enemies of the Jews are not necessarily our enemies. On the contrary!'

He concluded: 'Allow me to repeat and to emphasise: their great and sinister power is built upon a lie, that of the 'Holocaust', which together we can easily destroy, just as one bursts a big balloon with a tiny pin.'

Robert Countess

American professor Robert Countess' paper, which he had written for the big revisionist conference scheduled in Beirut in March but prohibited by the Lebanese government under Zionist and American pressure, was presented by this author. The professor denied the existence of any evidence worthy of the name with which to prove the reality of Nazi gas chambers; he asked his historian colleagues to be more rigorous in their research on this matter and more scrupulous in their interpretation of data.

'No state must be allowed to carry out the genocide of a people and to expand its territory, albeit called 'Israelí', on the strength of such a forgery as the 'Shoah'. The Palestinians, in waging their insurrection against a deceitful and criminal occupying power, are acting fully within their rights. That said, all terrorism must be condemned, including Palestinian terrorism: there can be no valid excuse for the murder of innocents. But where is the Nuremberg trial for the Zionist killers, so constantly active since the 1940s? They all deserve hanging.'

Countess stressed that the time had come for the leaders of the Arabo-Muslim countries to extend a broad welcome to revisionist work within their universities and to promote its development there, in order that national education programmes might subsequently be unburdened of the Allied propaganda of the last war which still passes for 'history'. As his talk ended up being delivered in Italy, he also addressed this advice to the Italian university, the only large one in Europe still free to follow it.

Jürgen Graf

The Swiss scholar Jürgen Graf, without denying the wartime persecution of the Jews, rectified the number of victims: approximately 300,000, not 6 million. The main causes of mortality were the epidemics within the concentration and labour camps, food shortages and ill treatment. In his view, nonetheless, there existed neither any sure material evidence, nor reliable documents, nor sufficiently serious testimony on the basis of which to prove the existence of gas chambers used for killing human beings in the camps; in this regard he quoted a French historian, Jacques Baynac (himself nonetheless hostile to revisionism and to revisionists), for the latter, in an article published in Switzerland in September 1996, had felt obliged to acknowledge the absence of any such proof.

The existing testimonies, according to Graf, contradicted both themselves and one another. 'In 1941,' he stated, 'Jewish

organisations and the Polish resistance movement began spreading propaganda rumours about the camps, telling of 'steam chambers' and of relatively small installations into which thousands of persons were crammed and whose floors were then lowered, leaving the detainees standing waist-deep in water, whereupon an electric shock was sent through the water, killing all at once. Yet, after the war there was no more talk of this system: for the past fifty-six years we have been hearing only of gas chambers.' In Graf's view, it is a matter of lies that are typical in time of war. 'Thus it is that the world was made to believe that the Iraqis in Kuwait had killed newborn babies in their incubators and that the Serbs in Kossovo had carried out great massacres which, in fact, never took place. Once the wars against the Iraqis and the Serbs were over, these lies were exposed as such; however, the lies attached to the 'Holocaust' still persist today. This is to say nothing of the fact that no word is ever spoken of the 15 million Germans expelled from their homelands of East and West Prussia, Silesia and Pomerania, a barbaric deportation in the course of which two million of them perished, nor, we are today in Trieste, of the foibe istriane [the trench-like crevasses in the province of Istria, annexed by Yugoslavia after the war, into which thousands of soldiers and partisans of the Italian Social Republic were thrown, often whilst still alive, by Italian and Slav communists forces in 1945]. The myth of the 'Shoah' serves above all to instil a deep feeling of guilt in the German people, and to ensure that any criticism anywhere of the Jews will be attacked as an expression of 'anti-semitism'.'

Replying to a lady in the audience who had asked why, over the years, all the various ministers of state of the Federal Republic of Germany, beginning with Konrad Adenauer, showed such assiduous respect for the lie that slandered their people, Graf said that the German state put in place by the Anglo-Americans was far from apt to defend the country's honour: if ever the revisionist message were to spread effectively throughout Germany, it would immediately trigger a revolution sweeping away that contemptible state and its crew made up very largely of traitors to their nation.

Fredrick Töben

Last to speak was the Australian Fredrick Töben, director of Adelaide Institute, who in Mannheim, Germany in 1999 was himself imprisoned awaiting trial for nearly a year. On 10 November of that year he was eventually tried, found guilty, sentenced provisionally to time served and granted conditional bail. His conviction was for having posted a letter with revisionist content to an address in Germany, and having published material

illegal in Germany on Adelaide Institute's Internet website (www.adelaideinstitute.org). The Mannheim judges saw the material as defamatory but did not consider it appropriate to rule that the website texts fell within the scope of Section 130 of the constitution against Volksverhetzung ('inciting the people to violence'). On 12 December 2000, the Bundesgerichtshof (constitutional court) in Karlsruhe ordered a retrial, noting that the judges in the lower court had failed to take account of Töben's Internet activities. Thus the German courts assume effective jurisdiction over Internet content originating in Australia.

'If I am here today, I made the journey all the way from Adelaide in South Australia expressly to participate in this conference, it's because I am persuaded that your group, with its revisionist vocation, constitutes a life-giving force in opposition to the many tremendously powerful bodies and state institutions that are leading our world to ruin. I salute your courage and your initiative, which in this public and, most significantly, lawful gathering has realised an unquestionable success: you deserve all possible support. I am able to state quite legally in Italy, on the European continent, that the allegation according to which the Germans systematically murdered European Jewry in homicidal gas chambers, in particular at Auschwitz concentration camp, is a lie! I could not, for example, do the same in Austria, France, Germany or Switzerland.'

Linking that lie to recent events, he continued: 'Osama Bin Laden is a creation of Washington, of the CIA; the tragedy of September 11 was clearly a result of American foreign policy which, effectively, claims justification in the false history of the 'Holocaust,' that ghastly force for death. It must be hoped that the Americans, now that death has struck in their own country, will soon manage to understand this, instead of absurdly carrying on with their new war against an abstraction called 'terrorism'.'

Töben concluded by noting the absence of the eminent Italian revisionist Carlo Mattogno, saying that it was a disgrace on the latter's part not to have come to speak.

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In a message sent by fax to Angelo Cauter on the previous day, the Bologna barrister Marcantonio Bezichieri, a member of the central committee of the political party Movimento Sociale - Fiamma Tricolore and several times a candidate in Trieste, saluted all those in attendance at the conference; he praised the courageous

historians participating and declared his intention to join Nuovo Ordine Nazionale.

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An Imaginary Holocaust May Lead to a Real Holocaust
Robert Faurisson, 8 October 2001,
with corrections of 6 November 2001

Without the lie of the alleged 'Holocaust' and the alleged 'gas chambers', the State of Israel would not exist and peace would be more prevalent. With that false 'Holocaust', which has become the sword and the shield of Israel, peace is in danger. Thus it is that an imaginary holocaust, created and maintained by both the Zionists of Israel and the Jews of the Diaspora, may lead to a real, worldwide holocaust.

The Jews and the Americans

In 1947-1948, presenting themselves as the survivors of an alleged genocide, the Jews obtained, by blackmail and terrorism, the right to create a state in the land of Palestine. With aplomb, they persuaded the international community that, as compensation for an unprecedented tragedy (their supposed 'Holocaust'), it was fitting that they be awarded an unprecedented remedy: the devolution of lands belonging to other populations. Then, having received this exorbitant endowment, they extended their territory considerably in chronic wars, paying no heed to the restrictions set down by the United Nations Organisation for the benefit of the Palestinians, provisions which the Zionists had made a commitment to respect. Over a span of more than fifty years, with the aid of the Jewish Diaspora, they have carried out a policy of colonial conquest and apartheid to the detriment of the Palestinian people. They have violated international agreements one after another, considering null and void about sixty UN resolutions made against their practices. The American political leaders have supported, armed and defended their state, Israel, as devotedly as if it were the first and foremost state of the United States of America. It must be said that they cannot afford to defy their Jewish lobby, which closely monitors and scrutinises all of the country's political and media spheres. It may also be noted that most Americans, intoxicated by holocaust propaganda, are only too apt to find in the products of Jewish neurosis their own basic view of a world made up of two camps: one good (Jews and their associates), the other evil (Nazis and the like). For them, all is gauged in reference to the Nazi, the supreme villain, ever bent on

killing the poor Jew, paragon of innocence and goodness. It is no mere coincidence that the ghastly hulk called 'United States Holocaust Memorial Museum' stands in the immediate proximity of the Washington Monument, not far from Capitol Hill.

The Arabs and the Muslims

The Jews have ended up exhausting the patience of the Arab and Muslim world. In their long history they had, over the centuries, made themselves undesirable amongst all the peoples of Europe who had admitted them in large numbers, particularly the English, the French, the Spanish and, especially, the Germans and the Poles. Until rather recently the example of the Arabs' long-standing (relative) tolerance towards the Jews served as material for morality lessons regularly dispensed to those peoples. Now such lessons are no longer possible. There is no more Arab exception: even their fellow Semites are now rising against the Jewish people, 'domineering and self-assured' (Charles de Gaulle in 1967). Within the Jewish community itself there have indeed been efforts from time to time on the part of a few clear-sighted persons like Noam Chomsky and the late Israel Shahak, author of Jewish History, Jewish Religion, to make their warnings heard by the zealots, but in vain. That said, Chomsky, like Shahak, has always endorsed the great Jewish myth, thus effectively authorising Israel to go on using, with the clearest conscience, its best argument and the number one weapon in its arsenal: the 'Holocaust', precisely. The Arabs, the Muslims and the whole people of Palestine are the main victims, today, of that weapon and that argument fashioned from a lie.

The New Crusade

On 11 September 2001, particularly in New York, the weak struck the citadel of the mighty. The heart of the Judeo-American power, the very district of Wall Street, where the lot of the world's lowly billions is decided daily, was hit by the full force of 'terrorists' brave enough to sacrifice their lives in a suicide mission.

In New York, the first tower of the World Trade Centre (a name carrying quite an agenda!) could have been called 'Hamburg' or 'Hiroshima' and the second 'Dresden' or 'Nagasaki'. But their destruction seems to have left, according to various estimates, no more than between three and five thousand dead, which is a far cry from the great feats of annihilation of the US Air Force and the Royal Air Force in the early 1940s.

Nonetheless, America has thereupon embarked on yet another crusade. Already in the early 1940s, General Dwight Eisenhower

(who, in reward, would be made president after the enterprise) had launched a 'Crusade in Europe', a military-industrial project which was to prove extremely fruitful for the United States ('The Best War Ever') but, for the peoples of Europe, quite the reverse: for them it meant millions of dead, immense destruction and the entrustment of a good part of their continent to the Russo-Soviet Moloch. This 'liberation' of Europe, moreover, was to bring in its wake an atrocious political purge, the murderous deportation of from twelve to fifteen million Germans, widespread sordid aggression against civilians, the dismemberment of a great country, its complete military occupation under a reign of censorship, an Allied-imposed famine and the establishment of tribunals at which the victors, acting both as judges and prosecutors, put the vanquished on trial in patently sham proceedings. Still today, in 2001, trials of that kind allow the children of Israel to exact vengeance on octogenarians or nonagenarians accused, on the strength of simple Jewish testimonies, of 'crimes against humanity'.

The Previous Crusades

In reaction to the attacks which it has sustained, America, this time, is out to get 'infinite justice' in what will be its twentieth slaughter of civilians in sixty years. From 1941 to 2001, no military corps will have killed or burnt more civilians, more children, more infants than the air armada made up by the US Air Force and the squadrons of the US Army and Navy, at times seconded by their ally, the RAF. The flying champions of phosphorus, napalm, Agent Orange, fragmentation bombs, of the nuclear blaze and of enriched or depleted uranium, are presently set to inflict upon miserably poor lands their time-honoured lessons in international law, justice, virtue and 'enduring freedom' as they have formerly done in Berlin, Hamburg, Dresden, and in Europe at large (67,000 killed for the 'liberation' of France alone), and in Japan, Korea, Vietnam, Iraq, Libya, Sudan, Nicaragua, El Salvador, Grenada, Panama, Yugoslavia and elsewhere. In the space of sixty years the Americans, who are, besides, the world's biggest industrial polluters, have stuffed the Earth's surface with billions of bombs, shells, missiles and mines, particular anti-personnel mines, which pose terrible danger for civilians. Anxious - and it is understandable - to spare the lives of their own soldiers, US 'Defence' chiefs are inclined to opt more often than not for a particularly cowardly style of combat. Dropping bombs at high altitude, launching missiles from great distance, spreading terror amongst unarmed civilian populations, they have for some years been searching for the 'zero-death war', which, as French

revisionist Vincent Reynouard puts it, amounts to waging wars in which, on one side, the death count is nought or close to it whilst, on the other, the dead count for naught. Ensconced on their aircraft carriers or on bases well removed from the front, the boys, chewing their bubble-gum and absorbing peanuts and 'soda-pop', comfortably wreak death and destruction on distant peoples.

The real holocaust of the German cities

Compared with the martyrdom of the German cities during the last war the fate of the Manhattan escapees just after the destruction of the two towers was enviable. Those people left the scene of the disaster without being strafed by machinegun fire. Unlike the Germans of 1942-1945, starved, exhausted by lack of sleep, each day stricken with grief by the news of the death of their brothers and husbands, particularly on the Russian front, they were not turned into living torches and shot at by fighter-bombers. The victims of carpet bombing would flee with their clothing and hair in flames. They would jump into a river. The fires died down but as soon as the poor souls got out of the water they would flare up anew. Phosphorus would have it so. The last survivors died with the roof of their mouth blistered by the ambient heat. As for the firemen and first-aid workers, many of them were killed by delayed detonation bombs.

The futile lessons of the past

In this recent black September, the Americans were able to get an idea - in truth, a scant idea - of what they have inflicted on so many countries over so many years. In Vietnam they had experienced a humiliating defeat that earned them 56,000 full bodybags. They seemed to have found out what it might cost to despise those who were smaller, weaker and poorer than themselves. France and Britain had, for their part, gone through identical humiliations during the collapse of their colonial empires and appeared, also, to have learnt some useful lessons. But here we have the United States, Britain and France all seized by a warlike frenzy, forgetting the lessons of their most recent history.

Terrorism magnified by those who complain of it

It is a bit comical to see the mighty denouncing the terrorism of their adversaries. Not only did these same mighty ones invent large-scale terrorism but they even promoted, praised and sublimated it under the term 'Resistance'. Roosevelt, Churchill, de Gaulle, Tito and their friend Stalin all, in varying degrees, drew up policies of murder, by snipers, of enemy soldiers and civilians. They thus coldly provoked reprisals, carried out in line with the

provisions of international conventions, so that slaughter should breed slaughter. In the 20th century they institutionalised covert warfare, the war of cowards. Assuredly, the spirit of resistance is a noble one but not in that form. And what is to be said of the terrorism practised by the founders of the Zionist state, who murdered, for example, Lord Moyne, Count Bernadotte and so many others? A model, it seems, of struggle in a just cause.

The luck of the Jews

The two New York ('Jew York') office towers were held under a long lease by one Larry Silverstein, who will doubtless get large 'compensation'. His coreligionist Madeleine Albright, daughter of a Jewish thief called Korber, had, in 1996, stated that, if American policy towards Iraq had brought death to 500,000(?) Iraqi children, then 'the price… was worth it'. The Israeli Netanyahu, for his part, could not hide his joy upon learning of the destruction of the towers and the death of thousands of Americans: it was good news for the Jews, as America would now understand that its own interests and those of Israel were identical. As for Sharon, the butcher and bludgeon man, he, along with Shimon Peres, saw in it an opportunity both for his policy of planting Jewish settlements amidst the Arab masses and for his programme of systematic assassinations. For the time being, the United States still allows him to kill Palestinian adults and children where and when he likes with bullets, shells, missiles, tanks, helicopters and planes supplied by the American taxpayer.

Bad times ahead for the Jews

The Americans and Israelis may carry on with this sport at their leisure. But it could cost them dearly, for the State of Israel is henceforth doomed. It will not even have lasted as long as the ephemeral Christian kingdom of Jerusalem. There need be no Ben Laden or new Saladin. Neither weapons, nor money, nor the United States, nor the Jews of the Diaspora, nor Germany which, in the grip of its national-masochism, would be capable of sacrificing its soldiers for the survival of the Jewish leech state, will halt 'the Descent'. (The Hebrews give that name to the movement of their kind in the direction opposite to that of 'the Ascent' to the Promised Land.) The Israelis are already jumping ship. In Tel Aviv, in Jerusalem and in their settlements, Jewish fathers and mothers are in fear for their own lives and for their children's, for their professional future or their business. The weight of taxes needed to cover the Israeli military budget and the length and dangers of national service, for both men and women, are making for a decrease, via the phenomenon of re-emigration, in the numbers of

taxpayers and potential soldiers. The Promised Land is becoming the most hazardous spot in the world for the Jews. It used to be a perfect safe haven for fraudsters and thieves, particularly for the mafia called 'Russian' and which is in fact Judeo-Russian. Only extremely rarely have requests for extradition ever been granted to countries trying to prosecute Flatto Sharon and his ilk. But today, the Paris courts have begun noticing that, in the case of the gigantic bank swindle known as the affaire du Sentier, the crooks who had fled the country to find refuge in Israel prefer to return, even if that means ending up in prison. The land of milk and honey is awash in blood and tears. Who is to blame?

The suitcase or the coffin

Thus the wandering Jew is about to take to the road once more. In nearly every place where he has stayed, his behaviour has brought on a revolt of the natives, who eventually have told him to choose between the suitcase and the coffin. In Palestine, he will soon have to pack his suitcase. He will make his way back to the rich lands polluted by his holocaustic propaganda. It will be enough for him to bewail a second 'Holocaust' and a third Destruction of the Temple. He will demand new reparations and privileges. The 'Shoah Business' and 'Holocaust Industry' will pick up with renewed vigour but, this time, with a risk of reaching saturation point.

In a worst-case scenario, Israel may experience a civil war waged by a breakaway army of desperados. In the end, Tel Aviv could suffer the fate of Algiers in 1962 and Jewish Jerusalem that of Saigon in 1975. But a less dramatic end like, for example, that of communist East Germany or the Soviet empire, seems possible as well. In any case, the epicentre of the present conflict is Israel, and Israel is finished.

Various war propaganda

The lot of Palestinians of all faiths will be tragic, and this will provoke more and more despair and fanaticism. The masses of the Arab-Muslim countries already wish to see the West punished for crimes which, in their view, the latter has committed or allowed to be committed in Palestine (more so than in Saudi Arabia, Iraq or Afghanistan). By way of reaction, a spirit of crusade or holy war is also developing amongst them. Ayathoras and ayatollahs are inciting one another. On either side, both amidst the rich and mighty of the West and the deprived populations of the Arab-Muslim world, passions and fears are intensifying. There is going to be much killing and much telling of lies. The prodigious lie of

the alleged 'Holocaust' of the Jews, sword and shield of Israel and the Diaspora, may thus lead to a very real holocaust of global dimensions. The revisionist authors had for quite some time been warning that the religion of the false 'Holocaust' with its imaginary 'gas chambers' and its alleged 'Six million' bore within it a frightful catalyst for hatred. Current events may rightly cause one to fear lest this hatred end up setting the world ablaze and thus provoke a worldwide holocaust.

The revisionists' caution

The revisionists will follow the example set by Paul Rassinier, founder of their school. Not to be swayed by any war propaganda, they will aim for exactitude whilst emotions, on either side, breed lies. They will avoid promoting the inventions of anti-American, anti-Jewish or anti-Arab propaganda and, with regard to September 11th, they must spare us the gossip, customary in such circumstances, of the type 'Bush knew', 'The CIA couldn't have been unaware', 'The FBI is in on it', 'The Mossad fomented it all', 'Four thousand Jews, who should have been at work there that day, didn't show up', 'Explosive charges had been hidden in the two buildings', etc. Arab propaganda, more than ever, will orchestrate the myths of the Jew draining the blood from children or poisoning wells and will invoke the obvious fake comprised by The Protocols of the Elders of Zion. A batch of other rumours, deliria, psychoses and phenomena of collective belief must be expected. The Americans will underestimate the numbers of victims of their bombardments and the Afghans will exaggerate them. The services of God or Jehovah, on one side, and of Allah on the other will, along with those of their prophets, be called on to stir up hatred and fear. Their will be a proliferation of false witnesses, false reportages, false interviews, false documents. In this field perhaps Bush the son will surpass Bush the father and his story of the incubators unplugged by the Iraqis in Kuwait. Censorship, of course, will grow heavier without the various governments' even having to pass new laws in that area.

The holy alliance of the mighty

In France, from the very outset, the daily Le Monde, which I am in the habit of calling the journal oblique, made its genuflexion. Under the by-line of its director, the hunched over, sweaty-palmed Jean-Marie Colombani, it led with 'We are all Americans'. In an instant, France found itself in a state of war. It is a tradition dear to the left (which, as everyone knows, has a monopoly of warm-heartedness and intelligence) to plunge the country into war without prior consultation of Parliament, nor any decision on the

latter's part. This amounts to a total disregard for the law, for the constitution, but who cares? It allows the French citizen to go to sleep at peace and to wake up at war. To be fair, let us remember that the president, Mr Jacques Chirac, a one-time Communist turned Gaullist, feels still more warlike and American than his prime minister, Mr Lionel Jospin, head of a Socialist-Communist-Green coalition. A kind of holy alliance has been forged against the bald-headed, unkempt enemy from whom all the harm came: Oussama Ben Laden (one must call him by his name). Formerly, he was called Adolf Hitler. Had not this latter committed an inexpiable crime by getting in the way of gold, of the Jews and of Communism? He had had the effrontery to refuse the gold standard. He had got on so well without it that his new economic system was allowing him to trade on a large scale with other countries poor in gold, notably Italy, Japan and some central European and Latin American states. Panic had struck Britain, France and the United States: Germany was encroaching on their turf and taking away their markets. The rich (in gold) never appreciate the revolt, the coalition and the success of the poor (in gold). In the late 1930s, the three rich ones, who claimed to be linked by one democratic system, were above all bound to one other by a chain of gold. After the war, in 1947, L. Genet and Victor-L. Tapié were able to publish, in their Précis d'histoire contemporaine, 1919-1939 (Paris, Hatier), a quotation which in English would read: 'It is thus not an ideological link but a chain of gold that binds the great democracies to one another' (p. 206); they added: 'Six years of self-sufficiency made Germany the world's greatest industrial country' (p. 209). Still more than others, the Jewish financiers had taken offence: how could anyone get on in the world without them and their gold?! As for communist Russia, it saw Hitler achieve concretely the general social programme of its own aspiration. The intrepid dictator was to pay a high price for his daring, all the more as he tried to push his luck in other spheres. There then came about the catastrophe, for Europe and Asia, of the Second World War.

Currently, the new holy alliance of the western democracies and Russia against the new rabble-rouser bodes ill for the future. Beneath the customary veneer of generosity and disinterest, the United States is going to be ferocious towards the Arab-Muslim masses who might imperil Uncle Sam's supplies of natural resources, his 'World Trade' and his economy. Invoking their cherished 'Holocaust' and the need to avoid a second 'Holocaust', the Jews will be no less ferocious towards the Palestinians. The Russians will crush any vague desires of independence amongst

their Muslim minorities, after which task they will, more than ever, hold out the begging bowl to the Americans.

The only chance for peace

The only chance for peace lies in the spirit of resistance to the falsehoods of the various propaganda. But, at the moment, the most dangerous propaganda is not that of the poor. It is that of the rich and mighty and their hirelings, all of whom are capable, if they feel truly threatened, of setting the whole world alight. It is that of the neurotics and their false 'Holocaust'. It is that of the Jews, the Americans and those beholden to them.

Had the revisionists been heeded, the religion of the false 'Holocaust' of the Jews would have no legitimacy today. It would not still be feeding the sympathy of a great part of the Western world for the Zionist enterprise. The Diaspora would display less arrogance. To begin with, the State of Israel would not exist.

Historical lies breed hatred, a 'crusader' spirit and war. A return to historical exactitude would favour reflection and peace.

Robert Faurisson: Butz in Guantanamo?

One more diabolic idea coming from revisionist Arthur Robert Butz :

'If one forges a report asserting that the World Trade Center was blown up and destroyed, then some people might believe it, but historians would find no record of correlative events, such as disruptions of the operations of many companies that do business there or funerals of thousands of their employees'. From: 'A Reply to Jürgen Graf : On the 1944 Deportations of Hungarian Jews', The Journal of Historical Review, July-August 2000, p. 26 A. This was published more than one year before '911'.

Jews should suggest the CIA that they prepare democratic chains, hood and diazepam for Butz's transfer to Guantanamo.

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International Conference on
Globalism and Contemporary Historical Problems

Moscow, 26 and 27 January, 2002.

Conference program

Saturday, 26 January:

9.00: Alexander Zinovyev, Russia: 'The social substance of Globalism' (Language: Russian)

9.45: Christopher Bollyn, USA: 'The events of September 11, 2001' (English)

10.30: Break
11.00: Gerhoch Reisegger, Austria: 'The financial consequences of September 11, 2001' (English)
11.45: Roger Garaudy, France: 'The founding myths of Israel' (French)
12.30: Discussion
13.00: Lunch
14.30: Rene-Louis Berclaz, Switzerland: 'The blackmail of Switzerland' (French)
15.15: David Duke, USA: 'Zionist power in the United States' (English)
16.00: Break
16.30: Michael Piper, USA: 'The Kennedy assassination' (English)
17.15: Oleg Platonov, Russia: 'Globalisation and the Christian World' (Russian)
18.00: Discussion
19.00: Dinner

Sunday, 27 January:
9.00: Juergen Graf, Switzerland: 'Treblinka: Myth and Reality' (Russian)
9.45: Richard Krege, Australia: 'Ground radar investigation at Treblinka and Belzec' (English)
10.30: Break
11.00: Russ Granata, USA: 'Scientific research about the crematoria and the alleged homicidal gas chambers at Auschwitz' (English)
11.45: Fredrick Töben, Australia: 'The fight against Revisionism in the countries of the West' (English)
12.30: Discussion
13.00: Lunch
14.30: Ahmed Rami, Marocco: 'Zionist power in Western Europe' (French)
15.15: Boris Mironov, Russia: 'The Influence of Globalism on the Russian Government' (Russian)
16.00: Break
16.30: Borislav Miloshevich, Serbia: 'The plan to destroy Yugoslavia' (Russian)
17.15: Mikhail Kusnetsov, Russia: 'Legal aspects of Globalism' (Russian)
18.00: Discussion
19.00: Banquet dinner for all speakers and guests

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Is this anti-semitic and anti-Jewish and racist and xenophobic and hate material? Please advise.

'The rise of Karl Marx typifies a new influence which had appeared in the revolutionary movement - the influence of the Jews. Before the nineteenth century the Jews had been so segregated from the general population that they had exerted almost no influence upon popular thought or action. By the year 1848, however, the Jews of Western Europe had been emancipated from most of their civil disabilities, had emerged from their ghettos, and were beginning to take an active part in community life. Many Jews promptly adopted revolutionary ideas and soon acquired great influence in their revolutionary movement. For this there were several reasons. In the first place, the Jewish mind, instinctively analytical, and sharpened by the dialectic subtleties of the Talmud, takes naturally to dissective criticism. Again, the Jews, feeling themselves more or less apart from nations in which they live, tended to welcome the distinctly international spirit of social revolutionary doctrines. Lastly, the Jewish intellectuals, with their quick, clever intelligence, made excellent revolutionary leaders and could look forward to attaining high posts in the 'officers' corps' of the armies of revolt. For all these reasons, then, Jews have played an important part in all social revolutionary movements, from the time of Marx and Engels down to the largely Jewish Boshevist regime in Soviet Russia today.

From: Lothrop Stoddard, *The Revolt Against Civilization*, 1922

From the Preface of the book:

The revolutionary unrest which today afflicts the entire world goes far deeper than is generally supposed. Its root-cause is not Russian Bolshevik propaganda, nor the late war, nor the French Revolution, but a process of racial impoverishment, which destroyed the great civilizations of the past and which threatens to destroy our own.

This grim blight of civilized society has been correctly diagnosed in recent years. The momentous biological discoveries of the past generation have revealed the true workings of those hitherto mysterious laws of life on which, in the last analysis, all human activity depends.

In the light of these biological discoveries, confirmed and amplified by investigations in other fields of science, especially psychology, all political and social problems need to be re-examined.

Such a re-examination of one of these problems - the problem of social revolution - has been attempted in the present book.

Lothrop Stoddard, Brookline, Massachusetts, March 30, 1922

Chapter 20

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Moscow Conference, 2002

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(From *Adelaide Institute Online*, March 2002, no. 153; and from *Searchlight*, March 2002)

Revisionists of the world held a unique forum in Moscow
Sergey Yugov, translated by Maria Gousseva
Pravda.RU, 12:33 2002-02-01
http://english.pravda.ru/main/2002/02/01/26146.html

On the eve of the World Economic Forum that is to open in New York soon, an international conference for global problems of the world history was held in the Moscow social humanitarian academy (January 26-27). The event remained practically unnoticed in Russia, despite the forum's uniqueness and high-level organization. The international conference was organized by the founders of Barnes Review US magazine and Russian Civilization Encyclopaedia publishing house (Moscow). Scientist from Switzerland Jurgen Graf conducted sessions of the conference.

Scientists, writers and public figures from Russia, the USA, Australia, Switzerland, Austria, Sweden, Bulgaria came to the forum. The forum was unique because many famous revisionists took party in it. Revisionists are the people who cast doubts on some historical facts of the second world war (they have been unquestionable until now). First of all, it concerns the so-called Holocaust and the number of its victims.

Much can be spoken about every report of the forum's participants. The reports of Russian historian Oleg Platonov 'Globalization and Christianity', of philosopher Alexander Zinoviyev 'New globalization stage', of American journalist Christopher Bollyn 'The September 11 events and the consequences' are to be noted among the most interesting reports.

Special attention of the forum was also paid to a report of US journalist Michael Piper 'Assassination of President Kennedy', which revealed connection of the Israeli special service Mossad with the assassination; to a report of Jurgen Graf 'Treblinka: a critical analysis of the official version'. After a special electromagnetic research of the mass burial places in the two concentration camps of Treblinka and Belsic the version about a mass burial went to pieces: the research revealed that the ground was untouched there.

One of the forum's participants told at the end, he could not understand why all researches of the revisionists caused only threats and curses from the Jews. Indeed, the researches demonstrate that millions of Jews were not killed, but are alive now.

Ex-ambassador of Yugoslavia to Russia Borislav Milosevic was expected to deliver a report at the conference, but the brother of Yugoslavia's ex-president failed to come to the session because of illness.

P.S. PRAVDA.Ru will publish Alexander Zinoviyev's report 'New globalization stage' within the nearest time.

Read the original in Russian: <http://pravda.ru/main/2002/01/31/36367.html>

* * *

Fredrick Töben - Email from Königsberg

31 January 2002
After a successful revisionist conference in Moscow, greetings from Kaliningrad - Königsberg. Immanuel Kant reigns supreme, as does his timeless Categorical Imperative.

Foreigners are well received here, especially when there is the hope that they will spend big - and long. The people of Kaliningrad

region survive on about $100 per month, if anything at all. This excludes the thriving black economy, of course.

This lack of ready cash is not evident physically as such. The people are well dressed, and they look awake. Outright poverty is not glaring. But this lack of ready cash restrains an individual's activities.

Regional debt, of course, is rampant. Germany's Dresdner Bank can lay claim to a sizeable portion of it. One politician suggested that it be wiped because Dresdner Bank's profit from interest on one single day would wipe Kaliningrad's debt to it.

There's something wrong somewhere. A billionaire could purchase this territory for a song! We're back to the days of the robber barons.

And what would Kant make of all this? He was lucky that his sponsor gave him a little house to live in - from where Kant then wandered to an fro to the university and reflected: 'Zwei Dinge erfüllen das Gemüt mit immer neuer und zunehmender Bewunderung und Ehrfurcht, je öfter und anhaltender sich das Nachdenken damit beschäftigt: Der bestirnte Himmel über mir und das moralische Gesetz in mir'.

So be it.

Fredrick Töben - currently in Königsberg-Kaliningrad.

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1 February 2002

Yesterday I retraced Kant's steps - from his parents' home to the church where he was baptised; from his primary school to the university where he was a student of theology, but then opted to study philosophy instead - later, after a stint as a private tutor, to become the university's most famous teacher.

Naturally, none of the buildings survived the total destruction of Königsberg during World War II. However, the church attached to the Albertina University, founded in 1544, has been rebuilt. Only a couple of years ago this task was completed with the help of German interests. Kant's grave now graces the southern corner of the church.

Why was Königsberg so totally destroyed?

Was it because it embodied the alleged values of Prussian society? I venture into the realm of speculation, and conclude that Kant's

philosophy offered a vision of life, a moral and rational world view that had to be destroyed by those who feared its presence.

Those propagating impulses emanating from Jerusalem had to exterminate the physical life-force that imbued Königsberg.

And yet, 60 years after this destruction, we see and feel a strong presence of Kant's re-emergence. There is the plaque before you cross the bridge on your way to the island on which Kant's remains rest. There is also the Kant statue outside the Kaliningrad State University - the symbolic successor to Albertina University. The church, which has been rebuilt glorifies Kant's gravesite.

I think the power of the Categorical Imperative rivals, equals and surpasses the impulses that emanate from Jerusalem. That is why Königsberg had to be exterminated!

Fredrick Töben, currently in Königsberg-Kaliningrad, Russia.

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2 February 2002

Upon reflection - meta reflexion - yesterday I ended my letter with a possible offensive thought: Kant's contribution to world knowledge is so powerful that aspects of World War II's origins can be found therein.

When on 26-27 and 29-30 August 1944 British planes demolished (controlled?) Königsberg's city centre, the population stood at 372 000. This was reduced to 150 000 when on 9 April 1945 General Lasch capitulated. From 1945 until 1948 followed a genocidal program as those too weak to flee died miserably in cellars - leaving perhaps 15 000 individuals behind. Ethnic cleansing of Königsbergers was completed in 1948.

By superseding - perhaps making irrelevant - most of the Jerusalem-based thoughts is a quantum leap contribution to world knowledge. Kant offered more than just a re-hash of the Golden Rule.

I cannot imagine Kant permitting anyone ideologically to limit his thinking processes by imposing upon him concepts such as 'hater', 'holocaust denier', 'anti-semite', 'racist', 'neo-nazi', 'xenophobic', 'anti-democratic', 'terrorist'.

Anyone who indulges in such labelling is like a spoilt child crying for attention because the intellectual challenge 'hurts their feelings'.

The universality of Kant's thoughts transcends any such imposed conceptual limitations.

Hence, from Kant's Categorical Imperative emerges a vision of human activity where there is a definite moral dimension of right and wrong, true and false, good and evil.

Any claim for special treatment, for an exclusivity claim because of some ethnic or religious reason, is rejected. Jewish supremacists have a hard time with Kant's thoughts.

Also, the victim mentality has no room in Kant's autark system of personal morality - of duty.

Kant expert at Kaliningrad University, Professor Kalinnikov, also advises me:

'What you say about Peirce and Popper in your thesis, Kant said a long time before them - only better and intellectually more powerful.' I acknowledge the truthfulness of this factual statement - such comments keep me humble.

I am also advised that the George Sorros Foundation has given grants to the university. So, Sorros the destroyer of the Russian financial system, and the propogator of Popper's 'Open Society', returns as a benefactor, bying his way back into Russian society with money that other countries have granted to the struggling Russian economy!

That is business acumen - of the worst order. Kant would say something else, of course.

Historical revisionists have little if no [flair] at all for business, otherwise there would be a chair somewhere for the likes of Graf and Rudolf.

And so Revisionism as such remains on the fringes of academic enquiry when it ought to be the crowning glory of academia.

Upon my return home I shall focus on my upcoming Federal Court trial - and perhaps use Kant's theoretical structure to defeat the mindset with its dialectic twists so glaringly found in our Racial Hatred Act.

I have been advised that Kant's thoughts defeat any ideological considerations, as Professor Kalinnikov personally experienced

when he confronted Marxism during his doctoral studies. Only on his fourth attempt did he manage to slip past the ideological guardians, the equivalent of our politically correct masters currently playing up as thuggish vigilantes in our western universities.

Will Kant's thoughts defeat the 'Holocaust' dogma? It may be worth a try in our Federal Court. Perhaps you can give me your thoughts on this matter.

Fredrick Töben in Königsberg-Kaliningrad

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3 February 2002
Königsberg-Kaliningrad - open to the world's paying public only since 1991, with a fear of closing up again because of NATO's and the European Community's dabbling in Poland and the Baltic states. This is all the more reason why we must oppose NATO and support Russia's integration into Europe! Any dissent on that proposition? Does this make me a 'terrorist'?

Fredrick Töben about to depart Königsberg-Kaliningrad for Moscow - London - Amsterdam- Hong Kong- Adelaide.

* * *

RUSSIA - Revisionists gather in Moscow
Mina Sodman, St Petersburg. ©2002, Searchlight

HOLOCAUST DENIERS from around the world convened in Moscow at a nazi-sponsored international historical revisionist conference in January. The two-day event at the Social Humanities academy, entitled 'The Global Problems of World History' brought together prominent Auschwitz liars from the USA, Australia, Switzerland, Austria, Sweden, Bulgaria and Russia.

The conference, on 26-27 January, was organised by the Encyclopaedia of Russian Civilisation publishing house and the American magazine, Barnes Review. Oleg Platonov, a well known Russian revisionist and editor-in-chief of the Encyclopaedia, has attended revisionist meetings abroad, and was on the list of participants for the abortive 'Revisionism and Zionism' conference in Beirut last year. He is also on the Editorial Advisory Committee of Willis Carto's US Holocaust denial publication, The Journal of Historical Review. Carto, who also produces the Barnes Review,

has a long involvement with nazi and white supremacist organisations.

The main issues discussed were globalisation and the so-called 'Zionist factor'. The conference featured the usual chorus of paranoid complaints about 'the international Jewish conspiracy' and speeches peppered with the words 'influence' and 'threat'.

From the outset, the conference seemed dogged by mishaps. Some of its listed participants went down with an assortment of ailments, some of which appear to have been more diplomatic then real.

'Because of serious illness', Borislav Milosevic, the former Yugoslav ambassador in Moscow and brother of Slobodan Milosevic, did not arrive. Likewise the philosopher and mathematician Alexander Zinoviev, although he did send his speech. Another absentee was Igor Froyanov, a notorious red-brown writer from St Petersburg who headed the history faculty at St Petersburg State University for many years.

After major rows with students and academic colleagues, Froyanov failed to get reelected to his post and quit last summer. However, he still runs the Russian history department, the biggest section of the faculty. In his arguments with his opponents, he resorted to blackmail, censorship of colleagues' written work, threats and public accusations of homosexuality in a manner that dragged the history faculty's already tarnished name through the dirt. In Froyanov's academic fiefdom, blacklists of students of Jewish origin continued to exist long after most other universities abandoned this despicable practice in the 1990s.

Froyanov cried off at the last moment but provided the conference organisers with a paper, which was subsequently published on the Internet along with other conference junk. The American journalist Christopher Bollyn, failed - without any official explanation offered - to get a Russian visa and his paper, 'The events of 11 September and its consequences', was read out to participants.

Perhaps the most dramatic occurrence was that Platonov was taken to hospital with a broken leg two days before the conference. It was left to Igor Ilyinsky, Rector of the Moscow Social Humanities Academy, to welcome participants to the conference. Ilyinsky later delivered a paper on 'Globalisation and education'.

In Platonov's absence, Jürgen Graf, the convicted Swiss nazi Holocaust denier, chaired the meeting. Graf has visited Russia several times and passed through on his way to Teheran in 2000, while fleeing imprisonment in Switzerland.

Graf's writings have been published in several Russian nazi magazines and Platonov has written a preface to his 'research', in which he congratulates Graf for his efforts in 'destroying the myth of the 'Holocaust' [which] has taken hold in the mind of the masses' and is aimed at encouraging non-Jews 'to feel a sense of guilt, repent and pay reparations'.

On the first day of the conference, Gerhoch Reisegger, introduced as an Austrian Catholic writer and physician, gave a talk on the US and European financial markets titled 'The monetary consequences of 11 September'. The only way to prevent financial disaster in the West, he proposed, is 'to pray and to fight'. He called for unity of the West, the Islamic World and Russian Orthodoxy in a battle against what he euphemistically termed the 'common threat', meaning the Jews.

After Reisegger, Mikhail Kuznetzov, a Moscow professor, spoke on 'Juridical aspects of civilisation'. Referring to Nato aggression against Yugoslavia, he declared that the concepts of law and right are destroyed as such as soon as state sovereignty is no longer respected.

René-Louis Berclaz, general secretary of the Swiss 'Association Vérité et Justice' (Truth and Justice) pontificated on 'the blackmailing of Switzerland', a talk mainly concerned with recent scandals about money belonging to European Jews being stored in Swiss bank vaults since the Second World War. His fictitious tale of 'how the united efforts of world Jewry put a small, but traditionally independent and proud, country on its knees' almost brought tears to the eyes of his viscerally antisemitic audience, which applauded his assertion that there is a common Jewish danger threatening the world.

Curiously, Berclaz opened by thanking Russia on behalf of Switzerland and mentioning that Russia had helped Switzerland in 1820 with food in a difficult moment for his country 'which had suffered because of French Revolution'.

Next up was the ubiquitous Ahmed Rami, a Swedish citizen of Moroccan origin. He was jailed and his antisemitic broadcasting station, Radio Islam, was shut down after he was convicted in a case brought by the Swedish authorities.

The voluble but terminally boring Rami lowered the tone - if that was possible - with his paper, 'the influence of Zionism in Western Europe'. He pleased his Russian enthusiasts with his statement that Russia is the only country that can stop the evil of globalisation.

Unfortunately, while scratching around for jokes to slander the Jews, he made some rather irreverent comments on the Old Testament, much to the annoyance of the Orthodox believers present. Their anger increased when it became evident that a majority of the participants obviously appreciated his anti-Christian 'humour'.

The fact that even Russians joined in light-hearted laughter at 'the Muslim who dared to make jokes about the Holy Book' destroyed Rami's initially positive impression with the Orthodox element present. Ecumenism among revisionists must still, it seems, wait for better days.

More 'practical' contributions emerged from two other conference papers, Jürgen Graf's 'Treblinka: a critical analysis of an official version' and the Australian engineer Richard Krege's 'Utilisation of radioactive methods in historical research'. Krege gave some 'results' of his investigations of mass graves in Treblinka and Belzec, explaining that he had 'scanned these lands with special electromagnetic instruments' and discovered that 'these lands have never been touched' and that 'no graves were ever there'.

The American 'journalist' Michael Piper, Carto's likely successor, touched on a clapped out version of the murder of President Kennedy allegedly by the Israeli secret service, Mossad, while the convicted Australian anti-semite, Fredrick Toben, explored the 'unjust persecution' of revisionist researchers in Western Europe.

Participants from Slav countries were especially enlivened by a bizarre speech by one Volen Siderov from Bulgaria, titled 'Globalisation: the last stage of Eastern Orthodox colonisation', and by Boris Mironov's lecture on 'The influence of globalisation on the politics of Russian government'.

St Petersburg, despite Froyanov's absence, was well represented by Nikolai Simakov, a church historian, Yuri Begunov, a passionate advocate of the Protocols of the Elders of Zion, and the historian Mark Lyubomudrov, whose lecture was titled 'Russophobia as a weapon of world destruction'.

Top of the bill were another two Americans, David Duke, the former Ku Klux Klan leader, and Russell Granata. Duke spoke on the 'The Zionist factor in the USA' and Russian and foreign guests were quick to show their appreciation of the presence of this particularly slimy pillar of revisionism.

Granata's paper, 'Scientific methods in dealing with historical questions', started by lauding Russia for its 'understanding and support' of his and his colleagues' cause. He proudly announced that work on 'proving that none of the concentration camps was a death camp has now been completed thanks to the united work of revisionists'.

As Granata was basking in heavy applause for his performance, he suddenly put a hand on his heart and fell head first off the podium. The conference was halted in some confusion and when doctors arrived it was solemnly announced that Granata had suffered a heart attack. Those present took this as mystical proof of the courageous and exhausting day-to-day struggle of the revisionists, a symbol of the conference's travails.

The conference has helped link the young but growing Russian revisionist movement with its 'big brothers', the US and European Holocaust deniers. However, Russian revisionism remains unique because it so often involves former high-ranking Soviet 'Communists'. This curious mixture of 'red' and 'brown' attempts to attribute all the problems of the Soviet era to a supposed Jewish conspiracy and, very much contrary to the US and European revisionists, to find a way to rehabilitate the former regime.

A characteristic work in this respect is Evgeny Lukin's book, There is no blood on the torturers, in which the author argues that Stalin's terror was the result of Jews infiltrating the NKVD secret police. This belief continues an anti-semitic tendency that has long existed in the Communist Party.

Nowadays, however, it has become a two-headed monster, simultaneously admiring Stalinism and Hitler, and produces such amazing phenomena as far-right parties supporting the Russian Communist Party in elections, nazi leaders wearing badges with a portrait of Mao Zedong and the Orthodox Church awarding the Sergei Nilus (an early publisher of the long outlawed Protocols of the Elders of Zion) prize to a member of the Communist Party.

In this way, Russian revisionists are busy 'reviewing' the history of the 1917 Russian revolution and the Soviet State from the

standpoint of 'the Orthodox spirit of the Russian people' and Derzhavnost, an untranslatable word that means a kind of 'Spiritual Fatherland'.

Froyanov, for example, explains the October revolution not only by the intrigues of 'Jewish conspiracies' but even by an undefined but 'overwhelming Evil' whose main task is to destroy 'the spiritual and loved-by-God Russian nation'.

Stalin, but not Lenin, gets Froyanov's total support for reconstructing Derzhavnost which was, he says, smashed by the revolution, which was supposedly carried out by anti-Russian forces and financed and directed from abroad. Because Stalin reconstructed Derzhavnost, Froyanov is ready to pardon all the cruelties of Stalin's regime and jump into bed with some of the worst racists, anti-semites and nazis on the face of the Earth.

Decision reserved in revisionist case

Danya Levy, *Australian Jewish News*, 5 July 2002
[Text in brackets indicates the changes made by the editors of Melbourne's edition of *AJN*.]

Australian Jewry's first 'free speech' battle against Internet access to Holocaust revisionist material wound up in the Sydney federal Court this week, six years after it began. [A six-year legal battle involving Holocaust revisionism and use of the internet wound up in the Sydney Federal Court this week.]

Executive Council of Australian Jewry (ECAJ) president Jeremy Jones is seeking a ruling to force Adelaide Institute director Dr Fredrick Toben to remove material from his website which claims the Holocaust was a hoax, as well as an injunction against its future publications.

The case began in 1996 with a complaint by Mr Jones to the Human Rights and Equal Opportunity Commission, which two years ago found the institute website breached the Racial Discrimination. [Two years ago, the Human Rights and Equal Opportunity Commission found that the material breached the Racial Discrimination Act.]

The ECAJ lodged an application for summary judgment before Justice Catherine Branson on the grounds that Dr Toben had failed to file a defence. The issue, according to Justice Branson, was whether the material was available to anyone searching on the Internet.

Mr Jones' counsel, NWS Jewish Board of Deputies president Stephen Rothman, SC, told the court that the purpose of the law is to protect people from vilification because of racial or ethnic origin. The website contained material which was 'insulting, humiliating and intimidating', he said.

'If in a booklet, a person vilifies the indigenous population of Australia and hands it out to everyone other than indigenous Australians, it's still an unlawful act. 'Just because someone doesn't by *The Daily Telegraph* doesn't mean they can't be defamed by it.'

One of Mr Jones' complaints was that Australian Jews searching for Holocaust material on the internet came across the Adelaide Institute website without having to seek it, Mr Rothman said.

If public access to the Adelaide Institute were restricted, having the material published on the website would not be a public act. 'But other than encrypting the material, there is no appropriate way one can limit it.'

Dr Toben said the material referred to in the Human Rights Commissioner's ruling had been removed 'some time ago. We reluctantly wiped it, but I wanted to demonstrate my goodwill towards the court.'

However, an Adelaide Institute website still exists and it contains similar content, he said. 'We apologise if we use intemperate language. If we have material that is not true, we will delete it. But if it's strong opinion, this is free speech.'

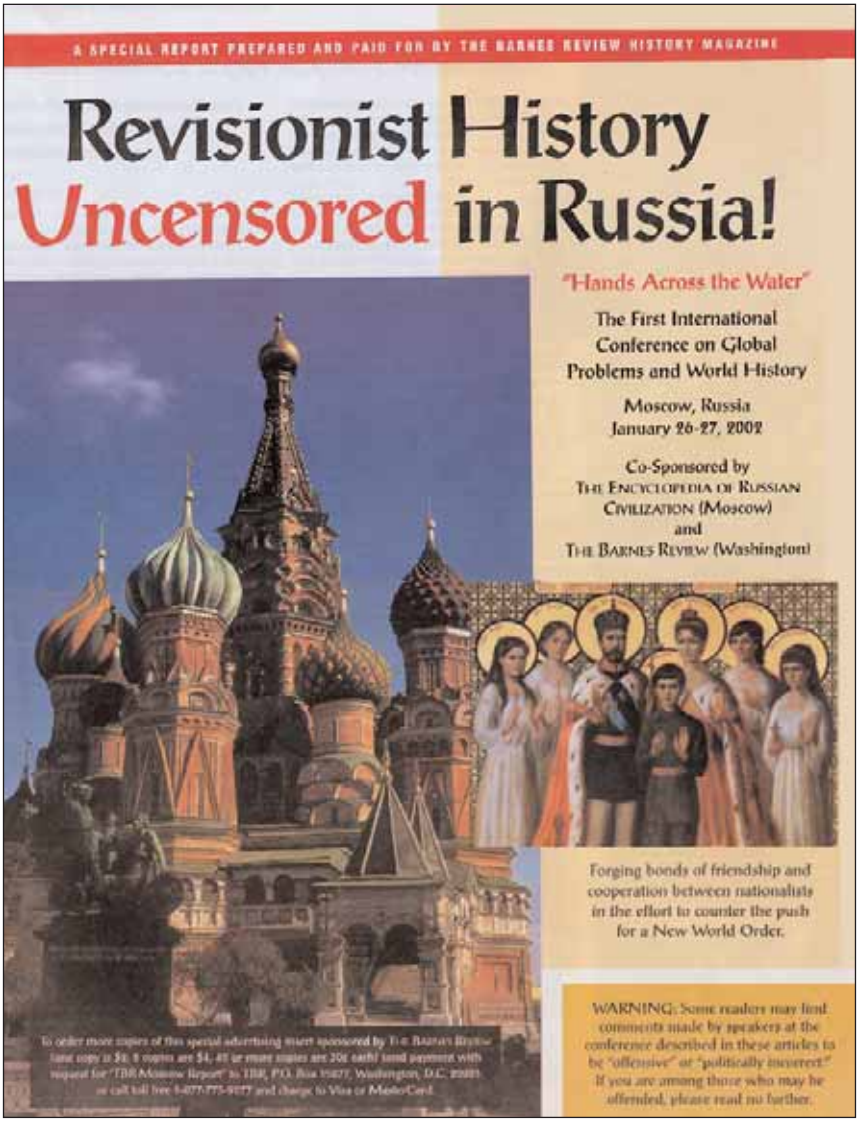
There are options for people who are offended by what they find, Dr Toben said. [The following paragraphs did not appear in the Melbourne edition] 'They can turn off the computer. If a Jehovah's Witness knocks on the door, a person can walk away. If you get an obscene call … you can put the phone down.'

Dr Toben said he visited an internet archive in the United States. 'My deleted material was stored there. Anyone can look up the material because someone else has stored it.'

Mr Jones had never proved that his feelings were hurt, he said. 'What authority has be to say this material hurts him? The material is not being rammed down Mr Jones' throat.

He hoped the Australian legal system would follow the US 'by permitting the democratic spirit to run forth'. 'We must have the freedom to discuss the Holocaust.'

Justice Branson reserved her decision.



The Moscow Conference as featured in Washington's American Free Press.

Author, aristocrat, royalist and Orthodox Christian, Eugenia Marjanova, prays for a return of a Tsarist Russia.

A departing present to me from Eugenia Marjanova.

A billboard in Moscow: a plea for fathers' temperance – away from the Vodka bottle!

Professor M. Kalinnikov in Königsberg (Kalinningrad) where he did so much to revitalise the memory of the philosopher Immanuel Kant.

Kant's tomb set against the cathedral's wall in Königsberg.

Professor Kalinnikov placed this plaque near the bridge where Kant walked in Königsberg.

Immanuel Kant's thoughts are feared by those who fear freedom of speech.

Alexander Balabajev, the artist in Kalinningrad who has captured Kant on canvas.

Afterword

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On Holocaust Revisionism: Some Basic Arguments and the Political Implications

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The traditional view of the fate of European Jewry during World War II, commonly known as the Holocaust, contains the following propositions. There was a Nazi plan to exterminate all the Jews; homicidal gas chambers were used to implement this plan; and approximately 6 000 000 were murdered.

Holocaust revisionists do not deny that atrocities were committed against Jews during World War II. However, they contend there was no Nazi plan to exterminate world Jewry, the 'Final Solution' being no more no less than their expulsion from Europe. The Nazis did incarcerate Jews in concentration camps, but there were no gas chambers for mass murder in them. And finally, the claim of 6 000 000 murdered Jews is an irresponsible exaggeration, as the number killed was far less.

Most Holocaust sceptics do admit that large numbers of Jews were shot by the German Army during their campaign to stamp out anti-German guerilla warfare and communism on the Eastern Front. Certainly, many more were killed in anti-Jewish pogroms in Nazi-occupied areas. And

finally, many Jews did die of starvation, disease, and exhaustion as a result of Nazi forced labour policies. The revisionist estimates of the total number of Jewish deaths from all causes ranges from 300 000 to 1 500 000.

Is There Proof for the Traditional View of the Holocaust?

Largely as a result of an advance in knowledge, three major court battles and the impact of the Internet, Holocaust revisionism has enjoyed phenomenal growth from the mid-1980s until the present time. In 1985 and again in 1988, German-born publisher Ernst Zündel was put on trial in Canada for allegedly publishing 'false news' about the Jewish Holocaust. During both trials the best evidence for and against the traditional view of the Holocaust was presented to the courts.

In winter/spring of 2000 there was another event of prime importance in regard to the current debate about the alleged Jewish Holocaust. British historian David Irving sued Jewish historian Deborah Lipstadt and her publisher, Penguin Books, in the High Court of London, claiming that he was libelled in her anti-revisionist tome, *Denying the Holocaust: the growing assault on truth and memory*.

Lipstadt and company's defence attorneys assembled a team of world-renowned Holocaust experts as part of their campaign to discredit Irving and validate Lipstadt's claims. The presiding judge, Charles Gray, was presented with the best evidence and arguments in favour of the traditional view of the Holocaust. What did Judge Gray conclude?

In regard to the allegedly incriminating words and statements in Nazi documents that are employed to 'prove' the Nazis had a policy to exterminate all the Jews, Judge Gray concluded that many of these words and statements are of an equivocal nature and are capable of being interpreted in a manner that is consistent with Holocaust revisionist theory. He wrote:

> A considerable number of documents were scrutinized in an attempt to ascertain whether the words in question [ausrotten, vernichten, liquidieren, evakuieren, umsiedeln and abschieben] were being used or understood in a genocidal sense. Irving contended that most of these words are properly to be understood in a non-genocidal sense. Longerich [one Lipstadt's expert witnesses] agreed that most, if not all, of these words are capable of being used in a non-genocidal sense. For example, ausrotten [exterminate or uproot] can bear such anodyne meanings as 'get rid of' or 'wipe out' without connoting physical extermination. But

> he asserted that its usual and primary meaning is 'exterminate' or 'kill off,' especially when applied to people or to a group of people as opposed to, for example, a religion.[1]

In a similar vein Judge Gray noted: 'It is also accepted by [Lipstadt's team of Holocaust experts] that in certain respects the documentary evidence, including the photographic evidence, is capable of more than one interpretation'.[2]

In regard to the evidence for mass genocide in the Nazi concentration camps, Gray admitted: 'What is the evidence for mass extermination of Jews at those camps? The consequence of the absence of any overt documentary evidence of gas chambers at these camps, coupled with the lack of archeological evidence, means that reliance has to placed on eyewitness and circumstantial evidence …'.[3]

Referring to the evidence used to 'prove' the Nazis used gas chambers and crematoria for mass murder, Judge Gray drew this eye-opening conclusion:

> contemporaneous documents, such as drawings, plans, correspondence with contractors and the like, yield little clear evidence of the existence of gas chambers designed to kill humans. Such isolated references to the use of gas as are to be found amongst these documents can be explained by the need to fumigate clothes so as to reduce the incidence of disease such as typhus. The quantities of Zyklon-B [the gas allegedly used by the Nazis to commit mass murder in the gas chambers] delivered to the camps may arguably be explained by the need to fumigate clothes and other objects'.[4]

Gray noted that even the architectural plans of the buildings that allegedly housed the homicidal gas chambers do not contain any incriminating evidence:

> None of these drawings refers overtly to any part of the buildings being designed or intended to serve as gas chambers whether for fumigation or extermination purposes. In particular the drawings for [the supposed gas chamber of Krema II at Birkenau] make no provisions for ducts or chimneys by means of which Zyklon-B pellets might be inserted through the roof.[5]

The same holds true for the extant ruins of the Nazi concentration camps. Gray pointed out that they contain almost no evidence for the

traditional view of the Holocaust: '[Lipstadt's team of Holocaust experts] accept that the physical evidence remaining at the site of Auschwitz provides little evidence to support the claim that gas chambers were operated there for genocidal purposes'.[6]

To be sure, Judge Gray does believe the evidence converges to the conclusion that the Nazis did have a policy to exterminate world Jewry, and Jews were killed in large numbers in the 'Auschwitz gas chambers,' but he virtually admitted that the best evidence presented to him by a team of world-renowned Holocaust experts is weak at best.

Convergence of Evidence?: Proof of the Holocaust?

Any critique of the traditional view of the Holocaust must incorporate an analysis of the method by which historians attempt to prove it. It is called a 'convergence of evidence' – an ensemble of written documents, eyewitness testimony, photographs, the ruins of the surviving camps themselves, and population demographics that supposedly points to only one conclusion. Namely, the Nazis planned to exterminate all the Jews, gas chambers were used to implement this plan, and approximately 6 000 000 were murdered. Once again, Judge Gray explained this methodology.

The judge stated that it is important 'to keep well in mind the diversity of the categories of evidence for the 'gas chambers'] and the extent to which those categories are mutually corroborative'.[7] Gray summarised Lipstadt and company's case as being 'there exists…a "convergence" of evidence which is to the ordinary, dispassionate mind overwhelming that hundreds of thousands of Jews were systematically gassed to death at Auschwitz'.[8]

In regard to the 'eyewitness evidence' for the 'gas chambers,' he stated that while he acknowledged 'that reliability of the eye-witness evidence is variable, what is to me striking about that category of evidence is the similarity of the accounts and the extent to which they are consistent with the documentary evidence'.[9]

Gray added that 'the various categories of evidence do 'converge' in the manner suggested by [Lipstadt and company's Holocaust experts] … My overall assessment of the totality of the evidence that Jews were killed in large numbers in gas chambers at Auschwitz is that I would require

exceedingly powerful reasons to reject it. Irving has argued that such reasons do exist'.[10]

Judge Gray's final conclusion was as follows: 'Having considered the various arguments advanced by Irving to assail the effect of the convergent evidence relied on by the Defendants, it is my conclusion that no objective, fair-minded historian would have serious cause to doubt that there were gas chambers at Auschwitz and that they were operated on a substantial scale to kill hundreds of thousands of Jews'.[11]

The following example will illustrate to the reader how questionable 'convergence of evidence' proofs for the traditional view of the Holocaust really are. In their article on the Treblinka Concentration Camp, historian Mark Weber and attorney Andrew Allen collected six pieces of evidence that point to the conclusion that Jews and others were murdered in steam chambers at the site.[12] Let us list each of them.

According to an 'eyewitness' account received in November 1942 in London from the Warsaw ghetto underground organisation, Jews were supposedly exterminated in death rooms with 'steam coming out of the numerous holes in the pipes'.[13]

In 1943 *The New York Times* published more 'eyewitness' testimony regarding the mass murder of Jews in the alleged Treblinka steam chambers. This account provided readers with essential details about the operation of these steam chambers.[14]

In *The Black Book of Polish Jewry*, a 1943 work sponsored by an array of respected dignitaries like Albert Einstein and Eleanor Roosevelt, the Treblinka steam story was again given in detail.[15]

Another book, *Lest We Forget*, published in New York in 1943 by the World Jewish Congress, describes how Jews were steamed to death and provides a diagram showing the location of the purported boiler room that produced the live steam.[16]

According to a 1944 'eyewitness' account compiled by the OSS, the principle US intelligence agency, Jews at Treblinka 'were in general killed by steam and not by gas as had been first suspected'.[17]

In 1945 the Polish government 'conclusively proved' the Germans operated these death chambers. They carried out 'an onsite, physical

examination of the steam chambers', which was submitted by the Americans as an 'expert report' to the Nuremberg Tribunal.[18]

Here we have a convergence of evidence from six sources. The eyewitness testimony is substantiated by the onsite, hands-on investigation of the Polish authorities. This convergence of evidence is even better than the one that Judge Gray heard because it has an onsite, expert study of the murder weapon itself that 'conclusively proves' the existence of the steam chambers. Therefore, the Germans must have murdered people in steam chambers at Treblinka. Lo and behold, the pitfalls of such a conclusion!

Historians now tell us there were no steam chambers at Treblinka. The convergence of evidence that 'proves' their existence is entirely false. Over the years, the story changed and today it is alleged that Jews and others were murdered with carbon monoxide gas, generated from captured Soviet diesel tank engines.[19] Neither Judge Gray or Lipstadt and company's team of world-renowned Holocaust experts have ever explained why the convergence of evidence for Treblinka steam chambers points to a false conclusion and the convergence of evidence for the Auschwitz gas chambers allegedly points to true conclusion.

Since most of the evidence in the convergence of evidence for the Treblinka steam chambers is not qualitatively different from the evidence in the convergence of evidence for the Auschwitz gas chambers; and since the convergence of evidence for the Treblinka steam chambers leads to a false conclusion, is it not also possible that the convergence of evidence for the Auschwitz gas chambers also points to a false conclusion?

All of the evidence that Holocaust historians use to allegedly 'prove' the traditional view of the Holocaust is either very questionable, equivocal (in the sense that it can be also shown to be consistent with revisionist viewpoints) or downright worthless. Indeed, even the ardently anti-revisionist team of Deborah Lipstadt's world-renowned Holocaust experts were forced to make important concessions in this direction at the famous Irving–Lipstadt trial in London.

Was There a Nazi Policy to Exterminate World Jewry?

One of the key claims of traditional Holocaust historiography is that Hitler and other top Nazi leaders formulated a plan to exterminate world Jewry, commonly called the 'Final Solution'.

Holocaust historian and expert witness at the second Zündel trial and the Irving–Lipstadt trial, Christopher Browning, has defined the 'Final Solution' as 'the systematic attempt [of the Nazis] to murder every last Jew, man, woman, and child, within the German grasp'.[20] In other words, it was a program of systematic and total mass murder, with its ultimate goal as the 'killing every last Jew, man, women and child throughout the reach of the Nazi empire'.[21] He added that the Nazis 'committed themselves to a vision of murdering all the Jews of Europe'.[22]

First of all, it was admitted by one of the world's premier Holocaust historians, Raul Hilberg, at the first trial of Ernst Zündel that there is no document signed by Hitler ordering the extermination of the Jews.[23] In addition, there is no wartime document signed by Hitler or any Nazi official that specifically orders that Jews are to be murdered in gas chambers.

The reader should keep in mind what was virtually admitted by Judge Gray at the Irving–Lipstadt libel trial in London. The documents purported to 'prove' that there was a Nazi policy to exterminate the Jews are equivocal, or capable of more than one interpretation. Thus, there is no direct, unequivocal evidence of a Nazi policy to exterminate Jewry.

So what evidence is there that the Nazis had a policy to exterminate the Jews? In an attempt to prove their case, Holocaust historians again rely upon a so-called 'convergence of evidence' – a group of documents, which taken together, allegedly point to the conclusion that there was a Nazi policy to exterminate the Jews. Each document they use is either worthless, very unreliable, or equivocal and inconclusive, in the sense that it can be shown to be consistent with revisionist theory. Furthermore, they ignore evidence that undermines the claim that the Nazis had a policy to exterminate Jewry.

One of the ways in which we can see that the revisionist view of the 'Final Solution' is correct is by examining the best evidence that the believers in the traditional view of the Holocaust put forth as 'proof' that there was a Nazi policy to exterminate the Jews.

Holocaust historians are fond of quoting Hitler's statements to the Hungarian Head of State, Horthy:

> In Poland this state of affairs has been ... cleared up: if the Jews there did not want to work, they were shot. If they could not work,

> they were treated like tuberculosis bacilli with which a healthy body may become infected. This is not cruel if one remembers that even innocent creatures of nature, such as hares and deer when infected, have to be killed so they cannot damage others. Why should the beasts that wanted to bring us Bolshevism be spared more than these innocents?[24]

These same Holocaust historians usually conveniently fail to quote what Hitler told Horthy the previous day. Horthy protested, 'But they [the Jews] can hardly be murdered or otherwise eliminated'. Hitler responded, 'There is no need for that'.[25]

The gist of what Hitler meant is twofold. First, the Nazis were not attempting to exterminate all the Jews of Europe. Second, as a direct result of certain Nazi policies, a considerable number of Jews would die of disease, starvation, shootings, hangings and overwork from forced labour. Let it suffice to say that revisionists such as David Irving and Bradley Smith have always emphasised the brutal side of the Third Reich.

Another key document in the 'convergence of evidence' proof is Heinrich Himmler's Posen speech to his SS leaders in October 1934. He allegedly stated:

> I want to talk to you, quite frankly, on a very grave matter. Among ourselves it should be mentioned quite frankly, and yet we will never speak of it publicly. Just as we did not hesitate on June 30th 1934 to do the duty we were bidden, and stand comrades who had lapsed, up against the wall and shoot them, so we have never spoken about it and will never speak of it.[26]

Himmler continued, 'I mean the clearing out of the Jews, the extermination of the Jewish race. It's one of those things it is easy to talk about, "The Jewish race is being exterminated", says one party member, "that's quite clear, it's in our program—the elimination of the Jews, and we're doing it, exterminating them."'.[27]

Dr Browning claimed that here is 'proof' that the Nazis had a policy to exterminate the Jews. He claims that Himmler literally says, 'It is our policy to exterminate the Jews'.[28]

First of all, David Irving pointed out at the second trial of Ernst Zündel that a key part of this document appears to have been retyped, which in itself makes the document suspect. Himmler's original words may

have been changed to appear more incriminating than they really were by Allied prosecutors.[29]

But let us give the opposition the benefit of the doubt and assume Himmler really did say what the document claims he said.

Revisionist historian Mark Weber, who read Himmler's Posen speech and listened to parts of it on recording, pointed out that Himmler gave similar speeches within the same time period, such as the one given to naval officers in Weimar on 16 December 1943. In the latter speech, Weber noted, Himmler made clear what he really meant by the incriminating passage in the Posen speech. Himmler said that he had a policy that when Jews were shot in the Soviet East for partisan and other illegal activities or as Soviet commissars that he also, as a rule, had the wives and children of those Jews shot as well. Thus, Weber concluded, Himmler was speaking in exaggerated language and was not referring to an overall extermination program.[30]

There are other documents that support Weber's interpretation. In his writings, Israeli historian Yehuda Bauer has referred to a Himmler memoranda that would suggest that he was opposed to the genocide of whole nations. Bauer wrote: 'Certainly before 1941 they [the Nazis] did not envisage mass murder, as Himmler's memorandum on the treatment of alien nationals of 25 May 1940, for instance, shows, because this says that the idea of a physical destruction of a nation is a Bolshevik concept unacceptable to Germans'.[31] This strongly suggests that Himmler *in principle* was opposed to the physical annihilation of whole races.

Undoubtedly though, Holocaust historians will resort to the claim that although Himmler opposed mass murder of the Jews before the war, he changed his mind during the war and ended up aiding and abetting their mass genocide. Here, they jump from the frying pan into the fire, as another Himmler memorandum undermines this claim. The head of the SS camp administration office sent a directive dated 28 December 1942 to Auschwitz and the other concentration camps. It sharply criticised the high death rate of inmates due to disease, and ordered that 'camp physicians must use all means at their disposal to significantly reduce the death rate in the various camps'. Finally, the directive stressed that 'the Reichsfurhrer SS [Heinrich Himmler] has ordered that the death rate absolutely must be reduced'.[32]

Ordering that the death rate of all inmates, including Jews, must be reduced is inconsistent with the claim that Himmler was trying to wipe out the entire Jewish people.

In all fairness, Himmler's Posen speech is equivocal in the sense that it could be interpreted to be consistent with both traditionalist and revisionist views of the Holocaust. Himmler realised that Nazi policies were resulting in the deaths of many Jews – but this is different from an *overall* policy to exterminate all the Jews.

Many Holocaust historians also claim that a passage from the Wannsee Protocol offers further evidence the Nazis planned to exterminate the Jews. Penned by Adolf Eichmann, this document was the product of a Nazi conference held on 20 January 1942. Consider the following passage: 'The remnant [of the Jews] that eventually remains will require suitable treatment; because it will without doubt represent the most resistant part, it consists of a natural selection…that could, on its release, become the germ-cell of a new Jewish revival'.[33] It is claimed that the statement – 'The remnant that eventually remains will require suitable treatment' – can only mean the Nazis planned to exterminate the Jews.[34]

The last statement in the previous passage undermines this interpretation. It clearly says the remnant of the Jews on its release could become the germ-cell of a new Jewish revival. As Dr Robert Faurisson pointed out, this means the Germans intended to release (to liberate) those Jews who worked hard; they would constitute an elite, a germ cell of a new Jewish development.[35] The Nazis realised that as a result of their policies many Jews would die from overwork and exhaustion. A brutal outlook indeed, but it is not the same as a plan to exterminate all the Jews.

Traditionalist historians of the Holocaust ignore a convergence of evidence that supports the revisionist theory that Hitler *did not* order the extermination of Jewry.

A document found after the war in the files of the Reich Ministry of Justice records Hitler's thinking on the Jews. This Nazi memorandum of State Secretary Franz Schlegelberger in the spring of 1942 noted that Hitler's Chief of Chancellery, Dr Hans Lammers, had informed him: 'The Fuhrer has repeatedly declared to him [Lammers] that he wants to see the solution of the Jewish problem postponed until after the war'.[36] Once again on 25 July 1942, Hitler emphasised this determination to remove all

Jews from Europe after the war: 'After this war is over, I will rigorously hold to the view … that the Jews will have to leave and emigrate to Madagascar or some other Jewish national state'.[37]

Finally, there is the summary of Nazi Jewish policy, a memo dated 21 August 1942 from German official Martin Luther, which contains a most revealing passage. Point 8 states:

> On the occasion of a reception by the Reich Foreign Minister on 26 November 1941 the Bulgarian Foreign Popoff touched on the problem of according like treatment to the Jews of European nationalities and pointed out the difficulties that the Bulgarians had in the application of their Jewish laws to Jews of foreign nationality.
>
> The Reich Foreign Minister answered that he thought this question brought up by Mr. Popoff not uninteresting. Even now he could say one thing to him, that at the end of the war all Jews would have to leave Europe. This was an unalterable decision of the Fuehrer and also the only way to master this problem, as only a global and comprehensive solution could be applied and individual measures would not help very much.[38]

Here we have a convergence of evidence from three sources that shows that Hitler did not order the wartime extermination of all of Jewry, as he expected them to be around at the war's end and they would be required to leave Europe.

On 23 January 1942, three days after the Wannsee Conference, Hitler told his associates: 'The Jew must clear out of Europe. Otherwise no understanding will be possible between Europeans … I restrict myself to telling them they must go away. If they break their pipes on the journey, I can't do anything about it. But if they refuse to go voluntarily, I see no other solution but extermination'.[39]

By failing to quote the rest of Hitler's statements, Holocaust historians divorce their chosen details from the overall context, thus distorting what Hitler really meant. In the next paragraph, Hitler said: 'A good three or four hundred years will go by before the Jews set foot again in Europe. They'll return first of all as commercial travelers, then gradually they'll become emboldened to settle here—the better to exploit us'.[40]

Hitler's meaning is clear. He had no plans to physically exterminate all of the Jews, as he realised they would still be around hundreds of years from now. Yet, he clearly realised the brutality of his plans to rid Europe

of the Jews; many would die as a result of his policies, and many of the ones that did not leave voluntarily would be shot or would die of disease or starvation. (All of this evidence is consistent with Holocaust revisionist theory.) A brutal and evil policy indeed, but it is not the same as a policy to exterminate all Jews in gas chambers, to make them disappear from the face of the earth.

So how does one know the revisionist view of the 'Final Solution' is correct? By a convergence of evidence. There is no unquestionable, authentic and genuine Third Reich document ordering that Jewry is to be exterminated. Some of the documents used by Holocaust historians to 'prove' the Nazis had a master plan to exterminate Jewry are capable of dual interpretations – interpretations that are consistent with either a revisionist or traditionalist point of view. Finally, there are a series of documents that strongly suggest that the Nazis did not order the mass extermination of all of Jewry.

Of course, there is much more that needs to be said on this matter, and in this short article we have just scratched the surface. Indeed, a whole book on this matter is needed for a thorough treatment.

Did the Homicidal Gas Chambers Exist?

At the first trial of Ernst Zündel, Holocaust historian Raul Hilberg admitted that there is no scientific proof that Jews were exterminated in Nazi gas chambers. Another anti-revisionist historian and believer in the Nazi gas chamber claims, Arno Mayer, admitted the following:

> Sources for the study of gas chambers are at once rare and unreliable. Even though Hitler and the Nazis made no secret of their war on the Jews, the SS operatives dutifully eliminated all traces of their murderous activities and instrument. No written orders for gassing have turned up thus far. The SS not only destroyed most camp records, which were in any case incomplete, but also razed nearly all killing and cremating installations well before the arrival of Soviet troops. Likewise, care was taken to dispose to the bones and ashes of the victims.[41]

The different reports by former gas chamber expert Fred Leuchter, German chemist Germar Rudolf, and Austrian engineer Walter Lüftl collectively show that the Nazis did not use gas chambers to mass murder Jews.[42] Yet, not surprisingly, Holocaust traditionalists reject these reports and maintain their religious faith in the 'Hitler gas chambers'. The main reason that revisionists believe all 'eyewitness claims' of the

'gas chambers' are false is because they contradict known material facts and the physical properties of the alleged gassing agent, Zyklon-B. French revisionist scholar Dr Faurisson has made this point perfectly clear for years.

The safety and time factors involved in the supposed gassing of millions of people with Zyklon-B pesticide render the 'eyewitness descriptions' of this procedure as highly improbable, if not scientifically impossible. According to industrial documents NI-9098 and NI-9912 (both Nuremberg trial documents), the time required for the Zyklon gas to take effect ranges from 6 to 32 hours.[43] According to the prevailing Hitler gas chamber story (constructed mainly from 'eyewitness' accounts), all of the gas chamber victims were dead within about 5 minutes after the introduction of the Zyklon-B, although Auschwitz commandant Rudolf Hoess claimed that death might take as long as 15 minutes.[44] Obviously, within the short time span of 20 minutes, the gas would not have reached the deadly concentration (in all parts of the gas chamber) that is necessary to kill all the victims.

There were no special devices in the alleged gas chambers to ensure efficient gas circulation. Bodies shoved up against the alleged 'wire mesh columns' would have prevented efficient gas flow. The Zyklon crystals would have been tightly packed in the alleged 'wire mesh columns,' inhibiting the evaporation of the gas from the crystals. Also, if the 'gassing' took place in the winter, fall or spring, the low temperatures would have inhibited the evaporation of the gas from the Zyklon crystals. And just as importantly, chemistry expert Germar Rudolf noted that at a temperature of 59°F, in a highly humid environment, it is highly probable that the carrier substance would release not more than 10% of the hydrogen cyanide during the first 5 to 10 minutes.[45]

But, once again, let us give the believers in the 'Hitler gas chambers' the benefit of the doubt and assume that the hydrogen cyanide gas evolved out of the carrier substance and reached the deadly concentration in all parts of the chamber, and then killed all of the 1000 to 2000 victims within a time span of 5 to 20 minutes. Even if we grant them all of this, the 'Hitler gas chamber' claims are still in serious jeopardy.

In the 16 January 1979 issue of *Le Monde*, Dr Robert Faurisson wrote:

> All the testimonies [of the alleged gassing procedure], regardless of how vague or conflicting they may be on other points, are in

> accord on at least this point: the team of workers would open the place [gas chamber] either 'immediately' or a 'little after' the deaths of the victims. It is my contention, that this point alone constitutes the touchstone of false testimony.

That is, according to the 'eyewitnesses of the gas chambers,' half-an-hour (at most) after the release of the gas all of the victims were dead. If this were so, the area would have been saturated with the deadly gas. The workers who allegedly entered the area to remove the corpses would have died from hydrogen cyanide poisoning. There is solid empirical evidence supporting this claim.

The convergence of evidence scheme for 'proving' the 'Holocaust' to a large extent depends upon eyewitness testimonies. Since Holocaust historians have condemned the practice of choosing only that evidence which supports one's theory and ignoring the rest, we must include in this scheme one of the most important eyewitness testimonies of the 'gas chambers,' that of David Olere.

In Jean-Claude Pressac's *Auschwitz: Technique and Operation of the Gas Chambers* there are Olere's drawings of the 'gas chambers' after the gassing of the victims allegedly occurred.[46] In one drawing we see the workers (some are bare chested/shirtless) removing the corpses from the chambers after a mass gassing. In both sketches none of the workers are wearing any gas masks or special suits to protect them from the residual pockets of hydrogen cyanide that would inevitably have remained after a mass gassing. In fact, considering the inefficient type of exhaust systems that were allegedly installed, there would have been a large amount of hydrogen cyanide left after a mass gassing which would have poisoned anyone (by way of inhalation or through skin absorption) who was not wearing a gas mask or protective suit.[47]

A recent tragic incident with hydrogen cyanide supports this claim. *The Plain Dealer* (Cleveland, Ohio) reported that 23-year-old Scott Dominguez descended into a tank that once held hydrogen cyanide, and later phosphoric acid, in order to clean it. When this unfortunate worker began chipping away at the chemical film and hosing it down with water, hydrogen cyanide gas was produced. Just like the workers in Olere's drawings who supposedly removed the corpses from the 'Hitler gas chambers' or the gold from the teeth of gassed victims, Dominguez was working without any safety equipment – no gas mask or protective suit. He was overcome and had to be carried away by emergency

firefighters. This hapless man suffers from permanent brain damage because of his exposure to hydrogen cyanide.[48] This tragic episode strongly supports Faurisson's claim that those workers who allegedly removed the Jewish bodies from the Auschwitz 'gas chambers' would have been overcome by hydrogen cyanide poisoning – another good reason to reject the Holocaust mass gassing story.

Holocaust historians attempt to explain away the fact that the Zyklon-B gas traces are much, much greater in the Auschwitz delousing chambers (where no-one was ever gassed) than in the Auschwitz 'homicidal gas chambers' (where large numbers were supposedly gassed).[49]

So it is said: first, millions did not die in any one gas chamber; second, the chambers were never operated continuously, around the clock, 24-hours-a-day, 365-days-a-year; third,

> lice take much longer to succumb to Zyklon-B than humans do, who absorb it through their lungs and die in a matter of minutes (the delousing of clothing took twelve to eighteen hours). And minutes after the prisoners died, the gas was let out of the chambers (and the bodies removed), preventing the long-term build-up of residue in most cases.[50]

Even if millions did not die in any one supposed gas chamber, the standard Holocaust story still insists that large numbers did die in each gas chamber. Allegedly, approximately 400 000 were gassed in Krematorium II and 350 000 in Krematorium III.[51] And it is still a part of the standard Holocaust history that the alleged gas chambers were in operation for long periods of time. Krematorium II allegedly functioned as a homicidal gas chamber from March 1943 to November 1944; Krematorium III was supposedly used in a similar fashion from June 1943 to November 1944.[52]

And, most importantly, it is claimed that the reason there was no long-term build-up of cyanide residue in the 'gas chambers' is because the hydrogen cyanide gas was in contact with the walls, pillars and ceilings for only very brief periods of time. This is clearly a fallacious line of reasoning. Because of the inefficient exhaust systems that were allegedly installed in the 'gas chambers,' there would have been a large amount of hydrogen cyanide left after a mass gassing that would have permeated the brickwork.[53]

However, even if we give the believers in the 'Hitler gas chambers' the benefit of the doubt and assume that (a) the ventilation systems could reduce the amount of gas in the chambers to tolerable levels 20 to 30 minutes after a homicidal gassing (with only residual amounts of hydrogen cyanide remaining) and (b) the chambers were washed down after the gassings with water in order to wash away the deadly hydrogen cyanide,[54] the conditions would still have been conducive to the development of the long-term build-up of cyanide residue.

As the authoritative Nuremberg document NI-9912 makes clear, hydrogen cyanide is water soluble and has extraordinarily great penetrating powers.[55] Robert Jan Van Pelt, an expert witness at the Irving–Lipsadt trial, estimates that 350 000 people were killed in Morgue 1, an alleged homicidal gas chamber. At 2000 people per gassing, that comes out to 175 gassings, or approximately 117 hours of the gas chamber being exposed to hydrogen cyanide.[56]

Since hydrogen cyanide has great penetrating powers, at least some of the gas would have penetrated far enough into the brickwork to escape being washed away after each gassing. Furthermore, hydrogen cyanide is water soluble. After the hosing down, numerous water droplets, containing dissolved hydrogen cyanide (in addition to the natural moisture in the chamber which would have dissolved hydrogen cyanide), would have remained on the walls, floors and ceilings to react with the iron in the walls, ultimately leading to a cyanide residue build-up. Indeed, certified chemist Rudolf uncovered the case of a German church that had visible cyanide residue staining after only one fumigation with Zyklon-B.[57]

Considering all of the aforementioned, one is justified in concluding that the conditions would have been conducive for the long-term build-up of visible cyanide residue – if the structures were indeed used as homicidal gas chambers.

Gas chamber expert Fred Leuchter took forensic samples from an Auschwitz delousing chamber and the alleged gas chambers. Since a large amount iron cyanide compounds were found in the delousing chamber (where all parties agree that no one was gassed) while only minuscule amounts were found in the homicidal 'gas chamber' samples, it was concluded that no gassings occurred in the alleged 'gas chambers'.

In an attempt to refute Leuchter's findings, Holocaust true believers rely upon the claims made by Dr James Roth, the chemist who analysed Leuchter's samples. He made this statement:

> I do not think the Leuchter results have any meaning. Hindsight being 20/20, the test was not the correct one to have been used for the analysis. [Leuchter] presented us with rock samples anywhere from the size of your thumb to half the size of your fist … You have to look at what happens to cyanide when it reacts with a wall. Where does it go? How far does it go? Cyanide is a surface reaction, it is probably not going to penetrate more than 10 microns. A human hair is 100 microns in diameter. Crush this sample up. I have just diluted that sample 10 000, 100 000 times. If you are gonna look for it you are going to look on the surface only. There is no reason to go deep because it is not going to be there.[58]

In other words, when the hydrogen cyanide was released into the 'gas chamber', it would have come in contact with the walls and then bonded with the iron in the brick only on the surface, forming an iron-cyanide complex. His theory implicitly assumes that the cyanide compounds would not migrate and diffuse throughout the brickwork.

The empirical evidence and the findings of Germar Rudolf undermine Roth's viewpoint. There are blue iron cyanide stains on the outside walls of the Auschwitz delousing facilities. Rudolf noted: 'the patchy characteristic [of the blue iron cyanide stains on the outside walls of the delousing facilities] shows clearly that soluble cyanide compounds have slowly migrated through the brickwork to the outside surface'.[59] The whole point being is this. Even if we give Roth the benefit of the doubt and assume that the hydrogen cyanide would have bonded with the iron only on the surface of the 'gas chamber' walls, the iron cyanide compounds would migrate and diffuse throughout the brickwork. Roth's crucial claim that one looks for cyanide compounds only on the surface and not deep within the brick is untenable. Leuchter and associates are correct. One must look throughout the entire sample – not just on the surface – for iron cyanide compounds.

Dr Roth stands corrected. The Leuchter results do have meaning. Photographs and film footage clearly show large, highly conspicuous, deep blue cyanide stains on the outside walls of some Birkenau delousing chambers.[60] Here is empirical evidence that undermines Roth's claim. The chemical products of the exposure to hydrogen cyanide are present on the inside and outside walls of the delousing chamber, thus

undermining Roth's claims that the gas would have penetrated only the surface of the bricks, and the resulting cyanide compounds are found only on the surface of the brick and not throughout the entire brick.

Holocaust historians make another false statement that can be disproved by the empirical evidence. They say 'the bricks Leuchter examined had been exposed to nearly half a century of weather by the time he took his samples, so his results should come as no surprise'.[61] In other words, a half-century of exposure of the walls of the alleged gas chamber to wind, rain, snow etc. would have washed all the cyanide residue out of the bricks. But the outside walls of the delousing chamber were exposed to the elements for a half-a-century and the blue cyanide stains are still present. They did not weather away.

Is Holocaust Revisionism a Neo-Nazi Movement that will Destroy Democratic Institutions?

One of the most damaging, oft-repeated and false accusations levelled against Holocaust revisionism is that it is an extremist neo-Nazi movement, the ultimate purpose of which is to destroy democratic political systems and reintroduce Nazi totalitarianism. Expressing this widely held sentiment, a major opponent of Holocaust revisionism, Dr Michael Shermer, described Holocaust revisionists as a 'small but vocal group of anti-Semites, neo-Nazis, and political radicals who would like to see the return of National Socialism'.[62] Notice that Shermer is imputing to all revisionists a covert desire to restore the Third Reich, or bring on the Fourth.

A cursory review of the evidence will easily demonstrate the falsity of these claims.

Laird Wilcox, an expert on political extremism, estimated in 1989 that a minority (up to 25%) of Holocaust revisionists were Nazi apologists, which means of course that the vast majority (75%) at the time were not.[63] In the decade that followed Wilcox's estimate, revisionism has attracted a much wider audience which surely reduces this figure significantly. Holocaust revisionism's opponents make it a point to ignore this important piece of evidence whenever they invoke the 'revisionism = Nazism' canard.

The father of Holocaust revisionism, Paul Rassinier, was a pacifist, former communist and left-wing socialist who opposed the Nazis during

World War II, and because of his activities in the French Resistance was interned by the Germans in Nazi concentration camps.[64] Indeed, this association of liberal and left-wing intellectuals with Holocaust revisionism has continued in France to this day. The French–Jewish historian and bitter opponent of revisionism, Pierre Vidal-Naquet, has noted that at the core of revisionism in France is a left-wing, revolutionary group, La Vielle Taupe.[65]

The French revisionist scholar, Robert Faurisson, is a life-long apolitical liberal who never had any sympathies with Nazism. Another prominent, left-of-centre French intellectual who is sympathetic to Holocaust revisionism is Serge Thion.

The famous French political philosopher, Roger Garaudy, is a former leftist communist theoretician who converted to Islam. He is also a noted proponent of Holocaust revisionism in France.

One of the premier spokesmen for Holocaust revisionism in America is Bradley Smith. His former wife was Jewish, his present wife is of Mexican descent. For numerous years prior to this involvement with the revisionist movement he was a liberal free speech advocate. Clearly, he hardly fits the mould for a neo-Nazi 'white supremacist'.

Prominent American revisionist author and activist Michael Hoffman II has expressed stringent criticism of Adolf Hitler and Nazism. He wrote:

> Hitler was a disaster for Germany. He took fully legitimate ideas about organic community and rootedness to the soil and twisted them into a modern counterfeit. In the name of fighting the Bolshevik police state, he created one of his own. In the name of military prowess, he rendered his people defenseless before the merciless devastation of RAF bombers of the British Empire…He crusaded against Communism and ended up Communizing half of Europe. Hitler is the pre-eminent failure and incompetent of this historical era.[66]

Regarding Nazism as a political system, Hoffman's judgment is equally harsh and accurately reflects the consensus of opinion among many revisionists who I have associated with:

> The Nazi system was suited to an ant-hill comprised of servants, lackeys and toadies automatically obeying 'supreme leaders' whose vision was corrupted by the mindless adulation they commanded. How I chuckle sardonically when I stand amid howling Jewish mobs and bands of know-nothing reporters as

> they accuse all revisionists of trying to 'revive Hitler' and having a 'secret agenda' of 'neo-Nazism.[67]

Clearly, this is hardly the talk of a 'neo-Nazi'.

The fact of the matter remains is that Holocaust revisionists cannot be politically stereotyped as they represent a wide range of political opinion – leftist, liberal, conservative and rightist. Holocaust revisionism is a movement that does indeed contain a visible minority of neo-Nazis but the majority of revisionists cannot be categorised as such.

In their *Denying History: who says the Holocaust never happened and why do they say it?*, Michael Shermer and co-author Alex Grobman wrote: 'Some Holocaust deniers, particularly those with extremist right-wing leanings, might gain greater acceptance if the crime [of the Holocaust] attached to fascism had never actually happened. Without the Holocaust perhaps fascism would be a more acceptable alternative to democracy'.[68]

Long before there ever was a Jewish Holocaust legend, the majority of people of Western democracies rejected totalitarian fascist movements, thus showing that fascism is not a more acceptable alternative to democracy in the minds of most European peoples.

Stephen Roth, a former director of the Institute of Jewish Affairs (London), explained why he believes that Holocaust revisionism is the most effective weapon in the 'neo-Nazi' arsenal:

> If the crimes of the Nazis can be wiped off the record of history, if the Nazis regime can be whitewashed and made to appear as admittedly somewhat disciplinarian and tough on law and order but basically harmless and more efficient than our allegedly lax Western democracies with their growing disorder, their crimes, violence, and riots, then the neo-Nazis would have won a great victory. The system advocated by them would also look harmless and acceptable, and the ideological resistance to it, largely based on awareness of the horrors of the past, would be undermined—particularly among younger people who have no personal experience of Nazi rule.[69]

Should the revisionists succeed in convincing the peoples of Western democracies that the 'gas chambers' never existed, however, these would still harbour considerable resistance to the philosophy, political system and policies implemented during the Third Reich. The national socialists

advocated a command state, with one-party control of society and censorship of the press. By contrast, inherent in the modern political culture of the West is acceptance of a multi-party state, independence of the press from overt political control and a disdain for open regimentation.

Indeed, historian Francis Nicosia considers this an important factor in England's refusal to ally with national socialist Germany during the 1930s. He points out that there was a fundamental irreconcilability between the national socialist and English political philosophies and systems.[70] Furthermore, the populations of the democracies, particularly America, seem fixed in the belief that a certain quota of disorder and dishonour – from riots and street crime to political and economic corruption – is an acceptable price to pay for the maintenance of the democratic society. If Holocaust revisionism is not a neo-Nazi movement, why do its opponents and critics continually label it as such?

What they are trying to accomplish, I believe, is very simple. If people end up believing that Holocaust revisionism is, in essence, a neo-Nazi movement, many will say, 'Because Holocaust revisionism is a part of evil neo-Nazism, it must be a false doctrine'. This is an *ad hominem* line of 'reasoning' which is logically fallacious but very psychologically appealing to large segments of the population. The truth or falsity of a theory (such as Holocaust revisionism) is independent of the political leanings of its proponents. As the philosopher of science Karl Popper noted, it does not matter where hypotheses come from, only whether they explain the evidence they are based on, whether they are subject to disproof and whether they can hold up to attempts to disprove them.[71]

In short, this 'revisionism = Nazism' accusation is simply an ideological battering ram utilised by revisionism's opponents to discredit and undermine the entire Holocaust revisionist movement.

The Holocaust Legend and the Racial Double Standard

Holocaust revisionism is a historical school of thought and not a political movement. Yet revisionism has profound political implications.

In the mid-1970s revisionist Richard Harwood noted the negative impact that the Holocaust doctrine had on nationalism in general, white nationalism in particular. In his booklet which received world-wide attention, Harwood pointed out 'the accusation of the Six Million [murdered Jews] is not only used to undermine the principle of

nationhood and national pride, but threatens the survival of the [white] Race itself'. Harwood was claiming that the masses have been conditioned to think in terms of this chain of associations – white nationalism, white supremacy, racism, Hitlerism, Auschwitz and mass murder of minorities. So the reasoning continues: because white/European nationalism led to the Holocaust, Europeans should renounce nationalist separatism and integrate with non-Europeans. In this sense, Harwood concluded, the Holocaust doctrine is a threat to the survival of the European racial–cultural heritage.[72]

Expressing a predominant 'moral' judgment of our time, the Gentile historian Michael Shermer and the Jewish historian Alex Grobman condemn Harwood because he 'maintains that immigration and assimilation lead to racial impurity and the destruction of Western culture, an argument of racist ideology found in many European countries and parts of America today'.[73]

In her famous book, *Denying the Holocaust*, Deborah Lipstadt specifically condemned white Gentile Holocaust revisionists who oppose the integration of Europeans with non-whites: 'These [revisionist] publications constitute vivid examples of the relationship between Holocaust denial, racist nationalism, and antisemitism'. She then discussed a specific example of 'this evil, white racist nationalism,' the work of Richard Harwood:

> Harwood echoed the familiar extremist charge that the Anglo-Saxon world faced the gravest danger in its history: the presence of 'alien races' in its midst. Linking Holocaust denial and the defense of the 'race,' he argued that unless something was done to halt the immigration and assimilation of non-Caucasians, Anglo-Saxons were certain to experience not only 'biological alteration' but the 'destruction' of their European culture and heritage.[74]

At the Irving–Lipstadt trial, David Irving was labelled a 'racist' because he was accused of opposing the intermarriage between whites and non-whites. Even D.D. Guttenplan, an anti-Irving journalist who covered the trial, hinted at the racial double standard at work here. He wrote:

> it was hard not to feel queasy listening to Rampton [the defence attorney for Lipstadt] quiz Irving about his attitude toward 'intermarriage between the races' – on behalf of a defendant who has written, 'We [Lipstadt and her fellow Jews] know what we fight against: anti-Semitism and assimilation [of Jews and non-Jews], intermarriage [between Jews and non-Jews] and Israel-bashing.[75]

So let us get this straight. According to Lipstadt and a large segment of the Western academic establishment, it is 'extremist and evil' for European Gentiles to oppose the intermarriage and integration of whites with non-whites, but it is 'right, good and moral' for Jews to oppose the intermarriage and integration of Jews with non-Jews.

If it is a characteristic of 'racism' to preserve the 'racial purity' of one's own ethnic group, then history shows that organised Jewry can be labelled 'racist'. Commenting upon a major study of Jewish genetics published in the *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*, the *New York Times* noted: 'The analysis provides genetic witness that these [Jewish] communities have, to a remarkable extent, retained their biological identity separate from their host populations, evidence of relatively little intermarriage or conversion into Judaism over the centuries'.[76]

In a major study of Judaism, California psychology professor Kevin MacDonald concluded: 'The organized Jewish community is the only ethnic or religious community in the United States that continues to attempt to limit outmarriage or discourage conversions and intermarriage [between Jews and non-Jews]'.[77] The conservative movement of Judaism, the largest branch of the faith, is on record as being officially opposed to intermarrige between Jews and non-Jews.[78]

These findings are consistent with the claim that, historically, Jewish culture has been largely successful in preserving the 'racial purity' of Jewry. There is a hypocritical racial double standard that plagues the contemporary 'moral' values in the Western World. You see, it is 'right and moral' for Jews to remain separate from non-Jews and preserve their unique genetic identity but it is 'morally wrong' for Gentiles to do the same – according to the prevailing 'moral' judgements of our time.

Theodore Herzl, the founder of modern Zionism, was quoted as follows: 'I referred previously to our [Jewish] assimilation [with Gentiles]. I do not for a moment wish to imply that I desire such an end. Our national character is too glorious in history and, in spite of every degradation, too noble to make its annihilation desirable'.[79] Here, Herzl stated an enduring principle of Zionism – that Jewish assimilation with non-Jews would lead to the annihilation of the Jewish national character. The Western mass media and Western governments are very supportive of political Zionism and everything that it stands for. Yet, when Gentiles of

European descent say that white assimilation with non-whites will lead to the annihilation of the European racial/cultural character, they are usually immediately condemned as 'evil racists' by the same governments and media groups that ardently support Zionism.

Consider the following statement by Jewish Middle East analyst, Mitchell Bard, made in Ohio's most important newspaper, *The Plain Dealer*: 'Most Israelis have argued that Israel cannot remain a Jewish state or a democracy if it incorporates the occupied territories, because Palestinians would alter the nation's demographic balance. The result would be a binational state in which Arabs would wield substantial power'.[80] In more straightforward terms, most Israelis do not want to integrate or assimilate with Palestinians. No mainstream USA newspaper or pro-Zionist USA government would dare criticise Israeli Jews on this point but they would be the first to condemn white groups that oppose the integration of whites with non-whites.

If opposition to racial assimilation between ethnic groups is to be classified as 'racism,' the 1993 Jewish New Year's message of Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres was a racist message because it condemned the assimilation of Jews with non-Jews:

> Let me begin by saying that the Jewish people in Israel share the deep concern of our fellow Jews throughout the world, over the demographic future of the Jewish people. The open pluralistic societies as well as less fortunate ones have given Jews opportunities to integrate; however, they have also posed the greatest challenge to the task of preserving our Jewish identity, the danger of assimilation.[81]

Very few, if any, 'reputable' intellectuals in the Western world ever condemn this as a racist message; yet these same hypocritical intellectuals will go out of their way to condemn any other form of non-Jewish racial nationalism. Black American historian Tony Martin asked the most cogent question as to why Jewish assimilation with non-Jews is 'bad' for the Jews but black assimilation with whites is 'good' for blacks.[82]

Every ethnic group and culture has the right to self-determination and self-preservation. Just as it is morally acceptable for Jews to be concerned about the long-term survival of the Jewish people, so too it should be acceptable for European/Caucasian and other non-Jewish groups to do likewise.

What really lies behind Zionism's and the (Gentile elites allied with them) condemnation of Holocaust revisionism?

In Israel, Zionism created an Athenian democracy for Jews but second-class citizenship, even feudal servitude for non-Jews. Modern Israel is a racially segregated, apartheid state where Jews lord over non-Jews, especially Palestinian Arabs.[83]

As the Jewish scholars Ian Lustick and Uri Davis have shown, far from working for an integrated society in which Jews and Arabs functioned as social and political equals, the Jews who founded Israel created a society in which Israeli Jews dominate 'Israeli' Arabs, a separate and unequal society in which discrimination is part of the established social order.[84] For example, 93% of Israel's territory had been (until the Supreme Court decision of March 2000) legally defined as land which can be leased and cultivated only by Jews. Key institutions such as the kibbutz (collectivist Jewish settlements, mainly agricultural) are reserved exclusively for Jews, as Israeli scholar Uri Davis has reminded us in his thorough study, *Israel: an apartheid state*.[85]

Dr Lustick has pointed out that the Israeli military is by and large a segregated institution. Most Muslim Arabs, who constitute the overwhelming majority of Israeli Arab citizens, do not serve in the armed forces – they are not conscripted nor are they permitted to volunteer for service.[86] This has important social consequences. In Israel, participation in the armed services is a prerequisite to social advancement and mobility. Cut off from the military, they are cut off from access to one of the main avenues of social advancement.

Christians and Muslims cannot marry Jews in Israel, and if they are married elsewhere the marriage is not recognised by the rabbinical court in Israel.[87]

Consider the following facts about Israel, which by contemporary definitions of 'racism', make Israel a racist state. The Law of the Right of Return grants any Jew, but no-one else, automatic Israeli citizenship. The Nationality Law discriminates against non-Jews so stringently that many Palestinian residents of Israel (stuck there when Israel captured their land in 1948) were denied citizenship even though their families had lived in Palestine for many generations.[88]

The 'Holocaust' has become an ideology in the Marxist sense of the term. Jewish political science professor Norman Finkelstein explains:

> The Holocaust is not an arbitrary but rather an internally coherent construct. Its central dogmas sustain significant political and class interests. Indeed, the Holocaust has proven to be an indispensable ideological weapon. Through its deployment, one of the world's most formidable military powers [Israel], with a horrendous human rights record, has cast itself as a 'victim state,' and the most successful ethnic group [the Jews] in the United States has likewise acquired victim status. Considerable dividends accrue from this specious victimhood – in particular, immunity to criticism, however justified.[89]

Israel's declaration of independence asserts 'the right of the Jewish people to be masters of their own fate, like all other nations, in their own sovereign nation'.[90] And there is nothing inherently wrong with this. Like every other ethnic group the Jews have the right to self-determination and self-preservation. The problem is of course, that according to contemporary political mores, Jews are 'allowed' to create a state in which Jews are the ruling and dominant ethnic group. Europeans, however, 'should' integrate with non-Europeans and live in multi-racial states. And of course, Palestinians must remain subservient to Israeli–Jewish nationalism.

The French revisionist scholar, Robert Faurisson, in a span of a few short words, summed up the paradoxical political effect of the Holocaust ideology: 'the 'Holocaust' myth serves ... to condemn ... all forms of nationalism and the national idea – except the Israeli and Zionist variety, which the myth, on the contrary, reinforces'.[91]

The Holocaust ideology reflects and serves the interests of the dominant Jewish–Zionist establishment and the Gentile elites the latter are aligned with. In a word, the Holocaust is a distorted body of ideas that 'justifies' and 'legitimises' a predominant socio-political agenda. Namely, European peoples 'should' forcibly integrate with non-Europeans but Israel 'should' remain a racially segregated state where Jews remain the dominant group and be able to lord over and oppress Palestinian Arabs.

White nationalism is based upon two propositions. European peoples are different from non-Europeans in a genetic and cultural sense. And Europeans have a right to preserve their unique genetic and cultural

heritage. White nationalism (as it is conceived here) is wholly compatible with a democratic society and is not to be confused with Nazism or white supremacy.

It is important to note that the legitimacy of white nationalism and Palestinian nationalism is independent of the truth or falsity of Holocaust revisionism. Even if, for example, it were found that the Nazis did have a plan to exterminate Jewry, gas chambers were used to implement this plan, and 6 000 000 Jews were murdered, white/European and Palestinian nationalism would still be legitimate doctrines.

But as far as revisionist scholars expose the veil of illusions that compose the traditional Holocaust mythology, so they are destroying an ideological weapon that is used to undermine two legitimate nationalisms – European/Caucasian and Palestinian. In this sense, Holocaust revisionism is a revolutionary doctrine which will help destroy the hypocritical racial double standard which currently 'justifies' the existing socio-political order. When this happens, a more just and rational world order can be created.

Paul Grubach
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Endnotes

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3 Ibid., paragraph 6.80.
4 Ibid., paragraph 13.73.
5 Ibid., paragraph 7.59.
6 Ibid., paragraph 7.118.
7 Ibid., paragraph 13.72.
8 Ibid.
9 Ibid., paragraph 13.77.
10 Ibid., paragraph 13.78.
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12 'Treblinka' in *The Journal of Historical Review*, Summer 1992, pp. 134–35; <http://www.ihr.org/jhr/v12/v12p133_Allen.html>.
13 'Likwidacja zydowskiej Warszwy, Treblinka' in *Biuleytn Zydowskiego Instytutu Historysznego* (Warsaw), Jan.–June 1951, pp. 93–100. Quoted in

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22 Ibid., pp. 32–33.

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25 See Justice Gray's judgment in the Irving–Lipstadt libel trial at <http://www. focal.org/judg.html>, paragraphs 5.204, 5.206.

26 Kulaszka, p. 93.

27 Ibid.

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29 Ibid., pp. 369.

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36 <http://www.fpp.co.uk/Himmler/Schlegelberger/DocItself0342.html>; Nürnberg Document PS-4025; David Irving, *Goering: A Biography* (Morrow, 1989), p. 349; a facsimile of this memorandum is in *The Journal of Historical Review*, March/April 2000, p. 18.

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Appendix A

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2000 Appeal Result

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The judgment of the appeal in 2000

BGH, Urteil vom 12. Dezember 2000 1 StR 184/00 Karlsruhe, den 12. Dezember 2000

Verbreitung der Auschwitzlüge im Internet
Das Landgericht Mannheim hat einen australischen Staatsbürger wegen Beleidigung in Tateinheit mit Verunglimpfung des Andenkens Verstorbener in drei Fällen, in einem Fall zudem in weiterer Tateinheit mit Volksverhetzung, zu einer Gesamtfreiheitsstrafe von zehn Monaten verurteilt. Eine Verurteilung auch wegen Volksverhetzung in den beiden übrigen Fällen den Internet-Fällen hat das Landgericht abgelehnt. Zwar sei der Tatbestand erfüllt, für diese Taten gelte jedoch das deutsche Strafrecht nicht. Hiergegen hatte die Staatsanwaltschaft Revision eingelegt.

Der Angeklagte ist Direktor des "Adelaide Institutes" in Australien. Er verfaßte Rundbriefe und Artikel, in denen er "revisionistische" Thesen vertrat, die er in die homepage des Instituts auf einem australischen Server in das Internet stellte. Unter dem Vorwand wissenschaftlicher Forschung wurde die unter der Herrschaft des Nationalsozialismus begangene Ermordung der Juden bestritten und als Erfindung "jüdischer Kreise" dargestellt.

Die zwei Internet-Fälle betreffen vom Angeklagten selbst verfaßte Publikationen, die die Auschwitzlüge zum Inhalt haben. Auch diese Publikationen hat der Angeklagte in das Internet gestellt.

Da der Angeklagte selbst nur im Ausland gehandelt hat, hängt die Geltung des deutschen Strafrechts davon ab, ob "der zum Tatbestand gehörende Erfolg" (§9 StGB) in Deutschland eingetreten ist. Die Volksverhetzung nach §130 Abs. 1 und Abs. 3 StGB setzt voraus, daß die Tat geeignet ist, den öffentlichen Frieden in Deutschland zu stören. Der tatsächliche Eintritt einer Friedensstörung ist nicht Tatbestandsvoraussetzung; die Volksverhetzung ist daher ein sog. abstraktes Gefährdungsdelikt. Ob solche abstrakten Gefährdungsdelikte einen Erfolgsort im Sinne des §9 StGB haben können, war bisher höchstrichterlich noch nicht entschieden und in der Literatur umstritten. Der Bundesgerichtshof hat nun entschieden: Stellt ein Ausländer von ihm verfaßte Äußerungen, die den Tatbestand der Volksverhetzung im Sinne des §130 Abs. 1 oder des §130 Abs. 3 StGB erfüllen ("Auschwitzlüge"), auf einem ausländischen Server in das Internet, der Internetnutzern in Deutschland zugänglich ist, so tritt eine zum Tatbestand gehörende Eignung zur Friedensstörung (Erfolg im Sinne des §9 Abs. 1 3. Alternative StGB) im Inland ein.

Hervorzuheben ist, daß die Entscheidung nur zu dem Fall ergangen ist, daß der Autor seine eigenen volksverhetzenden Äußerungen ins Internet stellt. Auf die Revision der Staatsanwaltschaft hat der Bundesgerichtshof daher in den Internet-Fällen auch auf Volksverhetzung erkannt und den Strafausspruch aufgehoben. Auf die Revision des Angeklagten hat der Bundesgerichtshof das Urteil wegen eines Verfahrensfehlers aufgehoben. Der Vorsitzende der Strafkammer hatte dem Angeklagten einen Verteidiger bestellt, gegen den zur selben Zeit ein Verfahren wegen Volksverhetzung anhängig war. Der Verteidiger hatte sich vergeblich gegen seine Bestellung gewandt und zweimal um seine Entpflichtung gebeten. Im Hinblick auf sein eigenes Verfahren hatte er sich in dem Verfahren gegen den Angeklagten passiv verhalten. Damit war der Angeklagte vor dem Landgericht nicht ordnungsgemäß verteidigt.

Anhang zitierte Strafvorschriften:
§9 Abs. 1 StGB "Ort der Tat" Eine Tat ist an jedem Ort begangen, an dem der Täter gehandelt hat oder im Falle des Unterlassens

hätte handeln müssen oder an dem der zum Tatbestand gehörende Erfolg eingetreten ist oder nach der Vorstellung des Täters eintreten sollte.

§130 StGB "Volksverhetzung" (1) Wer in einer Weise, die geeignet ist, den öffentlichen Frieden zu stören, 1. zum Haß gegen Teile der Bevölkerung aufstachelt oder zu Gewalt- oder Willkürmaßnahmen gegen sie auffordert oder 2. die Menschenwürde anderer dadurch angreift, daß er Teile der Bevölkerung beschimpft, böswillig verächtlich macht oder verleumdet, wird mit Freiheitsstrafe von drei Monaten bis zu fünf Jahren bestraft.

(2) Mit Freiheitsstrafe bis zu drei Jahren oder mit Geldstrafe wird bestraft, wer 1. Schriften (§11 Abs. 3), die zum Haß gegen Teile der Bevölkerung oder gegen eine nationale, rassische, religiöse oder durch ihr Volkstum bestimmte Gruppe aufstacheln, zu Gewalt- oder Willkürmaßnahmen gegen sie auffordern oder die Menschenwürde anderer dadurch angreifen, daß Teile der Bevölkerung oder eine vorbezeichnete Gruppe beschimpft, böswillig verächtlich gemacht oder verleumdet werden, a) verbreitet, b) öffentlich ausstellt, anschlägt, vorführt oder sonst zugänglich macht, c) einer Person unter achtzehn Jahren anbietet, überläßt oder zugänglich macht oder d) herstellt, bezieht, liefert, vorrätig hält, anbietet, ankündigt, anpreist, einzuführen oder auszuführen unternimmt, um sie oder aus ihnen gewonnene Stücke im Sinne der Buchstaben a bis c zu verwenden oder einem anderen eine solche Verwendung zu ermöglichen, oder 2. eine Darbietung des in Nummer 1 bezeichneten Inhalts durch Rundfunk verbreitet.

(3) Mit Freiheitsstrafe bis zu fünf Jahren oder mit Geldstrafe wird bestraft, wer eine unter der Herrschaft des Nationalsozialismus begangene Handlung der in §220a Abs. 1 bezeichneten Art in einer Weise, die geeignet ist, den öffentlichen Frieden zu stören, öffentlich oder in einer Versammlung billigt, leugnet oder verharmlost.

(4) Absatz 2 gilt auch für Schriften (§11 Abs. 3) des in Absatz 3 bezeichneten Inhalts.

(5) In den Fällen des Absatzes 2, auch in Verbindung mit Absatz 4, und in den Fällen des Absatzes 3 gilt §86 Abs. 3 entsprechend.

Das Urteil im Volltext:

BUNDESGERICHTSHOF
URTEIL
1 StR 184/00
vom 12. Dezember 2000
in der Strafsache
gegen Frederick Toben

Tenor:
1. Auf die Revision des Angeklagten wird das Urteil des Landgerichts Mannheim vom 10. November 1999 mit den Feststellungen aufgehoben.

2. Auf die Revision der Staatsanwaltschaft wird das vorgenannte Urteil
a) im Schuldspruch dahin geändert, daß der Angeklagte in den Fällen II.1 und II.3 der Urteilsgründe der Volksverhetzung in Tateinheit mit Beleidigung und Verunglimpfung des Andenkens Verstorbener schuldig ist;
b) im Ausspruch über die in den Fällen II.1 und II.3 verhängten Einzelstrafen und über die Gesamtstrafe mit den zugehörigen Feststellungen aufgehoben.
Die weitergehende Revision der Staatsanwaltschaft wird verworfen.

3. Im Umfang der Aufhebung wird die Sache zu neuer Verhandlung und Entscheidung, auch über die Kosten der Revisionen der Staatsanwaltschaft und des Angeklagten, an eine andere Strafkammer des Landgerichts zurückverwiesen.

Gründe:
Das Landgericht hat den Angeklagten wegen Beleidigung in Tateinheit mit Verunglimpfung des Andenkens Verstorbener in drei Fällen, in einem Fall (II.2) zudem in weiterer Tateinheit mit Volksverhetzung, zu einer Gesamtfreiheitsstrafe von zehn Monaten verurteilt.

Die Staatsanwaltschaft greift mit ihrer zuungunsten des Angeklagten eingelegten Revision den Schuldspruch in den Internet-Fällen II.1 und II.3 mit der Begründung an, der Angeklagte hätte auch in diesen Fällen wegen Volksverhetzung verurteilt werden müssen. Zudem beanstandet sie die Strafzumessung. Der Angeklagte erhebt eine Verfahrensrüge und die allgemeine Sachrüge. Die Revision der Staatsanwaltschaft hat insoweit Erfolg, als die Verurteilung auch wegen Volksverhetzung erstrebt wird; die Revision des Angeklagten hat mit einer Verfahrensrüge Erfolg.

A.
I. Der 1944 in Deutschland geborene Angeklagte ist australischer Staatsbürger. Er emigrierte 1954 mit seinen Eltern nach Australien. Nachdem er dort Philosophie, Deutsch und Englisch studiert hatte, kam er 1970/1971 nach Deutschland, wo er als Lehrer an einer Werkschule tätig war. Anschließend studierte er in Deutschland. 1977 begab er sich nach Afrika, 1980 kehrte er nach Australien zurück und war dort als Lehrer tätig.

1996 schloß sich der Angeklagte mit Gleichgesinnten in Australien zum "Adelaide Institute" zusammen, dessen Direktor er ist. Seit 1992 befaßte er sich mit dem Holocaust. Er verfaßte Rundbriefe und Artikel, die er über das Internet zugänglich machte, in denen er "revisionistische" Thesen vertrat. Darin wurde unter dem Vorwand wissenschaftlicher Forschung die unter der Herrschaft des Nationalsozialismus begangene Ermordung der Juden bestritten und als Erfindung "ausländischer Kreise" dargestellt, die damit finanzielle Forderungen durchsetzen und Deutsche politisch diffamieren wollten.

II. Drei Publikationen des Angeklagten sind Gegenstand der Verurteilung:
1. Internet-Fall II.1: Zwischen April 1997 und März 1999 – der genaue Zeitpunkt ist nicht festgestellt – speicherte der Angeklagte Webseiten auf einem australischen Server, die von der homepage des Adelaide Institutes über dessen Internetadresse abgerufen werden konnten. Diese Seiten enthielten drei englischsprachige Artikel des Angeklagten mit den Überschriften "das Adelaide Institut, Eindrücke von Auschwitz" und "Mehr Eindrücke von Auschwitz". Darin heißt es unter anderem: "In der Zwischenzeit haben wir festgestellt, daß die ursprüngliche Zahl von vier Millionen Toten von Auschwitz ... auf höchstens 800.000 gesenkt wurde. Dies allein ist schon eine gute Nachricht, bedeutet es doch, daß ca. 3,2 Millionen Menschen nicht in Auschwitz gestorben sind, ein Grund zum Feiern." "Wir erklären stolz, daß es bis heute keinen Beweis dafür gibt, daß Millionen von Menschen in Menschengaskammern umgebracht wurden." "Keine dieser Behauptungen ist je durch irgendwelche Tatsachen oder schriftliche Unterlagen belegt worden, mit Ausnahme der fragwürdigen Zeugenaussagen, welche häufig fiebrigen Gehirnen entsprungen sind, die es auf eine Rente vom deutschen Staat abgesehen haben."

2. Fall II.2: Im August 1998 verurteilte eine Amtsrichterin Günter Deckert, weil dieser Max Mannheimer, einen Überlebenden von

Auschwitz, beleidigt hatte. Darauf schrieb der Angeklagte aus Australien einen "offenen Brief" an die Richterin und versandte diesen zugleich an zahlreiche weitere Adressaten, auch in Deutschland, unter anderem an die Berliner Zeitschrift "Sleipnir". Den englischsprachigen Text des Briefes stellte er in die homepage des Adelaide Institutes ein. In dem Brief warf er Mannheimer vor, Lügen über Auschwitz zu erzählen, und er schrieb unter anderem: "Ich habe Auschwitz im April 1997 besucht und bin aufgrund meiner eigenen Nachforschungen jetzt zu der Schlußfolgerung gelangt, daß das Lager in den Kriegsjahren niemals Menschengaskammern in Betrieb hatte."

3. Internet-Fall II.3: Ende Dezember 1998/Anfang Januar 1999 stellte der Angeklagte eine weitere Webseite in die homepage des Adelaide Institutes ein. Diese Seite enthielt einen englischsprachigen Artikel des Angeklagten mit der Überschrift "Fredrick Töbens Neujahrsgedanken 1999". Darin heißt es unter anderem: "In diesem ersten Monat des vorletzten Jahres der Jahrtausendwende können wir auf eine fünfjährige Arbeit zurückblicken und mit Sicherheit feststellen: die Deutschen haben niemals europäische Juden in todbringenden Gaskammern im Konzentrationslager Auschwitz oder an anderen Orten vernichtet. Daher können alle Deutschen und Deutschstämmigen ohne den aufgezwungenen Schuldkomplex leben, mit dem sie eine bösartige Denkweise ein halbes Jahrhundert lang versklavt hat." "Auch wenn die Deutschen jetzt aufatmen können, müssen sie sich doch darauf gefaßt machen, daß sie weiterhin diffamiert werden, da Leute wie Jeremy Jones von den organisierten Juden Australiens sich nicht über Nacht grundlegend ändern. Ihre Auschwitz-Keule war ein gutes Instrument für sie, das sie gegen alle diejenigen geschwungen haben, die mit ihrer politischen Überzeugung nicht einverstanden sind, um sie "funktionsfähig zu machen", wie Jones sich äußerte."

Das Landgericht konnte bei den Internet-Fällen weder feststellen, daß der Angeklagte von sich aus Online-Anschlußinhaber in Deutschland oder anderswo angewählt hätte, um ihnen die genannten Webseiten zu übermitteln (zu "pushen"), noch daß außer dem ermittelnden Polizeibeamten Internetnutzer in Deutschland die homepage des Adelaide Institutes angewählt hatten.

III. Die Publikationen des Angeklagten hat das Landgericht wie folgt rechtlich gewürdigt:
1. In allen drei Fällen hat das Landgericht den Angeklagten wegen

Beleidigung (der überlebenden Juden) in Tateinheit mit Verunglimpfung des Andenkens Verstorbener verurteilt.

2. In allen drei Fällen habe der Angeklagte das Verfolgungsschicksal der ermordeten und überlebenden Insassen des Konzentrationslagers Auschwitz geleugnet. In den Fällen II.1 und II.3 habe er den Holocaust als erfundenes Druckmittel zur Erlangung politischer Vorteile und im Fall II.3 zusätzlich auch zur Erlangung finanzieller Vorteile bezeichnet.

Durch das von vornherein beabsichtigte öffentliche Zugänglichmachen dieser die Menschenwürde verletzenden Beleidigungen und Verunglimpfungen habe der Angeklagte zugleich auch die Gefahr begründet, daß dadurch der öffentliche Friede gestört würde. Seine ins Internet gestellten Artikel seien geeignet gewesen, das Sicherheitsempfinden und das Vertrauen in die Rechtssicherheit insbesondere der jüdischen Mitbürger empfindlich zu stören.

Das erfülle zwar den Tatbestand der Volksverhetzung nach §130 Abs. 1 Nr. 2 StGB. Aber lediglich im Fall II.2 (offener Brief) könne eine Verurteilung auch wegen Volksverhetzung erfolgen. Nur hier läge eine Inlandstat vor, für die deutsches Strafrecht gelte. Für die Internet-Fälle (II.1 und II.3) gelte das deutsche Strafrecht indessen nicht, soweit es die Volksverhetzung betrifft (§3 StGB). Insoweit sei kein inländischer Ort der Tat (§9 StGB) gegeben, denn gehandelt (§9 Abs. 1 1. Alt. StGB) habe der Angeklagte nur in Australien, und einen zum Tatbestand gehörenden Erfolg (§9 Abs. 1 3. Alt. StGB) könne es bei einem abstrakten Gefährdungsdelikt wie der Volksverhetzung nicht geben. Auch sonst (§§5 bis 7 StGB) gelte das deutsche Strafrecht nicht.

B.
Presserechtliche Verjährung ist auch bei dem Fall II.1 schon deshalb nicht eingetreten, weil kein Presseinhaltsdelikt vorliegt, denn es geht nicht um die körperliche Verbreitung eines an ein Druckwerk gegenständlich gebundenen strafbaren Inhalts (vgl. BGH NStZ 1996, 492).

C. Revision des Angeklagten
Die Revision des Angeklagten hat mit einer Verfahrensrüge Erfolg.
I. Dem liegt folgendes Verfahrensgeschehen zugrunde:
1. Rechtsanwalt B. , der Wahlverteidiger des Angeklagten vor dem Landgericht, war am 25. März 1999 wegen Volksverhetzung verurteilt worden, weil er in einem anderen Strafverfahren gegen

den dortigen Angeklagten Deckert einen Beweisantrag gestellt hatte, mit dem er den Völkermord an der jüdischen Bevölkerung unter der Herrschaft des Nationalsozialismus verharmlost hatte. Die Revisionen der Staatsanwaltschaft und des Angeklagten hat der Bundesgerichtshof in der Revisionshauptverhandlung vom 6. April 2000 verworfen.

2. Unter Hinweis auf das gegen ihn anhängige Revisionsverfahren hatte der Verteidiger deshalb am 3. November 1999 – noch vor Beginn der zweitägigen Hauptverhandlung am 8. November 1999 – sein Wahlmandat niedergelegt und darum gebeten, ihn auch nicht als Verteidiger zu bestellen, weil er sich nicht in der Lage sehe, eine effiziente Verteidigung zu führen. Gleichwohl bestellte der Vorsitzende der Strafkammer am 4. November 1999 Rechtsanwalt B. als Verteidiger nach §140 Abs. 1 Nr. 1 StPO mit der Begründung, dieser sei nicht gehindert, an der ordnungsgemäßen Durchführung des Strafverfahrens durch sachdienliche Verteidigung des Angeklagten mitzuwirken.

Am ersten Hauptverhandlungstag gab Rechtsanwalt B. nach Feststellung der Personalien des Angeklagten eine Erklärung ab, in der er konkret darlegte, daß er zu einer substantiierten Verteidigung nicht in der Lage sei. In der jetzigen Lage gäbe es für ihn aus Angst vor weiterer Strafverfolgung nur die Möglichkeit, die Hauptverhandlung zu verlassen oder schweigend zu verbleiben. Er werde jedoch die Hauptverhandlung, solange er beigeordnet sei, nicht verlassen. Die Verantwortung, ob der Angeklagte sachdienlich verteidigt sei, liege daher beim Vorsitzenden. Am zweiten Hauptverhandlungstag stellte der Angeklagte den Antrag auf Zurücknahme der Bestellung von Rechtsanwalt B. und auf Beiordnung eines namentlich benannten anderen Verteidigers. Der vorgeschlagene Verteidiger lehnte jedoch die Verteidigung wegen Arbeitsüberlastung ab. Die Bestellung von Rechtsanwalt B. nahm der Vorsitzende nicht zurück. Rechtsanwalt B. sei nicht gehindert, den Angeklagten im Rahmen der Gesetze zu verteidigen. Das Vertrauensverhältnis sei ersichtlich nicht gestört. Im Übrigen sei dem Angeklagten die persönliche Situation seines Verteidigers bekannt gewesen; gleichwohl habe er keinen anderen Verteidiger beauftragt. Im Hinblick auf das Beschleunigungsgebot komme eine Zurücknahme der Bestellung nicht in Betracht.

Rechtsanwalt B. stellte in der Hauptverhandlung keine Beweisanträge; nach dem Schluß der Beweisaufnahme machte er keine Ausführungen und stellte auch keinen Antrag.

3. Rechtsanwalt B. legte für den Angeklagten Revision ein. Nachdem der Bundesgerichtshof in dem Verfahren gegen Rechtsanwalt B. den Termin für die Revisionshauptverhandlung bestimmt hatte, wies Rechtsanwalt B. das Landgericht darauf hin, daß mit einer Entscheidung des Bundesgerichtshofs erst nach Ablauf der Revisionsbegründungsfrist zu rechnen sei, und beantragte erneut die Bestellung eines anderen Verteidigers. Der Vorsitzende der Strafkammer lehnte den Antrag ab. In der von ihm verfaßten Revisionsbegründungsschrift erhob Rechtsanwalt B. lediglich die allgemeine Sachrüge. Er machte unter Hinweis auf die oben geschilderten Vorgänge geltend, er sei gehindert, die Sachrüge näher auszuführen, und beantragte die Bestellung eines anderen Verteidigers zur weiteren Revisionsbegründung, insbesondere zu der Frage, ob der Angeklagte vor dem Landgericht ordnungsgemäß verteidigt war. Diesen Antrag ließ der Vorsitzende der Strafkammer unbeschieden. Der Vorsitzende des erkennenden Senats hat mit Verfügung vom 25. Juli 2000 die Bestellung von Rechtsanwalt B. zurückgenommen und dem Angeklagten einen anderen Verteidiger bestellt, der die Verfahrensrüge erhoben und insoweit Wiedereinsetzung in den vorigen Stand erhalten hat.

II. Mit dieser Verfahrensrüge wird der absolute Revisionsgrund des §338 Nr. 5 StPO geltend gemacht. Rechtsanwalt B. sei aus Furcht vor eigener Bestrafung daran gehindert gewesen, den Angeklagten sachgerecht und effektiv zu verteidigen. Er sei zwar körperlich anwesend gewesen, in der Hauptverhandlung jedoch untätig geblieben, insbesondere habe er keinen Schlußvortrag gehalten (§145 Abs. 1 StPO).

III. Der Senat kann offen lassen, ob der absolute Revisionsgrund des §338 Nr. 5 StPO gegeben ist (vgl. BGHSt 39, 310, 313; BGH NStZ 1992, 503), denn sowohl in den Entscheidungen des Vorsitzenden der Strafkammer über die Auswahl und Bestellung als auch über die Nichtzurücknahme der Bestellung liegt ein Verfahrensverstoß, auf dem das Urteil beruhen kann.

1. In der Rechtsprechung des Bundesgerichtshofs ist anerkannt, daß die Verfügung des Vorsitzenden, durch die ein Verteidiger bestellt wird, als Vorentscheidung gemäß §336 StPO unmittelbar der Überprüfung durch das Revisionsgericht unterliegt, weil das Urteil auf ihr beruhen kann. Die Statthaftigkeit einer solchen Rüge hängt nicht davon ab, daß der Angeklagte zuvor eine Entscheidung des Gerichts herbeigeführt hat. Dies gilt in gleicher Weise für eine

Entscheidung des Vorsitzenden, mit der die Zurücknahme der Bestellung abgelehnt worden ist (BGHSt 39, 310, 311; BGH NStZ 1992, 292; NStZ 1995, 296 jew. m.w.N.; vgl. auch BGH StV 1995, 641; NStZ 1997, 401; StV 1997, 565).

2. Die Entscheidungen des Vorsitzenden verletzten §140 und §141 StPO und damit das Recht des Angeklagten auf wirksame Verteidigung (vgl. auch Art. 6 Abs. 3 Buchstabe c MRK). Sie verstießen zudem gegen den Grundsatz des fairen Verfahrens (vgl. BGHSt 39, 310, 312). Es lag ein wichtiger Grund vor, Rechtsanwalt B. nicht zu bestellen und dessen Bestellung zurückzunehmen.

Als wichtiger Grund für die Bestellung oder die Zurücknahme der Bestellung kommt jeder Umstand in Frage, der den Zweck der Verteidigung, dem Beschuldigten einen geeigneten Beistand zu sichern und den ordnungsgemäßen Verfahrensablauf zu gewährleisten, ernsthaft gefährdet. Die Fürsorgepflicht gegenüber dem Angeklagten wird es dem Vorsitzenden regelmäßig verbieten, einen Verteidiger zu bestellen, der die Verteidigung wegen eines Interessenkonflikts möglicherweise nicht mit vollem Einsatz führen kann (BVerfG – Kammer – NJW 1998, 444).

Bei Rechtsanwalt B. lag ein solcher Interessenkonflikt offensichtlich vor. Er konnte den Angeklagten im Hinblick auf sein eigenes Strafverfahren nicht unbefangen verteidigen. Da die Maßstäbe für die Grenzen eines zulässigen Verteidigerverhaltens in Fällen der vorliegenden Art (§130 Abs. 5 StGB) höchstrichterlich noch nicht geklärt waren, konnte er keine effektive Verteidigung führen, denn er mußte besorgen, sich selbst strafbar zu machen.

IV. Für die neue Hauptverhandlung weist der Senat darauf hin, daß im Fall II.2 zu prüfen sein wird, ob neben dem Leugnungstatbestand (§130 Abs. 3 StGB) auch eine qualifizierte Auschwitzlüge (§130 Abs. 1 StGB) vorliegt.

D. Revision der Staatsanwaltschaft
Die Revision der Staatsanwaltschaft hat mit der Sachrüge überwiegend Erfolg; auch für die in den Internet-Fällen II.1 und II.3 tateinheitlich begangene Volksverhetzung gilt das deutsche Strafrecht.

I. Die Äußerungen in den Internet-Fällen II.1 und II.3 haben einen volksverhetzenden Inhalt, und zwar sowohl nach §130 Abs. 1 Nr. 1 und Nr. 2 StGB als auch nach §130 Abs. 3 StGB.

1. In beiden Internet-Fällen liegt die sog. qualifizierte Auschwitzlüge (BGH NStZ 1994, 140; BGHSt 40, 97) vor, die den Tatbestand des §130 Abs. 1 Nr. 1 StGB (Beschimpfungs-Alternative) und des §130 Abs. 1 Nr. 2 StGB (Aufstachelungs-Alternative) erfällt.

a) Mit offenkundig unwahren Tatsachenbehauptungen (BVerfGE 90, 241; BGH NStZ 1994, 140; 1995, 340) wird nicht nur das Schicksal der Juden unter der Herrschaft des Nationalsozialismus als Lügengeschichte dargestellt, sondern diese Behauptung wird auch mit dem Motiv der angeblichen Knebelung und Ausbeutung Deutschlands zugunsten der Juden verbunden. Im Fall II.1 wird die Qualifizierung insbesondere deutlich durch die Formulierung: "... häufig fiebrigen Gehirnen entsprungen sind, die es auf eine Rente vom deutschen Staat abgesehen haben.". Im Fall II.3 insbesondere durch die Formulierungen "Schuldkomplex", "versklavt" und "Auschwitz-Keule".

b) Rechtsfehlerfrei hat das Landgericht deshalb angenommen, daß der Äußerungstatbestand des §130 Abs. 1 Nr. 2 StGB, zumindest in der Form des Beschimpfens (vgl. von Bubnoff in LK 11. Aufl. §130 Rdn. 22), gegeben ist. Es liegt eine besonders verletzende Form der Mißachtung vor. Im Fall II.1 insbesondere durch die Formulierung "ein Grund zum Feiern" und im Fall II.3 insbesondere durch die Formulierung "mit dem sie eine bösartige Denkungsweise ein halbes Jahrhundert lang versklavt hat". Da die Behauptungen darauf ausgingen, feindliche Gefühle gegen die Juden im allgemeinen und gegen die in Deutschland lebenden Juden zu erwecken und zu schüren, liegt auch ein Angriff gegen die Menschenwürde vor (BGH NStZ 1981, 258; vgl. auch BGHSt 40, 97, 100; von Bubnoff aaO Â§130 Rdn. 12, 18; Lenckner in Schönke/Schröder, StGB 25. Aufl. Â§130 Rdn. 7).

c) Nach den Feststellungen liegt aber auch – was dem Angeklagten bereits in der Anklage vorgeworfen wurde – eine Volksverhetzung im Sinne des §130 Abs. 1 Nr. 1 StGB vor (vgl. dazu BGHSt 31, 226, 231; 40, 97, 100; BGH NStZ 1981, 258; 1994, 140; von Bubnoff aaO §130 Rdn. 18; Lenckner aaO §130 Rdn. 5a; Lackner/Kähl, StGB 23. Aufl. Â§130 Rdn. 4; Tröndle/Fischer, StGB 49. Aufl. §130 Rdn. 5, 20b). Die Feststellungen belegen (vgl. UA S. 21), daß die Äußerungen dazu bestimmt waren, eine gesteigerte, über die bloße Ablehnung und Verachtung hinausgehende feindselige Haltung gegen die in Deutschland lebenden Juden zu erzeugen (vgl. BGHSt 40, 97, 102).

2. Zugleich wird – was gleichfalls angeklagt ist – eine unter der Herrschaft des Nationalsozialismus begangene Handlung der in §220a Abs. 1 StGB bezeichneten Art geleugnet und verharmlost (§130 Abs. 3 StGB). Die vom Angeklagten persönlich verfaßten Internetseiten waren für einen nach Zahl und Individualität unbestimmten Kreis von Personen unmittelbar wahrnehmbar und damit öffentlich (Lackner/Kähl aaO §80a Rdn. 2). Der Leugnungstatbestand des §130 Abs. 3 StGB steht in Tateinheit zum Äußerungstatbestand des §130 Abs. 1 StGB (von Bubnoff aaO §130 Rdn. 50).

3. Soweit daneben der Schriftenverbreitungstatbestand des §130 Abs. 2 Nr. 1 Buchstabe b StGB erfüllt sein sollte, wird er von §130 Abs. 1 StGB verdrängt, wenn sich – wie hier – die Äußerung gegen Teile der (inländischen) Bevölkerung richtet (Lenckner aaO §130 Rdn. 27; für Tateinheit auch insoweit wohl von Bubnoff aaO §130 Rdn. 50).

4. Die Voraussetzungen der Tatbestandsausschlußklausel des §130 Abs. 5 StGB i.V.m. §86 Abs. 3 StGB (vgl. dazu BGHSt 46, 36) liegen nicht vor. Die Äußerungen dienen nicht der Wissenschaft, Forschung oder Lehre (BVerfG – Kammer – Beschluß vom 30. November 1988 – 1 BvR 900/88 –; BVerwG NVwZ 1988, 933); sie sind auch nicht durch das Grundrecht auf freie Meinungsäußerung geschützt (BVerfGE 90, 241; BVerfG – Kammer – Beschluß vom 6. September 2000 – 1 BvR 1056/95).

5. Die Eignung zur Friedensstörung ist gemeinsames Tatbestandsmerkmal von §130 Abs. 1 und Abs. 3 StGB, die zusätzlich zu der Äußerung hinzutreten muß.

a) Mit der Eignungsformel wird die Volksverhetzung nach §130 Abs. 1 und Abs. 3 StGB zu einem abstrakt-konkreten Gefährdungsdelikt (vgl. Senat in BGHSt 39, 371 zum Freisetzen ionisierender Strahlen nach §311 Abs. 1 StGB und in NJW 1999, 2129 zur Straftat nach §34 Abs. 2 Nr. 3 AWG); teilweise wird diese Deliktsform auch als "potentielles Gefährdungsdelikt" bezeichnet (BGH NJW 1994, 2161; vgl. auch Sieber NJW 1999, 2065, 2067 m.w.N.). Dabei ist die Deliktsbezeichnung von untergeordneter Bedeutung; solche Gefährdungsdelikte sind jedenfalls eine Untergruppe der abstrakten Gefährdungsdelikte (Senat NJW 1999, 2129).

b) Für die Eignung zur Friedensstörung ist deshalb zwar der Eintritt einer konkreten Gefahr nicht erforderlich (so aber

Rudolphi in SK-StGB 6. Aufl. §130 Rdn. 10; Roxin Strafrecht AT Bd. 1 3. Aufl. §11 Rdn. 28; Schmidhäuser, Strafrecht BT 2. Aufl. S. 147; Gallas in der Festschrift für Heinitz S. 181). Vom Tatrichter verlangt wird aber die Prüfung, ob die jeweilige Handlung bei genereller Betrachtung gefahrengeeignet ist (vgl. BGH NJW 1999, 2129 zu §34 Abs. 2 Nr. 3 AWG).

Notwendig ist allerdings eine konkrete Eignung zur Friedensstörung; sie darf nicht nur abstrakt bestehen und muß – wenn auch aufgrund generalisierender Betrachtung – konkret festgestellt sein (HansOLG Hamburg MDR 1981, 71; OLG Koblenz MDR 1977, 334; OLG Köln NJW 1981, 1280; von Bubnoff aaO §130 Rdn. 4; Tröndle/Fischer aaO §130 Rdn. 2; Lenckner aaO §130 Rdn. 11; Lackner/Köhl aaO Â§130 Rdn. 19 i.V.m Â§126 Rdn. 4; Streng in der Festschrift für Lackner S. 140). Deshalb bleibt der Gegenbeweis der nicht gegebenen Eignung zur Friedensstörung im Einzelfall möglich.

c) Dieses Verständnis von der Eignung zur Friedensstörung entspricht auch der Rechtsprechung des Bundesgerichtshofs zu vergleichbaren Eignungsdelikten wie dem Freisetzen ionisierender Strahlen nach §311 Abs. 1 StGB (BGHSt 39, 371; NJW 1994, 2161) oder der Straftat nach §34 Abs. 2 Nr. 3 AWG (BGH NJW 1999, 2129). Ähnliches gilt für den unerlaubten Umgang mit gefährlichen Abfällen nach §326 Abs. 1 Nr. 4 StGB (vgl. BGHSt 39, 381, 385; BGH NStZ 1994, 436; 1997, 189).

d) Für die Eignung zur Friedensstörung genügt es danach, daß berechtigte – mithin konkrete – Gründe für die Befürchtung vorliegen, der Angriff werde das Vertrauen in die öffentliche Rechtssicherheit erschüttern (BGHSt 29, 26; BGH NStZ 2000, 530, zur Veröffentlichung in BGHSt 46, 36 bestimmt, BGH NStZ 1981, 258).

6. Die Taten waren geeignet, den öffentlichen Frieden zu stören.
a) Eine solche Eignung wird durch die bisherigen Feststellungen belegt. Im Hinblick auf die Informationsmöglichkeiten des Internets, also aufgrund konkreter Umstände, mußte damit gerechnet werden – und darauf kam es dem Angeklagten nach den bisherigen Feststellungen auch an –, daß die Publikationen einer breiteren Öffentlichkeit in Deutschland bekannt werden.

b) Der Angeklagte verfolgte das Ziel, revisionistische Thesen zu verbreiten (UA S. 3, 4) und er wollte auch, daß jedermann weltweit und damit auch in Deutschland die Artikel lesen konnte (UA S. 18;

die mißverständlichen Ausführungen auf UA S. 43 widersprechen dem nicht). Er wollte damit auch aktiv in die Meinungsbildung bei der Verbreitung der Thesen in Kreisen deutscher "Revisionisten" eingreifen, wie der – offene Brief – mit seinem Verteilerkreis im Fall II.2 zeigt.

c) Es ist offenkundig, daß jedem Internet-Nutzer in Deutschland die Publikationen des Angeklagten ohne weiteres zugänglich waren. Die Publikationen konnten zudem von deutschen Nutzern im Inland weiter verbreitet werden. Daß gerade deutsche Internet-Nutzer – unbeschadet der Abfassung in englischer Sprache – zum Adressatenkreis der Publikationen gehörten und gehören sollten, ergibt sich insbesondere auch aus ihrem Inhalt, der einen nahezu ausschließlichen Bezug zu Deutschland hat (etwa: "untersuchen wir die Behauptung, daß die Deutschen systematisch sechs Millionen Juden umgebracht haben"; "Die Jagdsaison auf die Deutschen ist eröffnet"; "Daher können alle Deutschen und Deutschstämmigen ohne den aufgezwungenen Schuldkomplex leben"; "Die Deutschen können wieder stolz sein").

d) Das Landgericht hat daher zu Recht angenommen, daß der Angeklagte eine *Gefahrenquelle* schuf, die geeignet war, das gedeihliche Miteinander zwischen Juden und anderen Bevölkerungsgruppen empfindlich zu stören und die Juden in ihrem Sicherheitsgefühl und in ihrem Vertrauen auf Rechtssicherheit zu beeinträchtigen (UA S. 21).

II. Das deutsche Strafrecht gilt für das abstrakt-konkrete Gefährdungsdelikt der Volksverhetzung nach §130 Abs. 1 und Abs. 3 StGB auch in den Internet-Fällen. Seine Anwendbarkeit ergibt sich aus §3 StGB in Verbindung mit §9 StGB. Denn hier liegt eine Inlandstat (§3 StGB) vor, weil der zum Tatbestand gehörende Erfolg in der Bundesrepublik eingetreten ist (§9 Abs. 1 3. Alt. StGB).

1. Die Auslegung des Merkmals – zum Tatbestand gehörender Erfolg – muß sich an der ratio legis des §9 StGB ausrichten. Nach dem Grundgedanken der Vorschrift soll deutsches Strafrecht – auch bei Vornahme der Tathandlung im Ausland – Anwendung finden, sofern es im Inland zu der Schädigung von Rechtsgütern oder zu Gefährdungen kommt, deren Vermeidung Zweck der jeweiligen Strafvorschrift ist (BGHSt 42, 235, 242; Gribbohm in LK 11. Aufl. §9 Rdn. 24). Daraus folgt, daß das Merkmal "um Tatbestand gehörender Erfolg" im Sinne des §9 StGB nicht ausgehend von der Begriffsbildung der allgemeinen Tatbestandslehre ermittelt werden kann.

2. Die Vorverlagerung der Strafbarkeit kann der Gesetzgeber durch verschiedene Ausgestaltungen eines Gefährdungsdelikts vornehmen. Er kann konkrete Gefährdungsdelikte schaffen (wie §315c StGB), oder aber abstrakt-konkrete (wie §130 Abs. 1 und Abs. 3, §311 Abs. 1 StGB, §34 AWG) und rein abstrakte Gefährdungstatbestände (wie §316 StGB). Wie der Gesetzgeber den Deliktscharakter bestimmt, hängt häufig vom Rang des Rechtsguts und der spezifischen Gefährdungslage ab.

Daß konkrete Gefährdungsdelikte – als Untergruppe der Erfolgsdelikte – dort, wo es zur konkreten Gefahr gekommen ist, einen Erfolgsort haben, ist weitgehend unbestritten (vgl. nur Gribbohm aaO §9 Rdn. 20 und Hilgendorf NJW 1997, 1873, 1875 m.w.N.). Abstrakt-konkrete Gefährdungsdelikte stehen zwischen konkreten und rein abstrakten Gefährdungsdelikten. Sie sind unter dem hier relevanten rechtlichen Gesichtspunkt des Erfolgsorts mit konkreten Gefährdungsdelikten vergleichbar, weil der Gesetzgeber auch hier eine zu vermeidende Gefährdung – den Erfolg – im Tatbestand der Norm ausdrücklich bezeichnet. Ob bei rein abstrakten Gefährdungsdelikten ein Erfolgsort jedenfalls dann anzunehmen wäre, wenn die Gefahr sich realisiert hat, braucht der Senat nicht zu entscheiden.

3. Bei abstrakt-konkreten Gefährdungsdelikten ist ein Erfolg im Sinne des §9 StGB dort eingetreten, wo die konkrete Tat ihre Gefährlichkeit im Hinblick auf das im Tatbestand umschriebene Rechtsgut entfalten kann. Bei der Volksverhetzung nach §130 Abs. 1 und Abs. 3 StGB ist das die konkrete Eignung zur Friedensstörung in der Bundesrepublik Deutschland (Collardin CR 1995, 618: speziell zur Auschwitzlüge, wenn der Täter in Deutschland wirken will; Kuner CR 1996, 453, 455: zu Äußerungen im Internet; Beisel/Heinrich JR 1996, 95; Heinrich mit beachtlichen Argumenten in GA 1999, 72; ähnlich Martin ZRP 1992, 19: zu grenzüberschreitenden Umweltdelikten).

a) Dies entspricht auch der Intention des Gesetzgebers bei Schaffung des Volksverhetzungstatbestandes im Jahre 1960 (vgl. dazu Streng aaO). Schon im Vorfeld von unmittelbaren Menschenwürdeverletzungen wollte er dem Ingangsetzen einer historisch als gefährlich nachgewiesenen Eigendynamik entgegenwirken und schon den Anfängen wehren (Streng aaO S. 508: – Klimaschutz).

Mit der Einfügung des Leugnungstatbestandes des §130 Abs. 3 StGB im Jahre 1994 betonte der Gesetzgeber nochmals die

Intention – eine Vergiftung des politischen Klimas durch die Verharmlosung der nationalsozialistischen Gewalt- und Willkürherrschaft zu verhindern – (Bericht des Rechtsausschusses des Deutschen Bundestages, BTDrucks. 12/8588 S. 8; vgl. auch Bundesministerin der Justiz bei der 1. Beratung des Gesetzentwurfs zur Strafbarkeit der Leugnung des nationalsozialistischen Völkermordes BTDrucks. 12/7421 – am 18. Mai 1994, Plenarprotokoll der 227. Sitzung des Deutschen Bundestages, S. 19671). Der Gesetzgeber wollte somit den strafrechtlichen Schutz vorverlagern; schon die "Vergiftung des politischen Klimas" sollte unterbunden werden. Die Vorverlagerung der Strafbarkeit war – wie das Abstellen auf das politische Klima zeigt – auch davon bestimmt, daß eine konkrete Gefährdung oder gar eine individuelle Rechtsgutverletzung nur sehr selten unmittelbar auf eine einzelne Äußerung zurückgeführt werden könne (vgl. Streng aaO S. 512, der zusätzlich darauf hinweist, daß die Menschenwürde anderer nur angegriffen, nicht aber verletzt werden muß).

b) Auch sonst wird der Begriff des Erfolgsorts nicht im Sinne der allgemeinen Tatbestandslehre verstanden.

So hat der Bundesgerichtshof bei abstrakten Gefährdungsdelikten einen zum Tatbestand gehörenden Erfolg im Sinne des §78a Satz 2 StGB (Verjährungsbeginn) durchaus für möglich gehalten: Bei diesen Delikten [§326 Abs. 1 StGB, abstraktes Gefährdungsdelikt] tritt mit der Begehung zugleich der Erfolg der Tat ein, der in der eingetretenen Gefährdung, nicht in einer aus der Gefährdung möglicherweise später erwachsenden Verletzung besteht (BGHSt 36, 255, 257; siehe auch Jähnke in LK 11. Aufl. §78a Rdn. 11).

Auch kann ein abstraktes Gefährdungsdelikt durch Unterlassen begangen werden. Dabei setzt §13 StGB gleichfalls einen Erfolg voraus, der zum Tatbestand eines Strafgesetzes gehört (vgl. BGH NStZ 1997, 545: Tatbestandsverwirklichung des §326 Abs. 1 StGB durch Unterlassung, die lediglich nicht fahrlässig war; BGHSt 38, 325, 338: die tatbestandlichen Voraussetzungen des §326 Abs. 1 Nr. 3 StGB waren durch Unterlassen erfüllt, dieser Tatbestand wurde allerdings von §324 StGB verdrängt). Das entspricht auch der überwiegenden Auffassung in der Literatur (Tröndle/Fischer aaO §13 Rdn. 2; Lackner/Kähl aaO Â§13 Rdn. 6; Stree in Schönke/Schröder, StGB 25. Aufl. §13 Rdn. 3; aA Jescheck in LK 11. Aufl. §13 Rdn. 2, 15).

c) Soweit von einer verbreiteten Meinung die Auffassung vertreten wird, abstrakte Gefährdungsdelikte könnten keinen Erfolgsort im Sinne des §9 StGB haben (OLG München StV 1991, 504: zur Hehlerei als schlichtem Tätigkeitsdelikt; KG NJW 1999, 3500; Gribbohm aaO §9 Rdn. 20; Tröndle/Fischer aaO §9 Rdn. 3; Eser in Schönke/Schröder, StGB 25. Aufl. §9 Rdn. 6; Lackner/Kähl aaO §9 Rdn. 2; Jakobs Strafrecht AT 2. Aufl. S. 117; Horn/Hoyer JZ 1987, 965, 966; Tiedemann/Kindhäuser NStZ 1988, 337, 346; Cornils JZ 1999, 394: speziell zur Volksverhetzung im Internet), wird nicht immer hinreichend zwischen rein abstrakten und abstrakt-konkreten Gefährdungsdelikten differenziert. Aber auch dort, wo die Auffassung vertreten wird, daß abstrakt-konkrete bzw. potentielle Gefährdungsdelikte – als Unterfall der abstrakten Gefährdungsdelikte – keinen Erfolgsort hätten (Hilgendorf NJW 1997, 1873; Satzger NStZ 1998, 112), vermag das nicht zu überzeugen.

Die Verneinung eines Erfolgsorts bei abstrakten Gefährdungsdelikten wird zumeist nicht näher begründet, stützt sich aber ersichtlich auf den geänderten Wortlaut des §9 StGB. Durch das 2. StrRG vom 4. Juli 1969 (BGBl I S. 717), in Kraft getreten am 1. Januar 1975 (BGBl I 1973 S. 909), wurde der Erfolgsort nicht mehr nur mit dem Erfolg, sondern mit dem zum Tatbestand gehörenden Erfolg umschrieben. Da eine konkrete Gefahr oder gar eine Gefahrverwirklichung gerade nicht zum Tatbestand eines abstrakten Gefährdungsdelikts gehöre, könne auch der Ort der Gefährdung nicht Tatort sein.

Allerdings war das Ziel der Gesetzesänderung nicht, eine Begrenzung des §9 Abs. 1 3. Alt. StGB auf Erfolgsdelikte vorzunehmen, wie Sieber (NJW 1999, 2065, 2069) überzeugend dargelegt hat. Das Merkmal "zum Tatbestand gehörender Erfolg" sollte lediglich klarstellen, daß der Eintritt des Erfolges in enger Beziehung zum Straftatbestand zu sehen ist (Kielwein in: Niederschriften über die Sitzung der Großen Strafrechtskommission IV, AT, 38. bis 52. Sitzung, 1958, S. 20).

Mit der Aufnahme der (konkreten) Eignung zur Friedensstörung in den Tatbestand des §130 Abs. 1 und Abs. 3 StGB hat der Gesetzgeber indes die enge Beziehung des Eintritts des Erfolges zum Straftatbestand umschrieben und damit den zum Tatbestand gehörenden Erfolg selbst bestimmt.

d) Auch die vermittelnden Meinungen von Oehler (Internationales Strafrecht 2. Aufl. Rdn. 257), Jescheck (Lehrbuch des Strafrechts AT

4. Aufl. S. 160; nicht eindeutig Jescheck/Weigend, Lehrbuch des Strafrechts AT 5. Aufl. S. 178) und Sieber (NJW 1999, 2065), die bei der hier vorliegenden Fallgestaltung zu einer Verneinung des Erfolgsorts führen würden, vermögen an dem gefundenen Ergebnis nichts zu ändern.

4. Für die Anwendung des deutschen Strafrechts bei der Volksverhetzung nach §130 Abs. 1 und Abs. 3 StGB in Fällen der vorliegenden Art liegt auch ein völkerrechtlich legitimierender Anknüpfungspunkt vor. Denn die Tat betrifft ein gewichtiges inländisches Rechtsgut, das zudem objektiv einen besonderen Bezug auf das Gebiet der Bundesrepublik Deutschland aufweist (vgl. Jescheck/Weigend aaO S. 179; Hilgendorf NJW 1997, 1873, 1876; Derksen NJW 1997, 1878, 1880; Martin ZRP 1992, 19, 22). Auch soll die Verletzung dieses Rechtsguts gerade von dieser Strafvorschrift unterbunden werden. Das Äußerungsdelikt nach §130 Abs. 1 StGB schützt Teile der inländischen Bevölkerung schon im Vorfeld von unmittelbaren Menschenwürdeverletzungen und will wegen der besonderen Geschichte Deutschlands dem Ingangsetzen einer historisch als gefährlich nachgewiesenen Eigendynamik entgegenwirken. Der Leugnungstatbestand des §130 Abs. 3 StGB hat aufgrund der Einzigartigkeit der unter der Herrschaft des Nationalsozialismus an den Juden begangenen Verbrechen einen besonderen Bezug zur Bundesrepublik Deutschland (vgl. von Bubnoff aaO §130 Rdn. 45; Lackner/Kähl aaO §130 Rdn. 8a; Gemeinsame Maßnahme des Rates der Europäischen Union betreffend die Bekämpfung von Rassismus und Fremdenfeindlichkeit vom 15. Juli 1996, Amtsblatt der Europäischen Gemeinschaften vom 24. Juli 1996, Nr. L 185/5).

5. Es kann offen bleiben, ob der Angeklagte auch im Inland gehandelt haben könnte (§9 Abs. 1 1. Alt. StGB), wenn ein inländischer Internet-Nutzer die Seiten auf dem australischen Server aufgerufen und damit die Dateien nach Deutschland heruntergeladen hätte. Der Senat hätte allerdings Bedenken, eine auch bis ins Inland wirkende Handlung darin zu sehen, daß der Angeklagte sich eines ihm zuzurechnenden Werkzeugs (der Rechner einschließlich der Proxy-Server, Datenleitungen und der Übertragungssoftware des Internets) zur physikalischen Beförderung der Dateien ins Inland bedient hätte. Eine Übertragung des im Zusammenhang mit der Versendung eines Briefes (vgl. dazu Gribbohm aaO §9 Rdn. 39) entwickelten Handlungsbegriffes (zu Rundfunk- und Fernsehübertragungen siehe auch KG NJW 1999, 3500) auf die Datenübertragung des Internets liegt eher fern.

III. Das deutsche Strafrecht gilt auch für die Erfolgsdelikte der Beleidigung (vgl. Tröndle/Fischer aaO §185 Rdn. 15; Roxin aaO §10 Rdn. 102; Hilgendorf NJW 1997, 1783, 1876) und der Verunglimpfung des Andenkens Verstorbener (vgl. Tröndle/Fischer aaO §189 Rdn. 2) in den Internet-Fällen. Die Ehrverletzung (zu den Grenzen der Meinungsfreiheit vgl. BVerfG – Kammer – Beschluß vom 6. September 2000 – 1 BvR 1056/95) trat jedenfalls mit der Kenntniserlangung des ermittelnden Polizeibeamten ein (vgl. BGHSt 9, 17; Tröndle/Fischer aaO §185 Rdn. 15; Lenckner aaO §185 Rdn. 5, 16). Hierbei handelte es sich nicht etwa um vertrauliche Äußerungen, von denen sich der Staat Kenntnis verschafft hat (vgl. BVerfGE 90, 255).

IV. Die somit entsprechend §354 Abs. 1 StPO vorzunehmende Änderung des Schuldspruchs in den Fällen II.1 und II.3 führt zur Aufhebung der in diesen Fällen verhängten Einzelstrafen und der Gesamtstrafe. Da der Schuldspruch im Fall II.2 von der Revision der Staatsanwaltschaft nicht angegriffen wird, war die in diesem Fall verhängte Einsatzstrafe nicht aufzuheben, denn insoweit enthält die Strafzumessung keinen den Angeklagten begünstigenden Rechtsfehler.

Appendix B

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Statement by Vartan Oskanian

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H.E. Mr Vartan Oskanian
Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Armenia
Massachusetts State House
April 23, 1999
http://www.armeniaforeignministry.com/htms/speeches/speech_index.html

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Lately, in my capacity as Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Armenia, I have found myself addressing a wide variety of audiences across several continents. But today, the opportunity to speak to you is unique. I am quite aware that the time and the place of this brief statement carry meanings that are particularly significant to me, and to my country. The convergence of several factors is too obvious, too critical to be dismissed simply as coincidences.

It is here, in Massachusetts, at the Fletcher School where I learned about diplomacy and the conduct of international relations, without realizing - who could, at the time- that one day, I would be called upon to manage the foreign affairs of a new, emancipated, independent, Armenian Republic.

It was also the Commonwealth of Massachusetts that first welcomed the bedraggled Armenian victims of the Ottoman massacres of the 1890s, exactly one hundred or so years ago.

The Armenian Diaspora in the United States was born here too, in this State, where the despair of the persecuted was alleviated by the generosity of this land and where the successive waves of survivors came to implant themselves as citizens of Worcester, Springfield and Watertown, blending their hopes and dreams with those others who have come to escape famines, discrimination, and religious intolerance from the four corners of a Europe struggling with its own demons.

It is also not a coincidence that today, tomorrow to be exact, is the symbolic anniversary of the defining event of modern Armenian history, the Genocide of 1915. When the massacres of the 1890s were being perpetrated, the term Genocide was not even invented yet. It took the exterminating evil of 1915 to bring the word to its current use.

Allow me to suggest for a moment, that this is a distinction my generation and the generation of our fathers would have gladly done without.

Unfortunately, at the very end of this century, neither the word nor the practice of Genocide has vanished by disuse. True, there have been many attempts to trivialize the notion of genocide, to relativize it, as well as to contest it by misuse or unscrupulous abuse.

Today, at this very moment, crimes against entire peoples are still being committed for no other reason than the urge to solve political problems by the destruction of innocent populations asserting their claims to their ancestral lands.

This has not been a good century. Its record of man's inhumanity to men has persisted in challenging our claims to enlightenment, modernity, technological progress, economic development and the growing legitimation of democratic institutions and the respect for human rights. The list of gruesome excesses to eradicate or destroy people is long and painful.

And yet after all the evidence, all the undeniable horrors, the denial of the acts continues to persist: Denial of the acts and refusal to accept responsibility; Denial to identify the perpetrators and set the historical record straight; Refusal to bring the guilty to justice; Denial to restore the memory and banish the ghosts that haunt the victims and their descendants.

We Armenians, at the end of this century, a century that began with our virtual and deliberate annihilation, we continue to ask, at the very least, that our experiences be authenticated. After all, there are instances where nations have founded their spiritual and moral resurrection on exorcizing their guilt, on the search for validation through truth, on facing their own past squarely. Redemption and reconciliation without truth will remain forever elusive.

It is often said that a slavish attachment to history and an unreconstructed replay of historical memory are incapacitating traits afflicting certain peoples. It is said that these traits must be overcome if peaceful progress is to be achieved between former enemies or currently hostile and feuding neighbors. There is a certain inequity in the way certain mature democracies in Europe and elsewhere refer to these peoples as trapped by their history, as if, a long memory were a form of congenital incapacitation.

No nation can escape its history entirely, it can only transcend it. But to transcend it, two conditions must prevail. One, a country must confront its history, both internally and in relation to others. Second, those others, outside its borders, who as participants and actors have shaped that history, they must also jointly confront theirs. There is no national history in a vacuum. For France and Germany, England and France, the U.S. and Japan, in order to transcend their histories of conflict, war and hatred, they had to transcend the past together. This process is not yet completed in many parts of Europe. In still other parts, the process hasn't even begun.

I would like to take this opportunity today, at a time when this century begun with massive crimes of continuing implications, comes to a close, to call upon Turkey to agree to a dialogue, with Armenia on what is perhaps the greatest historic and psychological stumbling bloc to normal relations between our two nations. But given Turkey's record of denial, it bears the responsibility to demonstrate a willingness to honestly confront the past in order to confidently chart the future.

A recent press report made me reflect once more on our struggle to see justice prevail, and to have the world recognize our calamity for what it was: a planned Genocide. In this report "An Australian historian, who is the director of the Adelaide Institute in Australia was arrested in Mannheim, Germany, and charged with incitement for expressing doubts about the Holocaust. His statements appeared in the Institute's web site and in its newsletters. Friedrich Toben will face up to five years in prison if he is convicted."

Yes, this dispatch makes us wonder. We wonder about all those academic historians, comfortably settled in some of the great universities of this country, making a career by falsifying history. How differently Germany handles the cynical doubters of its crimes from the way in which Turkey, through fame and fortune, seduces its acolytes to counterfeit history. Endowed chairs from coast to coast lend legitimacy to this orchestrated effort to rewrite our memories, exonerate the guilty, and demonize the victims.

However, we shall not despair and we will continue to trust the judgement and integrity of the people's representatives of the great democracies. We turn to you, custodians of the great tradition of this August House, to defend truth, to assert it, and to see that justice is done.

But I have not come here to talk only about the past and its restitution by rightful recognition. Throughout its history, this House has been a place of deliberation, of vision and ambitious imagination. A place where great and fundamental principles have seen the light of day and become building blocks of an enduring tradition of liberty, representative democracy, and a multi-ethnic commonwealth.

As Armenia confronts today the most pressing issues of its present and its near future, it looks at this State and this House for inspiration and for help. A young republic in transition from a long nightmare of totalitarian single party state, to an emergent democratic, free market, open society, Armenia must simultaneously, consolidate its state structures, move its economy forward and resolve the Karabagh conflict. It must do all three at the same time for they are in fact interdependent.

First and foremost Armenia must ensure that the Armenian population of Karabagh continues to enjoy its security within its own lands. Our recent memories of vulnerability and insecurity make it impossible for any Armenian, anywhere, to accept anything less than the inalienable right of the people of Karabagh, not to be subjugated, not to be dominated, and not to be subordinate. Armenia understands this and is actively engaged in pursuing, in every possible forum, a resolution of the conflict with Azerbaijan, that would achieve peace without endangering the hard won and legitimate rights of our people to live in secure dignity and freedom.

Here in Massachusetts, dignity, security and freedom do not need to be defended as legitimate aspirations. You have been pioneers. Allow us to strive to settle for nothing less.

Our democracy and future prosperity count on a time when through peace, the Caucasus fulfils its promise as a region of neighborly cooperation and economic growth. At this moment, Armenia, a landlocked country, is blockaded and isolated by old enemies, and new. The world community must see, that without equitable and evenhanded mediation, Armenia cannot be forced to choose, between its security and its prosperity, when the regional framework seems to be conceived in terms of the lop-sided geopolitics of petroleum.

Without regional political stability, regional economic prospects for all the countries of the Caucasus will remain rocky. And without satisfying the security and aspirations of the people of the region, there cannot be political stability.

It is ironic how State Houses and Congress seem more attuned to this reality than the executive branch, who continues to pursue realpolitik schemes that ignore the founding principles of this great democracy. Respect for human rights derives its significance from the moral authority that attaches to its universality in application.

The rights of some cannot be made more important than the rights of others. Without legitimacy, political solutions will continuously require heavy investments in control mechanisms that cannot be forever sustained.

The events in Europe in the last few weeks have a lot to teach us all. The war in Kosovo, for that is what it is, is not something anyone can ignore, or avoid reflecting on. We Armenians, have particularly singular reflections, as we witness those events. The plight of suffering civilians in forced exodus from their homes brings back too many memories. We empathize, for we see in those huddled and frightened masses images of our grandparents, brutalized under the burning sun of the endless Syrian deserts instead of the snowy hills in Kosovo. Yes, we empathize, but not without some bitterness. Does the conscience of the world need CNN to be moved?

Why were the eyewitness accounts of diplomats and missionaries not sufficient to make the great powers resist barbarism? Why is it, that even today, we deploy our cameras and reporters so selectively? How can we justify this double and adjustable multiple standards? How can we justify our claim to humanitarian solidarity and disinterested determination to stop oppression, when we remain blind to equal horrors in the past, and those going

on in the present, where some perpetrators seem to enjoy a certain immunity from the prying eyes of self-appointed guardians of righteousness.

It is often said that only the naive and innocent look for ethics in affairs of the state. Let me boldly state here, that perhaps the dismissal of the ethical is itself a very shortsighted, self-inflicted blind spot. It is becoming increasingly difficult to hide behind reasons of state in a world in which images of human beings slaughtered, create an instantaneous transparency of method and consequences. Media managers and spindoctors can continue to perfect their tools, but they can never silence forever those, who are courageous enough to speak for and defend human rights. Those inalienable rights founded on self evident truths that continue to reverberate in this House and across this Land.

Thank you.

Index

This index was compiled primarily to record the people and the matters referred to in the diary of Fredrick Töben, the commentaries in the Foreword, Preface and Afterword, and the captions accompanying the illustrations. Page references in italics are to the illustrations and their captions. As this book is a personal record of Fredrick Töben's experiences, the name and subject of Töben in the diary sections of the book were rarely indexed. In the main, Chapters 6 to 20 were not indexed for their content as they reproduce text and evidence from newspapers, websites and so on: note that the spelling, punctuation and grammar of this material in the appendices has, in general, been retained as published originally. Other material not indexed includes that from secondary sources (such as books, articles, Internet websites, television programs and newspapers).

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